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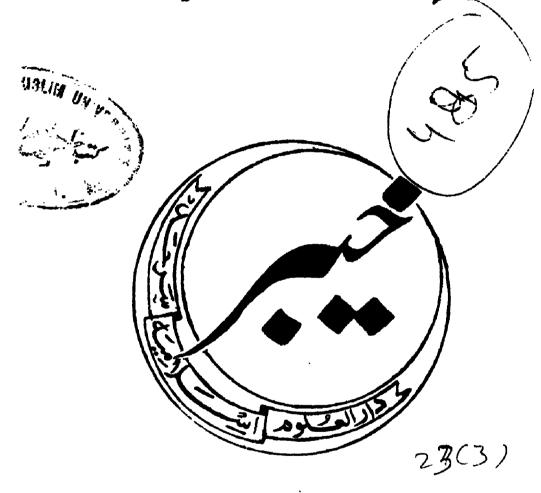
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وفاروعظمن بير وفار قوم افغال هے عُروج مندكا مكنة إسى إك در بس نيال هے



مارج - ايربل مهوائد

عملئه اوارت

صدر مجکس ا دارت : -بروفيسرا حدملى صادق قريشي ايم - اس - بي تي - ايل - ايل . بي المران - بروفیسرفتی محرصیب ایم - ایے مدیرین - مشیخ منیرالدین بی- ایے (آنرز) سال ششم عبدالرون شكفته - سال سوم مربیسیو محکمران - پروفیسرمولوی عبدالرحیم - منشی فاضل - مولوی فاضل مربرین - شوکت الداکبر - سال سوم عبدالرمشید آصغر - سال دوم حصد المربزی محمان - پروفسرمحد موسی خان کلیم - ایم - ایے مدیرین - بشیرالدین بی - ایے (آنزز) سال ششم عامی - سال سوم اولد بوائر: مسمسينن ميير ومحمولتاك يرونسيرا حدملى صادق في فيوزيز فوك وركس والسركار وفي الروس جيواكراس الميدكا لي يشاور سي سشاع كيا-



3 فهرت مضامین

سخ	124		
	ما حب مون	مضون	تبرشار
۳	منتی محرهبیب ایم - اے	٠	
٥	آزسل فك فد بخن صاحب سيكر فراند ليجبل مالي	جمال الدين افغاني	
^	مولان عيد آريم صاحب منشي فاصل مولوى فامنن	عن و تب ر تعنا و تب ر	
10	فواجر محد أيسف بسيكند اير (دراعت)	ن د دا	۳
14	ت بل افغانی	عدبیا دن اکبرکا ایک شعر	,
10	غلام مصطفا صفدر فرداير	البرة الك معر ملهم كي مركزشت	۵
ψ.	نواب زاده سيد محرعلى طبيرخان گريگه بري - تعرفراير	ا بر من ا	4
41	حن ابن معید- نفر دار ازراعت)	کیسی کی <u>یا</u> د مرمی سرخدان	4
14	ابم. اے رفعتر بغت ایر طفا	کوئل ہے خطاب	^
44		دا ز ذندگ ی مقام	9
444	موسل عبدالت لام - فرسٹ ایر	المعيفات	1•
44		ميان مجرّ نے بندوق مبلان	11
ro	منفدرگمیدانی فرسٹ ایر	انچام زندگی	11
44		ا نالهٔ مُزدُور النته	11"
44	عبدالصمد بوحية أني سيكنذايه	اليم اتبال كايبنيام وجالول كمام	الر
44	ایم اے نصیر ستعلم ایم اے	ا النبال كالبجيب م وجوالان عام ا	10
44	ا واح	ا رن اف زندگی	14
44 1	ر - ع - می ا سرد ادامهان	اکبراله مادی حسن رقامیر	14
	•	• • • •	

خیبر کی اس انشاعت کے شذرات بی حسیمعول ادارہ طلبدیس ہی ہے کو لی مکھنا گریے یاد آگر کر آپ میں سے ائش و نوسی طلباد اسخان کے بعدموجود و میٹیت سے پیرد آبس مے ۔ مجے یہ فیال ہوا کہ چلتے چلق آپ سے ایک بات كرنون -اس كف كردم و داع مرفقره ول بين ميكروه جاتا عهد وربيري اس ونت كى بن من كوكا مج كى زند كى كى ياد ولانى

سے ہیں کشاعری مذات کافہار کانم ہے۔ میج ا ۔۔ گردب جذات کاس فدر ہجم موجائے کہ اللار کونون ہی ندائے اور زبان بندموجائے ۔ اس کو کیا کمیں مے ؟ ۔۔۔ اس جذبے کے انحت یس بہت كوركمنا بإن الفاكر بجم جذوات ميري دبان بندكردي من تجدكه سسكتا مول اور شجه كوسكتا جول يس آب فروق مطبعت ہے التا ہے کہ وہ میرے احساسات کا اندازہ لگا کے اور میری فاموشی ہی میری زبان بن جلتے كيونكر مه ازمقام وب كالريم كه دم أعرم است -

نس بيهي اوميدين جد مسيل مين مُبتدلا مُول مه "جريار رضت سفرست من جركار كمم" والي عيد بهاري دعائي

ال كاساته الي

السان فطرياً" عال "سع فيرمطمئن اور موجوده" سے بيزار اور امن اور من شند "عدملف اندوز بونا ہے۔ ہرونت اس سے لب پر نہی صدا ہوتی ہے کہ م

مزارى تنبى نوسنى كى جبنب محمريان اہنی کی یادسیسری زندگ ہے!

اس كن دوك و علف" مقا " بس ب وه "ب س منيس - كابرس بات ب كرار كيفاميشة وت كوار م ناہے ایر دور کے دُصول سمانے معلوم ہوتے ہیں -اسی بنا براور نجر کی روسے میں آپ سے برعون کرنا ہول -ك يدى كالبح كى زندگى جرآج كل آپ كى نظريس المجنوں كامجوعه اور كا وشوں كانشمن ہے - بهال سے مانے كعبد - يهى فردوس خیال ابت ہوگ ۔ یہ ہی اساندہ جو ممل آپ کے نز دیک زاہد فشک ہیں اور واعظ بے علی سے زیادہ کو گھیٹت سنیں رکھے۔ زندگی کی مسافت میں ہر سرفدم پہ ہب کے مضرراہ ، بت ہوں تھے۔ کا بچ کی زندگی میں ہر فروگذاشت برآب كواس ك آگاه كيا جانا ہے كم كالى سے إسرتب كوئى فروگذاشت ندكريں ـ كالى كى زندگى بين آب پر يا بندياناس ك عائد كى جاتى بيس يربيرونى دُنياكى بابند إلى آزاد يال معلوم بول ادر آپ خند و پشانى سان كا مقابله كرسكيس س ہی کا لیے کے درود اوار جو احجل دیوار زندان "سے زیادہ میب معلوم اوقے ہیں آپ کواپی طرف مینیوں مے اور آپ د عاكريس عجد ادر تمناكرين محركم كاش ميس التي جيل خانه" بيس بير مندكر ديا جاؤل كيونكه الني وسيس ومنامير التي الت ہے اور کا بچ کی میل مجر کی دنیا اتفاہ ہے۔ حمر یہ تمنا - نمنا ہی رہے گی کیونکہ کسی سے اتف میں میں ایسی محری بنانے کی فاقت

رة زبيل فك خداجش معاعب بيكر فرانطير ميليش اللي تقرير جو انس نظيمل الدين افغاني في " كانتج مين فرائي) كانتريب بركا بج مين فرائي)

کسی آدی میں گراری کیفیت کا اندازہ اس احول سے کیا جاسکتا ہے جس بیس سے پر درش پائی ہو جس و تت جال آدی آف فی ملا دجو دھی آئے۔ بور میں آئے ۔ بورپ کے دیواند بنا سے ہوئی میں ہے۔ ابھی کس اورپ کو دیواند بنا سے ہوئی میں ہے۔ ابھی کس اورپ کو اس کی ترب کو اپنے و طرن میں آرام سے منیس میطنے دیتا تھا۔ بر مظم النے بیا ایک و سائی نز تی بھے دیتا تھا۔ بر مظم النے بیائی پ کے استوار کی شکا ایک و بنا ہوا تھا۔ بیپوسلمان کی کوششنیں ، بنا سے وطن دیر اوران بہت کی ہے و فائی اور خود خومنی کی وجہ سے میش کے لئے اکام ہو میکی تھیں ہ

ہادے ترکستس کے افریک ہندوستان ادردیگر ممالک کو پکسلسلس مرد داکر انہا ہا جا اسکان تعاضات کو اللہ ان افوای انتحاد کا نظریہ پید اکرے ہندوستان ادردیگر ممالک کو پکسلسلس مرد داکر انجا ہا۔ لیکن تعاضات مالات نے بین الاقوای انتحاد کا میاب مرد ہونے وہا۔ بلکسرزیین ہندوستان کو اقوام ہرب کے واسط ایک قیم کا خوان بیغا بنا دیا۔ ملک مہابان کا وجود اس زمانہ میں عدم کے برابر تھا۔ چین افیون کی گولی کھا کہ بھی ان کرسور ہا تھا۔ سیدجال الدین افعانی کی بدیا کش کے سال کا وجود اس زمانہ میں عدم کے برابر تھا۔ چین افیون کی گولی کھا کہ بھی ان کرسور ہا تھا۔ سیدجال الدین افعانی کی بدیا کش کے سال کی بین الش کے ایک آور ہا تھا۔ اور امیر دوست محد خال والی افعان نان کو قبد کرکے ہندوستان کے کسی گونش اعافیت میں جھالا کو اپنا نہ بیاری طالمانہ ایوں کے نیچ دم توٹر رہا تھا۔ اور پ سے دائش ندول نے ٹرکی کو نہ صوت مرد بیار "بناکر کی مالک کو اپنا کی کو نہ صوت اس مور بیا کہ حالت نوع میں ڈال کر اپنے منصولوں کی کھیل کی داغ بیل ڈال تھی ۔ عرب میں احیا ہے ذہبی کی تحریک ناکام ہو کرختم موجی متن من اور جسے است تعاربور ہا کہ کہ مالت نوع میں ڈال کر اپنے منصولوں کی کھیل کی داغ بیل ڈال تھی ۔ عرب میں احیا ہے ذہبی کی تحریک ناکام ہو کرختم موجی میں ڈال کر این اس میاب کی تعرب کی ایک میں خوال کو انتہا ہو کہ تھا وہ میں ڈال کو این اس میاب کو انتہا ہو ایک اور کو تعرب میں احیا ہو ایک اور کو تھا ہو کھیل کو انتہا ہو کہ تھی ۔ عرصک ایک میں نام کی تعرب کی تعرب کو کو تھا ہو کھیل کو کو تعرب کی تھی ۔ عرب کی تعرب کی تعرب کی تعرب کو کو کھیل کو کھیل کو کو کھیل کو کو کھیل کو کو کھیل کو کھ

قدرت نے جال الدین افغائی کو حساس دل عطاکیا تھا۔ جو تعلیم اُسے نعیب ہوئی۔ اس سے شاید زیادہ وسیع ہیانہ پر
اس کے معاصرین اس قیم کی تعلیم سے فیطیاب ہو بچکے تھے۔ لیکن جہاں اس کے معاصرین علی اصطلاحات اور خاکرات کے نگ دائر و بیس گردش کرتے رہے۔ و ہال جہال الدین افغائی نے عین عالم شباب میں ایش بیا کی نبض پر ایخد رکھا۔ اور و را الفحیق مرض میں کامیاب ہو کر تجین علاج میں مشغول ہوگی۔ اس نے ایک ہی لمر میں نا اولیا کو ایشیا استبداد و افتراق اندر و فی کا شکار ہونے کے اعتبال اندر و فی استبداد و افتراق اندر و فی استبداد و افتراق سے ایشیا کو مجات دلا کو ایشیا کی کم کردی حقیقت کی مرکزی حقیقت کی دوراس کی محلوم کردی حقیقت کی دوراس کی مرکزی حقیقت کی دوراس کی مرکزی حقیقت کی مرکزی حقیقت کی دوراس کی دوراسی ایک مرکزی حقیقت کی نقط کے گردوہ میت العشمر صامان ہوسکے۔ بہی اس کی زندگی کی مرکزی حقیقت کی دوراسی ایک مرکزی حقیقت کی نقط کے گردوہ میت العشمر حید و جدد کرتا دیا ہو

عنفوان شباب ہی میں وہ براست مند وستان ع سے امادہ سے نطلا۔ دا آبان سیاست فیاس کی روشن جبین سے

مبين جوزدگ ك كذر عدي كفي باسك

آج کل تو آپ کی سنید ، نظری کا زمانه ہی نہیں اور بقول شخصے مدرج بینید - بعنوان تماشا ببنید - گرمنقری آپ ملی دُنیا میں قدم رکھند ، الے ہیں - جمال پر عنوان نماشا "کی بجائے آ تھوں پر سنجیدگی کی عینک لگانی پڑے گی - اور سمیں امید ہے کہ یمال کے اُنٹیا می پابندیاں آپ کی سادی زندگی کومنلم کر دیں گی اور آپ کا مج سمنچہ کرنگلیں گے اور آپ کی مطلی روشنی دُنیا کو منور کروے گی ۔

بھے آپ کو آگا ہ کرنا تھا۔ کر بیا۔ آپ کا جانا ہا رے لئے بھی باعث الکیف ہے گراس کے ساتھ ہی ہم ا بین ا اسکون مضطرب " ہی محدس کرنے ہیں۔ لین آپ کے جانے کا دنج اور آپ کی کا میابی اور عملی زندگی ہیں قدم رکھنے کی فوش ۔ یہ ہی دُنیا کا دستور ہے۔ اور خاصکر کا لیج میں تو ہرسال ہمیں یہ ہی دُہرانا پط آہے ہے فروغ شعع جو اَب ہے دہرگیا مسح محشر کے۔

زرہ غ ستمع جو آب ہے رہیگا مبع محشر کک مگر ممغل تو ہر والوں سے خالی ہونی مباتی ہے

کا بچ کی زندگی میں اس مر نبرسب سے زیادہ قابل ذکر بات یہ ہد کہ حضور نظام آنا جدار دکن کی دریا دلی نے اس کا بھی
کو بھی اپنی ہوش میں نے لیا - اعلام خن کی بشش کا سمندر کچھ اس درج بے پناہ ہے کہ چھوٹا بڑا -غریب امیرسب ہی
اس سے سیراب ہوتے ہیں - مراکبر جیدری دو ایک دن میں اس سابقہ ینو باسٹل اور موجد دہ اعتماینہ باسٹل "کی نقائی ان کی کے فقت سے لیے تشریعیت لا رہے ہیں - ہمارے پاس سوائے شکرئے کے چند الفاظ کے اور کہاہے جو معان محترم کے بیش کرسکیس زہے قسمت کہ حضور نظام کے احسان کا باریم نے انتھایا - اور زہے نفیب کرسراکبر حیدری جیسی برگزید کی ہے اس کا لیے کے
مغرب فانہ "کومشرف گیا ب

منفتى مخرسبيب

امیردوست محد فان کی وفات پر افغان ننان کی خان حقی نے سنبد جال الدین کو بے عدافسوہ کردگا تھا۔ ہند دستان بست حدیک برطانیہ کی حکومت کے سرو صبروت کے جذبات والبتہ کرچکا تھا۔ چین و جا پان کوئی مید دجمد کرنے کے قابل نہ تھے ایٹ بیاک سکون اور جود کا علاج حرف صالک اسلامیہ کی بیداری ۔ اندر ونی اسنبداوسے آزادی اور ایر درمی ہمالک کے مقابلے بیں متحدہ جد وجہد کے ذرایع سے ہی مکن تھا۔ چنانچہ جال الدین افغانی این زندگی کی اس مرکزی حقیقت کولیکر عالم سلامی کی مباوت کے لئے جلا و وسنوں کی ہے و ف ف دشنوں سے طلم وستم سلافین کی خود غرضانہ حکمت عملیال البسی تفییدات ہیں۔ جن میں پڑنے کی فی امحال کچھ صرورت نہیں ۔ ہر حال بیسب با نین اس کے واسطے سنگ والا محتوی ۔

معراکرج تزکوں کے زیرسبادت نفا۔ نیکن برطانیہ نے اس بیں اپنے قدم جالئے تھے ۔۔ اور یہی وہ الک ہے۔ جے جال الدین نے سب سے اوّل اپنے پروگرام کے لفاذ کے لئے سنتخب کیا یہ معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ وہ لک مصر سے لیو الاہم لے کر الک ہسلامیہ کواعظا ، جا ہما تھا۔ مصر میں اس نے اپن زندگی بطور ایک پرونسیر کے شروع کی حصرات علماً ندھ ون اجتہا دی کی عینیت سے عاری ہو چکے تھے۔ لب ترقی کے ہرواستے کو سدو ورکر کے مسلمان کے دماغوں کو مہیشہ کے لئے مفلوج کر دینے کے در پر جام معاد ہر ہیں فلکیات اور حبز ابند کے درس دینے ہیں جال الدین نے فاص شرت ماسل کی۔ لبکن جب ایک و فعہ وہ درسکاہ میں کرہ ارض ساتھ ہے گیا۔ تو اس بدعت کو دیکھ کر تکفیر کا طوفان بر پاکر دیا گیا۔ واس بدعت کو دیکھ کر تکفیر کا طوفان بر پاکر دیا گیا۔ اللہ عن کا سامنا ایک احبنی فات ہیں المیں افغان فوجوان کوکس قار شرکلات کا سامنا ایک احبنی فات ہیں کرنا طوا ہوگا ہ

مربیں وہ کانی عرص رہا۔ اوراس کے لویل نیام سے معربیں وہ بیداری پیدا ہوئی۔ جربالا خرا الیان معرکو بینا انہ از ادر کے کراست پر گامزن ہونے کے لئے تیار کرنے کا بائٹ ہوئی۔ جمال الدین کا وجود معربیں خطراک تصور کیا گیا۔ اورائے معربے فارج کویا گیا۔ اوراس کی نظر بندی کے لئے ملک ہند وستان کو تجویز کیا گیا۔ جو یورپین اقوام کی رائے میں اس قدرلبیت نظاکہ جمال الدین کی موجود گی بھی اُسے حکت ہیں مالاسکتی ہیں۔ جمال الدین نے حیدر آبا و دکن کواپنے قیام کے لئے لبند کیا۔ لیکن دیمن کو بی خطوالای ہوا۔ کر کمیں حیدر آباد میں اولیا ہیں اولیا سے اس واسطے ہند وستان کی معفوظ ترین مقام کلکتہ ہیں نظر بند کردیا گیا۔ اس واسطے ہند وستان کے معفوظ ترین مقام کلکتہ ہیں نظر بند کردیا گیا۔ اس فی دیمال کے مسلمان اُس المحاد کے سیلاب میں ہے جا رہے ہیں جو دیگر رہے ہے۔ اس نے یہاں فارسی ذبان میں ایک کتاب موسوم رو پنجر ہو ہیں جو دیگر رہا ہے۔ اس نے یہاں فارسی ذبان میں ایک کتاب موسوم رو پنجر ہو تعنید میں کی 4

معریس سکون موما نے کے بعدسیدجال الدین کو پھر آزادی نصیب ہوئی۔ دہی پُر اناسودا داغ میں ہے کرمالک

، سبلاید کامیر وسیاحت پس از سرنومشنول موندا در قرکی بین ایک حدیک اس نے دسوخ پیدا بھی کرنیا لیکن اس وفٹ کیشخ الاسلام نے پیر زمہی فقندگی جنگ بحیوط کا تے ہوئے اس وفٹ کے سلھان کے لئے بے حدم شکلات پیدا کردیں سکیلمان نے باد لی ان خواست جمال الدین کوئرک کی حدود سے نکل جانے کی نعیوت کی جمال الدین چلاگیا لیکن ایسا بیج نوگیا۔ جوانحیام کارام زادی کے تنا ور دروست کی صورت میں نمودار مودا -

ایان کی سیروسیا دن کے تقے زبان دوخلائی ہیں بہاں جال الدین کو بڑی دِفتوں اور مصیبتوں کا سامن کرنا بڑا۔ ایک مرتب
ایک مقدس خانفاہ میں پنا وگزین ہوا لیکن استبداد کی قت نے خانقاہ کے تقدس کی پروا فرکرتے ہوئے در موت اسے گرفتار
کو لیا ۔ بکر نہایت قوبین آمبر فرلیقہ سے اس سے باتھ پاؤں بائدہ کر اسس کو ماک بدر کرد یا گیا۔ بہی ایران نہ موت اندرونی
سیسیداد میں میتنا تھا بکہ اس کی افغضادی بو حالی نہایت ہی خون کر شکل احتیار کرنجی متی ۔ شاہ قاجاد ایک برطانوی کمین کو
نہایت ارزان قبیت پر زمینداروں سے تمہا کو خوبد کرکے نمایت ہی گزان نرخ پرا الیان ایران کے باسس بیجنے کا واحدا جا و
سے چکا نئی جوال الدین افغانی کی رائے ہیں شاہ قاج یہ کے سے حکت ایرانی اقتصاد یا تا اور خوشحالی کے لئے بہی موت ہتی۔
سید جمال الدین نے بھواس طرح سے علما کو اپنا مہم آ ہنگ کرابیا کران کے متفقہ نتری نے خالم قاجار کے لئے عوم مرابطات تنگ

عبد و انگلتان میں جاکرمقیم موا- تواس کی موجودگی برطانی متبرین سے لئے ایک عقدہ لایخل ہوگئ ۔ ایمان سے استبداد کے برطلاف اس نے برطانید کے افران سے ایک استبداد کے برطلاف اس نے برطانید کی نظریس ایران سے لئے خطرو کا الارم نفا ۔ اس دفت کی حکومت برطانوی نے اس سے ایک افران کے لئے خطرو کا الارم نفا ۔ اس دفت کی حکومت برطانوی نے اس سے برلیس کوسطلع کیا جمال یہ اخبار چوبینا نفاک اگراس نے اس اخبار کے ساتھ ابنا تعلق قائم رکھا تو اس سرکاری اثاثها دات جمیع کا کام منیس دیا جات گا۔ برطانوی متبرین جمال الدین افغانی کی موجودگی کا فائد و ہمی انظانا چاہتے تھے ۔ لیکن ممالک اسلامیہ کی آز اور کے متعلق اس سے خوت زدہ و انتہالی نسان نے ۔ کہ یوپین ، تبراس سے خوت زدہ و المکن نے تھے۔ کہ یوپین ، تبراس سے خوت زدہ و المکن نے اس میں نسان میں نے اپنی زندگی کے تو خری کھیات مرکی کو دار ہمال ائس نے سلطان عبد کے نظریت پان اسلامیزم اس نے اپنی زندگی کے تو خری کھیات مرکی کھیات مرکی کھی اور بہال ائس نے سلطان عبد کھید کے نظریت پان اسلامیزم

كوايف مقاصدى الشاعت ك لئ متعال كهف كالمشعث كيسلطنت ايران بيكوادا منيس كرسكتي عتى يرسيدجا لاالبين إفغاني جنيسا شخف دُنیا میں آز اد بیرنا رہے . اور مسلاطین کے تصراِستبداد میں ترزلزل پید اگرنے محدواسطے اپنی تحریب کو جاری رکھے ۔ ابرانی مکومت سید جال الدین برب بیناه ماله الم نوایک منی ایشیا اورا فریند کے چیتے پیتے برب برجال الدّین کے مندا أن موجوونے شاہ نا چارایران مَشَ کیا گیا ۔ سبع جال الدین کے لعِف فدّائ گرنتاً دم کرمزا چاہٹ ہوئے پسلھنت ایران نے سيد پربعي نسل كى سازش كاست بدكيا - زور بار بارسلىنىت بۇكى سى سىبدكى دانگى كامىكالېركىيا - حانگى تومز بولى ييكن مىلې برسنور مارى را - آخالاره وفت بينها كرسيتدك حيات مسنفارهم مورجا بني ملاشكية بس بدجال الدين كا انتفال ما دین حیران ہے کہ کس طرح افنا نسٹان سے ایک مکنام گرشہ بس بیدا ہو کرایک شخص البیا کی آزادی کا بیغام ممالک اسلامیر میں مشکلات کا سامنا کرتے ہوئے اور ایر مین اقوام سے فارتے ہوئے جراً تنا ور بیبا کی کے ساتھ بھے بھے پر سُنا اُ د ما۔ اور اور ب

كاندرره كرابتياكو إدرب كرمظاف أكسا ارا-سبدجال الدین افغانی کی تحریب کی کامیابی یا ناکامی بر رائے زنی کرنام رضین کاکام ہے ۔ لیکن مراک اسلامی میں اس نے ده روح میدنک، ی جوانجام کاران ممالک کو آزاد کرکے رہی۔ آج ایران پورپین دست بردے محفوظ ہے۔ اور آزاد رہ کر تهذيب و نُددن كوراسة بر كامزن ب- ركى كالمرد بماير اس دريد بالنداري كواس موجود و جنك مين أومس، انگلستان - فرانس اورد بگر اور پین مه کے درمیان ٹرکھووسنی ماصل کرنے کے لئے رفا بت پریدا ہوگئ ہے -سستید جال الدين كي رُوح في زا غلول إلشاك وريع مصركوا يفي إوس يركم والدوك كدن بل با ديا- افغانستان بع سبد جال الدین کی جائے پیدائش ہونے کا فور ماصل ہے۔ وہ میں اس سال جال الدین افغانی ڈے سارا ہے۔ اس سے معلوم ہوتاہے کہ افغانستان اس تحریب کی دل و جان سے قدر کرتا ہے۔جوسید جال الدین افغانی کی زندگی کی مرکزی مقيقت مفي ـ

ا فغالنان سيدجال الدين كونشان إلى كانش كرام جا بتاج - جهال جال الدين افغاني في اس راست كوهيورا والد عدنتان پائے بدایت ماصل کرتے بوئے افغانسان غالباً آگے مانا جا ہتاہے۔ اگر افغان نان کا یسی مقصدہے۔ تو به فال نبك ب يمد و أجمال الدين افغاني ولي من راجد افغالتان كانباع بين اس كاليج بين مي آج به رسم اوا کی مبار ہی ہے۔اس کا نیج کے اساتذہ اور طلباء کا مبی میں نصب العین جوما چاہیئے ۔کدوہ جال الدین افغانی کی زندگی کی مركزى حقيقت پرغور كريى ـ استنبداد اندروني ادر كستواربيروني سے مندوستان كونجات دلابيس - اگريه مففدينيس م ترجبال الدين افغاني ومعسنانا ايك بدمعنى سمه -

راندین انعان دے منا ما ایک ہے گئی مم ہے ۔ سبد حبال الدین افغانی نے توم کے مرض کو درست طور شیخنص کیا۔اور عدد جہد کی تکلیفیس سر داشت کیس۔ ہم متب کو بر قرار رکھا۔ اوراس مرمن کے ، زالہ کی کوشش کی جال الدین افغانی کے حیافات ادرجد دجد کا نفشہ علامات ال کے الفاظیس مطرح منظم کیا گیا

شابدك الزاغ مترع وليس مرى إت انداز بال كرج بهت شوع منس إفاك كي موش مين سبيع و مناوات إوسعت افلاك مين بكبير

یا دسعت افلاک میں جبیر سے رس وہ ندب مردان خور آگاہ و خدامست سید جمال الدین افغانی فٹ مناینوا نے خبروار رہیں کہ دست افلاک میں کمیسلسل جال الدین افغانی فٹ مناینوا نے خبروار رہیں کہ دورہ میں مسیر خور کبی اور عمل میں کریں

فضا وقت رر

(سبر جمال التين فغاني كي أب مضمون كانر حمب)

التكرتوالى كون والمكت كالمفتضاء بهدكوالسان كوالمال كالهري اس يحقفانه فلبقيه كالمتجر وواوراس المراهمال كم صلاحیّت اورف دعقید و کی نوعیّت برمو توت به اجهل او قات بیمهی بونا بهد که ایک بهی عقیده النسان میں ایک ایسی ذمینیّت پیداکرد تیاب عبس سنسل این اورست سے مذابت وعقائد فدرس سقدر اورس ایک مدبر اعقد المناف تسم کے اعمال اورادفال كے ظہر ركاموجب برقامے - بر معنى ممكن بيدى مديد بنكى كاكوئى اصول ياتحصيل كمال كاكونى قالون اساسى تعليم و ملفین إنتلین كے در ليكسى جاعت كسامن بيش كباجاتا ہے نوسامعين كداول ير ايك نسم كا اشتناه بيدا مو أسى إاكر اس حقیقت باحفائق سے میش کرتے وفت مخاطب سے نفش میں پیلے سے کوئی باطل عقید ، مرجود ہے تو اندیں حالت حن اور با فل میں تمیز کرنا اس مخاطب سے لئے دشوار ہو جا باہے۔ان دونو حالتوں میں مطلوبه از فہور میں نہیں آتا ۔ ملک بعض ادفا غلط نهى بإخبئ نفن يانعض بسنغداد ووسرم عنفائر فاسده كفاجوريس آنه كاباعث جوكران كالميتية اعمال عيرصالحه كاشكل يس فالبرجو آب يكن فود اعتقاد ركف والع كوشيه يا باطل كى آميزش كاعلم نبين بونا بعد راوروه بربعي منين جاما كراس آميزش ادراخالا كمعقبده كا اس سے اعمال بركبا الذيرے كا إير ر إجه -جو فا ہر بين بي ده تو بي سجف بيس كم فيرمطارب بك برعكس الزات كافلوريس أاسى اصول يا قانون اساسى برلفين ركيف كانتج مع تيكن إب مبتصر مانا مع كرحق مت بيني كك برسب مجد العدى آميزش واختلاط ورحق وإفل كے باہمى التباس كاكر شمر سے - بينا كني كراو بان اور مذاب سے تعبق بنيادى عفائدُ ادراصولى تعليات مِن تحرلف كا واقع برناسى تنم كاعلط نعميون يُعَق استغداد يُكسى عفيدة إلله كالميزش واختلاط كانتجريد محتقف قتم كى برعنول كفورس أن كاموجب عمواً بهى تحريب اصول اور اختلاط عقائد بدرمس كا انجامیہ برنا ہے مرونة رفنة فطرائي سليم سنح بوجاتى ہے۔ طرح طرح مى قبائح اعمال اور رة ائل اخلاق اس سے الما ہر بوف لكت میں ۔۔ حس کا آ لکسی قدم کی ہلاکت اور ابدی خشران ہو آہے والعیک ذیاللہ تعالے ۔ بے خیرلوگ ان اعمال اورافلات كوديمه كراس مذمب برز بان طعن رسين دراز كرت مي من كده قدم أم ليواب ادران مي دمب سي ايك بع مفيد رين عفيده كوان تمام خرابيول كى جرا قرار دينة مين-كيونكه علت اورمعلول كياسيكسله كدرمياني كوليال ان كى كونة بمين نفور سے ارجبل ہوتی ہیں د

مسئد تقدیر سی اسی بیارے ہے جودین اسلام کا ایک اصولی عقیدہ ہے لیکن درب سے ملحدین نے اس کی بابت ایک بنگام بربا کر دکھ اہنے اور سلمانوں سے تمنز ل داخطا ہا کا سب سے بڑا سبب اسی عقیدہ کو خیال کرتے ہیں ۔ بقول ان سے یہ ایک ابسا عقید ہے جود لوں سے بہتت اوراولوالعزمی کی رُوح لکا ل و بتناہے اور اس کی بجائے لیست بہتی سیمستی دکا ہلی اور بریکاری ان میں مرایت کر مجاتی ہے اور اسی لئے میں قوم کا بیع بینندہ ہو (تقذیر برائیان رکھنی ہو) وہ اوم سبی ترنی شیس کر سکتی ۔ مثال کے طور پہلا اول

بى كوف يج يج نفز ادر منكوس برسها مي اورعلوم و فوان اورسياسيات بسان كاورج صفر كام مان كوفساو اخلاق كي مان بيه مرجوت ونفان وفيانت وكروفريب اوركيد وعداوت الاكالمغرائ امتياز بعد تغرق ادراختلات ال كع فعرق ب اولینے عال اور شفیل کے سنعلق و میر مجھ میں مترین جائے۔ وہ اپنا نفع و لفضان سیمنے سے فا مربیں ۔ جا فدول کی طرح مرف محلفے يعية يرقان بي يكول بلنداصب العين ال محسامة نين وادرة بي والتحصل كمال كودر خورا فانار سيمن بي معلاه وازي اكر ال کے لئے ممکن ہوتو پیضر خمان جعالی کو عزر مینی نے میں کوتا ہی منیں کرنے ۔ وہ آپس میں اواقتے دہتے ہیں اور طافتور تو ہیں مرابران کونگلتی جلی جاری بین - و و معلیبت کولینرکسی تمم کی مد نعت ۱۱ رمزاهت سے قبول کرنے سے ملے تیارر بتے میں س اور و واس برخوش میں مرا أن أول بھوال مكان ان كوسر حيل الله كالله على جائے ان كا أمرار اور اغتياد لدولعب مين ون وا مشغول دہنے ہیں۔ ورخوامشات غنسانی کا پواک ان کاسب سے بڑا پیش نظر مقصد ہے۔ امرات اور ففول فرچی کے لئے سم _ و فنت نبار سبين فرائعن كى بجا أورى سه قط فأف فل بي - دوايية وعب مصرصارف پرلاكھول رويدخر في كرفت ك س درین جیس کی بی شے۔ سبین قرمی مفاد کے لیے ابک بیٹو ٹی کولئ دیتے میں جی آئی کریں سے۔ وہ اپنی قیم اور است سے افراص اور و مدائع كواين وفي خ من ت ير قرون كردية سے دره بير تغير شرو قد والبان رياست اور اصحاب حكومت إيك دوسرے ك خ ن ك يايا الروايية ك الداستيمال بريرونت آلاه رخ بي عبى كانتج بيريونا عدال كاس كروري س ایک تنیه ی جنی طافت فایده ایشا کر بنیرکسی مزور منهام سے ان دو فول سے مکول بر قبطن کرسے ان کواپنے مما لک محروستین ال كرالتي بد- بردن اورخوت ان كوولول يرجها يا دستا بصاوراس اله ان بي كبي دشمن كمهملول كورو كفاوراس كى مدافعت کے لئے کھڑا بدنے کی جا اُت بنیں ہوتی ۔ وہ د بیسے ہیں کدان کے بڑوس ہیں مکومنیں بیلنے کیو لنے میں دن دو کئی رات يوكنى ر تى كردى بى يدان كى كلعف السي قوسى جوخود ال كى فكومت كمذبرتكين بى ميدان رقى بين ال كو كامزان تطرآتى بي-ليكن رشك اورمنا فنت كا ان بين ذره بهي احساس بدا نهي بونا - عام سلما نوركي به حالت مهم اكران يم مهر بعاليك برمقبيب ، زل جونوه ان ك تفقيف رعدا مب بين بركز ان كيدد مبين كرت ادرابيت ودح كي جرسا ، فنيمت سيعتين أن مي كولى تنظيم أبيل ادريذان ك إلى كولى إلى ي بجنيس إلى حاق أبي -جوامور تيد كا انصام ابنه إلى المرات موں اور جوغر بروں کی دستنگیری کا کام انجام دیں یا ان کے حفوق کی حفاظت کریں +

اَلْغَرَصُ الله على حرد وه (بعنى إلى يورب؛ وران كم مفلدين اسطان أن مذمّت كرتے جلے جاتے ہي اوران تمام خرابيك كى جڑان كے نز ديك نفذير پر الميان لا لك - به لوگ نهائت دنون كے ساتھ بيش كوئى كرتے ہي كم اكر سلما لون كا بى عفيد و را نو دوكسى إنى حيثيت كو دُينا بين فائم نهيں ركھ سكيس كا در خان كى عربت كا نشان لميند مركا - ان كى عهد و سيادت كو ايك نقشة إربية سمجھ أجا بيئے اوران كى قوم يقية جسلد يا به و بصفحة سہتى سے مث كر سكى "

الآیدری کاخیال مے کومک کم افقادیر کو انتخاد درجبر کا عقیدد و رکھے میں کھ میں فرق ہتیں۔ وہ کھے میں کو کہان جونف او کہ انتخاد کے انتخاد کی ایک کا میں ہوئے کہ انتخاد کی ایک کا میں ہوئے کہ انتخاب کے اللہ کا میں ہوئے کہ انتخاب کا میں ہوئے کہ انتخاب کا میں ہوئے کہ انتخاب کا میں دوسرے کے اراد وہ افتیاد کے ماصل منہیں اور دو ان تمام باتوں میں مجورا در دست وبالب تنہ میں ادران کا ہراک کام کسی دوسرے کے اراد وہ افتیاد کے

که انفت اخیام پانا ہے ادام سے ارادہ داختیا را ور نصرف کو بد لینیس اُن کا بچھی ،خل نہیں نوم بچونشکہ بنہیں کراس قوم سے وذ إدكى تمام تونسنت عالمسعطل اورب كارموجا بني كل راوجوا دراكات اورنوش كام كرت كف ففران بي ودلعيت رسط سَنَيْهُ مِن أن سَعِيمِو وأوسِكون كي وجه بصوره أن أو وأكان أو را فوسك أما تُج أورتْرات يصيمي مرمن سك - عبر وجهد يسعى وعمل - اوراكستها ب مع حيد إن ابك ابك بوكران من رفصت برمايش تتع اواس قام كا المجام تعين بأكت إورصفيه

عفيدة ففنا و فدركمتفل إلى فرنگ كمه ميالات بيرين كاسطور إلاي افتياس وياكيا بندا ورمشرق كربست سيصنيعن العقلول فأكسكان خيالات كالاكربياب

بلاخوت نز دبدكها جاسكتاب كديخيا فات دلعيق مسلما لأل كان تمام اعمال كومسناء كفتربر سع مموب كرما الحف بعياني علط أوربهان إب مسلمالون مين جنت مي منهور فرف إلى عائق بي شلاً منت يد بشي الديد - الماعيليد - و إلى معتزله اور فارجى كوكى بعى أن بين سد جرمع عن كاف ل نيس جوايث آب ، بالكل بجررا درب اختيارهيال كرما مو مكرمرا بك أن يست يه استاج كدانسان سعاعال سع بارسيس أي حديث ختبار بالكياج حب كود كسب سع نفط سع تعبير كرت بين ادرجوان كرزوبك السان كوتواب ياعذاب كامنتى بناتاب وتباست كجوابدس احتبارى بناير بها ورائدتمان كامرت شراعيت كا نازل مرنا اوراين بندول كواسرواني سع عنا لب كران فاضنبار ك وجردا ويسليم برمسن ب والمبورسة وتريين فربرول كا أنا يشرلعتين كانازل برنا ، اورامرومني معلوكول ومخاطب لراعبت اور إطل موناج ابك بري إت ب ادريس اكول بعي قائل ندیں) ادر ہی حکمت ادر عدل کا مقنفناء ہے۔

بے شکم الله نون بن ایک الیسی جاعت بھی گذری جدج السان کو کلین سلوب الاختیار میال کرتی ہے اور س ئزدىك بتقسك بلغاد رالسان كى حركت اورعمل مين مجيم على فرق منيس مكد دو أركسى دوسرى طافت سي كار فرا بوسف كالميتم ہیں راسکین عام سلمان اس عقید و کو غلط سیمنے بیں اوران لوگوں سے بیٹن کردہ وال کی کوسوف طا کمت سے زاید و تعت منیں دینے اس فرنہ جرید کا دج د صرف بیلی چند صداوں ہیں یا یاجانا ہے سکن چاتھ صدی ہجری سے بعداس کا امران يك بانى منس ر با وراس بات كوياد ركفنا جا سيك كدمستك نفد بربراليان لانا عقبد و حبر يري ك سراد ف بركز سبس ب

تفار تدركا عميده دلاكل فطعيسة ابند مكرعين نطرت كعمطابق مراك دى عقل محصكاب رجائريا ننج فهوريس أبيع الشان كي نظر مرف اس محاس سبب ياعلن كم محدود رمنى ب يعس كواس الريا ببنج محسا تقد اتصال حاصل العاظ ديگر جاسك بين ترب ب سيكن اكراساب درستبات عنت اديعلول عملسلم كو كه وسوت دى جائة تواس مدب فربب كعلاوه بانى مرم يال اس كى نطر سے مجد ب مول كى جن كاعلم صرف اسى ذات ياك كو ہوسكتابعيس فيد فنام سلسله بنايا - ورجواس عظيم الت ن نظام كامو عبدا در مُبدع ہے - يا ابن جم في انتے ہو كم سرايك أفرى كوركو ثربونے اور ما بعد كا نتج يدا كرفيس بقيناً وخل بے حس سے كو ل بى الكا دىنس كرسكتا ياك ن كا اراده معى امرسى سلسله كى ايك موطى سے جو ا درأك كا نينج ب لينى ادر أك اس كاسب مونز به - اصحاب علم جائت ميں كدادراك اس انفعال اور آنز کا نینجد ہے جو کسرل ال فی میں حواس اور شاعرے ذرابعہ بیدا ہو تاہے (سِائیکا لوجی کابد ایک ملتہ اصول ہے) جو مکم

ادرجی بین مختلف اقدام عالم کے وج و دروال کے اسب وعلل پر بحث کی جاتی ہے۔ فالا ترہے جی وفلف آیری سے ناہی ہے جا ا ادرجین میں مختلف اقدام عالم کے وج و دروال کے اسب وعلل پر بحث کی جاتی ہے۔ شاکی در دانت کرنے کی کوششش کی جاتی ہے اسلام خودہ کون سے جواد شاشتہ جہوں نے ایک ترقی یا فقد اور میزون قرم کے اخلاق وعادات ۔ افکار و خیالات ۔ مکدا حساسات ۔
اور و معدانات بیں ایک عاص تغیر میرا کیا جس کا نیتجہ اس قوم سے تعزیل و انحفاط اور والا تو فیا اور زوال کی صورت میں والا ہم اور اور وہ کون سے اسباب و افلی و فارجی ہی جن کی وج سے وہ برسر عروج و انتقار مقی ۔ بیشب آری نظر پر کا تابیت ہم اور مفید جرتو ہے یاس کو پر ایک کو فیا اور زواک کی اس کا میں مفید جرتو ہے یاس کو پر ایک کو تابی اور ایک کی میں مفید جرتو ہے یاس کو پر ایک کو تو کے اس کو پر ایک کو تو کے اس کو پر ایک کو ترک کو تاری کو بھر اسکا کو موج کہ مفید میں مفید جرتو ہے اس کو پر ایک کو ترک کو ترک کو تی میں مفید ہیں ہو تر وہ نما بین واضح طور پر اس حقیقت کو مبلو کو کرد کے بیشر کے کا موج کو ترک کر ترک کو ترک کو ترک کو ترک کو ترک کو ترک کو ترک کر ترک کو ترک کر ت

نفنا و قدر پراتم فنادر کھے کے ساتھ اگرجر کا عقیدہ شائل نہ ہو رجس کوائنی کون نمی سے لوگو ل نے شامل کرلیا ہے اور مس کی ایمنزش سے بہتا م زخوا براں بدا ہوئی ہیں ، تو اس کے لمنے سے النان بیں جمانت واقدام اور شجاعت کی صفت پیدا ہوتی

اس کے احد الله والم الله علام باک بین مماؤں کا معندہ کی ان الفاظیس تعرایہ وائی ہے الک بین قال لھے حالما س
ان الناس تیں جمعوالکہ فاحشرہ ہے۔ فرا او ہے حرابانا و قالوا حسینا الله و فعیم الوکیل الم اس معندہ
کا بنیجہ تفاکہ سلائوں نے فلافت راشدہ کے عدمین مماؤر میں قار نیج کیا در دیا کی متدن سلطنت کومٹاکوان کی جائے ایک ائی تہذیب اور ایک سام باور ایک سلمن کومٹاکوان کی جائے ایک ائی تہذیب اور ایک سام بنا ایر ایک مالوں کی مالوں کے اور ویک اور میں کا معنوہ میں اور ایک سی سے باور ان کا سامان بست کم فعال سری اور تیم کا مقاب اور ایک سلمن اور ایک سلمن اور ایک سلمن اور ایک سام اور ایک سلمن الموسل ال

با خوف تردید کما ماسکتا مید که آر آین عالمی ورق مردانی کی بلے تواجعاع بشری کی ابتداریا بالفاظ دیگرا خاند تدن سے

مالی متنی اورالوالعزمی سے اعلیٰ ترین مراتب کسنز تی کی براورت مشکلات پر عالب اکرایے کا راموں سے دُشیا کو حیرت کرد یا جو۔

عالی متنی اورالوالعزمی سے اعلیٰ ترین مراتب کسنز تی کی براورت مشکلات پر عالب اکرایے کا راموں سے دُشیا کو حیرت کرد یا جو۔

اور وہ تفاؤ نذر پراییان ند رکھتا ہو۔ اور جس کی نتو مات اور کا میا بول کا باعث ہی عقیدہ ند ہو۔ لینے محل مو تع برجان مزیز کی

عدد می کا راز اسی عقیدہ میں معزب کہ اشاء اللہ کان و مالم میشاد لم کمن ۔ جس کا ترجمہ فارسی کے ایک شاعرف نها کہت خونی

مے ساتھاس شوریں کیا ہے ۔

دور وزیدر کردنت از مرگ روانیست دور یکه فضایات و روز کم قضایات از مرگ روانیست در درگ روانیست در درگ روانیست

ی بنده ناگیا۔ان میں سے اکثر کاملم نظر ذاتی خوشی لی حی سے لئے وہ دوسروں کو ذبیل د نیا وکرنا میروپ نہیں سیجنے تھ اور مین کی سالت کا آخری نفیلڈ آج تمہاری آنکھوں کے سامنے ہے ۔

جذبئردل

شبخ بھی رند بلانون ہوئے جاتے ہیں نمائے تھا مئے بہون ہوئے جانے ہیں اور حبار نمی کہ کو بوش ہوئے جانے ہیں ووجہال محملوفراموش ہوئے جاتے ہیں میر اسمعار بھی گلبوش ہوئے جاتے ہیں فیض سُانی ہے کہ ہون و خیائے ہیں کس نے بہ آج سرطور دکھا با حکوہ ہے تھی کا بھٹ الم کم مندر کو نین یادکر تصولنے والے کی سمانی ول میں ول میں الدر سے کس گاخوبی کا خیال

ھے غلامی محرمی کا صدفہ خوا جہ! فرتے خورشید کے مہم وش موئے جاتے ہیں

. دواجه خد لوسف سیکندایر (انگریکلیر) اكبركاابات

رسِشْبلی افغانی ،

بنتمتی سے موجود و تعلیم عطر نی ندکن اونیشینل ازم " کی نئی نفنیر نے نہیں مراط مستقیم سے آنا دگور ما پھینکا ہے کہ ہم اپنی مقبق منزل کا تصوّر تک ذکہن ، د ماغ سے محو کر چکے لہیں اور نہاری آمام نہ ندگی میرزا تحالب سے اس شعر کامر قع ہے۔ جلتا ہوں تفول ی دگور نہراک دام رو کیساتھ پہچانیا شنیں موں ابھی دا ہم سب سر کو بیں

تحصیل علم مرسلمان کا مفدس فرض ہے اور انگریزی سنیں کمکہ دنیا بھرکی نہ باین سیکھنے بین سلمان کے لئے کوئی امر مانع منہیں ۔ بکبن اس کا بدمفصر منبیں کہ دہ اپنی مادری اور قومی یا نہ ہی زباین فراموش کر بیٹھیں ۔ اور ان میں گفت باتح ریر باعث نگار سمجنیں۔ ہب در ابنی ماکم قوم کو دہھیں اور نبایش کہ کیا اُب کہ کسی انگریز نے اپنا قومی لباس نزک کباہے۔ یا کمیں دو انگریز وں کوسوائے انگریزی سے کہی اور فربان میں گفتگویا خطوک آبت کرتے دیکھا ہے۔ لباس اور زبان تو ایک طرف رہی ۔ انگریز دہنیا کے جس حصے میں بھی ہو۔ وہ مرف وہی چیز استعمال کرے گا جو

والا بيفيلياس وتمدّن مين فزى تخصيص عرور فالمُ رسكم كا 4

الدى جائي كفتكون تنويس مويام ودويس بالكل فالص زبان مستمال كرے كا +

رسى البي بين خطره كنابت مرت بينتديا اردوس كرام كا ٠

ربم) لفا فربرنبد مرف ارد ويس تحرير كرس كا- يه يا درجه كه مندوتنان كهم ركوشه بس ارد وخوان موجد دبي اوم

ترويج اردوكايسب سے إسان طرابة اور قدمت ب 4

یو فرجوان خود اعتمادی کا نعمت سے محود م ہیں یا قت ادادی سے کناردکش ہو جکے ہیں۔ وہ صرف بہ کد کرد ل کو کستی رہتے ہیں کہ آج سب دُراِ ہی کی کو رہی ہے۔ تو میں کیوں نرائی دضع افنیا دکروں۔ یہ بعیف اسی سے کہ جب کسی شخص کر جبلیا نے کا خوف دلا کرار لگا ہے جو کہ جو اب دسے کہ جہاں جلی النے اللہ ہے کہ جب النمان کی خوف دلا کرار لگا ہے جو کہ جو اب دسے کہ جہاں جلی النمان العصر صفرت النمان یہ بیلے موجود ہیں وہل ایک میں میں میں اس سے میں اس میں گئی اور وہ یہ جہ سے محمد کر المرا بادی کا وہ بینیا میں دیتا ہوں جو میرے معمون کا اعصل ہے اور وہ یہ ہے سے اس یہ کیا فائے کہ دلا ہے ذیا تے نمین

"شبلي انغانى"

رسينسيلي افغاني ا

پیفیمتی سے موجود و تعلیم و طرز آبتران اوٹرشینل ازم "کی نئی تفنیہ نے ہمیں مراط مستقیم سے إننا دور ما بھینیکا ہے کہ ہم اپنی حقیقی سنزل کا تصور تک ولین و راغ سے موزیہ عجمہ ایس ور ہماری آرام زندگی میرزا غالب سے اس شعر کیام تع ہے ہ عیانیا ہوں تفوظری دور ہراک رام رو کیساتھ بہانیا ہمیں ہمل ابھی دام ہمیسے کو بیں

خود فریبی اور نقالی نے بہیں ایسے تفریدلت بیں گرایا ہے کہ مہاری آئندہ نسلوں کو و تفن کار کرنے کے ساتے بینا است کی بجائے "بینا مرور ای مزور من ہوگی مولی نندیں و تعلیم کی تباہ کا ریاں دیکھتے ہوئے بھی ہم اسے دین و دُنیا کی نفر سے
سیجور ہے ہیں ۔ اور سب سے زیادہ قبل بہ سفا اور تر اے نیجی سے نئے دیگ بدلے دلین افغان کے انہاں اور
داسخ العقیدہ فیضے کہ مکومین بدلیں۔ نامی بدلے اور زرائے نے بھی سے نئے دیگ بدلے دلین افغان کے لیاس اور
دسے ۔ آج دی افغان بیا و و شالی بھینک کر مغربی بال اور تر وارس براس قدر بازان و شاوان ہیں کہ تریا وہ فیا
دہران کی دولت مالی عنین میں ہوئی ہوئی اسر دہ بھی ماشاء العثر انگریزی لولی کی نذر ہوگئی۔ ہیں دیکھ میں سواے ابی کی نذر ہوگئی۔ ہیں دیکھ ہوئے ہیں سے دیکم
دیاس ہیں ایک کنگی افغا بنیت کا بند دے رہی تھی ۔ سو دہ بھی ماشاء العثر انگریزی لولی کی نذر ہوگئی۔ ہیں دیکھ ہوئے ہیں سے دیکم
ماشاد العثر انگریزی کے اور کی خود و سل ہیں ہی تفصیص بھی عُنقا ہو رہی ہے۔ اور اب تو با ہی خط دکھ بت بھی سوا سے
انگریزی کے اور کسی زبان میں ناممن ہور ہی ہوئکہ بیٹ تو یا اگرود میں خط دکھ بت ان سے زیادہ انگریزی میں المسار
ہے۔ اور فوزیے اس امر بی ناد کرتے ہیں کہ وہ اپنی ما دری رائیت ہی یا قومی را در کینا بیت میں اور جو انگریزی میں الم سی بینے اور کر دار کیا ہوئی۔
میں ایک کرنی زبان میں ناممن ہور ہی ہوئی اور کی در ہی ہوئے ہیں اور کیا ہوئی میں انگریزی میں الم کریا ہوئی۔
میں کرنے ہوئی۔
میں کی در ان کرنے ہوئی۔
میں در وزان کے مخاطب جو انگریز ہوئے ہیں اور میں شرح انگلتان یا امر کمی میں انہاں کرنی ہوئی۔
سیر کرنی ہوئی۔
سیر کرنی ہوئی۔

محصیل علم برسلمان کامفنس فرص به ادر انگریزی منیس کلید : نیا بھرکی نه باین سیکھنے بین سلمان کے لئے کوئی امر مانع منیس بہن اس کا بیمفصر منیس که ده اپنی ما دری اور قدمی یا نه بہی زبایش فراموش کر پیٹھیں۔اوران میں گفت گو بانخریر باعث نزگ سجوس ۔ آپ درا اپنی حاکم قدم کو دکھییں اور نبایش کد کمیا اُپ بک کسی انگریز نے اپنا قو می لهاس نزک کباہے۔ یا کمیس دد انگریز ول کوسوائے انگریزی سے کہی اور فربان میں گفتگویا خطوک آبت کرتے دیکھا ہے۔ لباس اور زبان تو ایک طرف رہی - انگریز دنبا کے عبس حقے میں جو۔ وہ مرف وہی چیز استعمال کرے گاجو

ین نفرن بی کامر کی طرف و مرتبه می میرود می میرود کامی میب مدار. وا) ایسطی اماس و تمدن میں فزی تحضیص صرور ق کم رکھے گا 4

رمى ما ب كفتكون توسي مويا أود ديس بالكل فالص زبان استعال كركا +

رسى ايسىس خط دكابت مرت بينتر بااردويس كرے كا ٠

ربم) لفا فربربند مرف اردو میں تحرم کرے گا- بدیا درہے کہ ہندوستان کے ہرگوشہ میں اردو خوان موجود ہیں اوم ترویج اردو کا بدسب سے سان طرابقا اور خدمت ہے ،

اس بيكيا فازكردلام زمان في المرابي المردده بي جزمان كويدل وية بي إ

"ىشىتى افغانى"



سلیم ما دیدست مو مهار نفها ۱۰ س کی مرکولی انظاره برس کی نفی و ده عاعت دیم بین پُرور انتفاراس کے اسالله و کا خبال نفا که اُکرا سے اپنے جو سرد کھانے کامو قع دیا گیا ۔ تو و و بدت چکے گا ۔ ادراپنی زندگی کوشاندار بنا لینگا پنی جاعت بیس اُسے متاز مینٹیست حاصل نتنی +

بین اوروہ اوائل عمر ہی سے شیر وشکر تھے۔ دن کا پیشنز حملہ مہا کی مطور ہتے تھے۔ اور مختلف امور پر بجٹ کیا کرنے تھے۔ وہ بپین کی شاوی کے برخلاف تھا۔ اور موجود وسوشل اصول وقواعد کو مد ورجہ نفزت کی نگاہ سے دبکھتا نفا۔ اس کا جیال تھا بہر انسان کو اس وقت تک شاوی سنیس کرنی چاہیئے جب بک اس کے جہمانی اور د ماغی فوٹی پائیہ ککیل تک نہ بہنچ جائیں۔ اور اُسسے افتصادی خوش صالی میں تھرنے جو۔ ان جیا لات کے با وجود اس کی بریختی کا اندازہ کیجئے کہ بچین ہی سے اسس کی تھی تھے کے پی کافیاں

اس کی بہتیں مبی مدّت سے اسی آرزو کو دل میں چھپائے ہوئے تضیں۔ اور وہ اپنے والد کوسلیم کی شادی کا کمنی تھنیں۔ ساہم کا والد جو اپنی عمر کی آمغری منزلیس ملے کر رہا تھا۔ اُس کی والدہ اور مبنوں کی رائے سے منفق تھا۔ ادر جا بتا بھا کر اپنے فرز ندار حبند کی شادی کرے ایک بہت بڑے ندمہی فرلیند سے سبکدوش ہوجائے۔

اب مبیه کِ کا امتحان مرجیکا نقا - اور نتیج تعطفوالا تفاکمسلیم کی سنگسال کے دباؤ اور اس کے اعراد اقارب کی آرز وکے انزید اس کی شاریال نشروع مونے لگیں اُسٹوالین کا رزد کے آئے جُمکن پڑا ۔ سلیم کی کا میالی کے شادیالوں کے ساتھ اس کی شادی شادی شروع موتے سے اور بیند و نوں کے اندراند روہ مونما رطالب علم شادی شد" محوکیا ۔ اور بیند و نوں کے اندراند روہ مونما رطالب علم شادی شد" موگیا ۔ اور اُس نے این شہر کے میون بیل آمن میں ایک موقید کرنیا پڑا ۔ اور اُس نے این شہر کے میون بیل آمن میں ایک کلادک کی میں تیا رکی ہ

بیں علی گردھ سے اہم ۔ اے - ایل - ایل - لی کی ڈگری نے کر اپنے شہر دالیں آیا - صردری امور سے فراِ خت باکر سلیم سے طا- اسے شادی کئے ہوئے سان برس ہو چکے تنے ۔ اس کا والداسے داغ مفارقت دے کوک کا انتقال

یس کاروباری سلمایی چندسال که وطن سے بابر نیا -اور جب مدت کے بعد گرافی - زسلیم سے طافات کے کے لئے اس کے وفتر بیس گیا - وہاں سے مجھے معلور ہوا کہ کسی فضور کی بنابر اُ سے طافرت سے علاحوہ کر وہا گیا ہے ۔ بیس برزار وقت پو چھے اس کے مکان پر بہنچا ۔ مبیح کا وفت تھا - وہ ایک ٹک و ذریک کو مطری بیل بچر اسیت بیٹے اِ مُوا اِ تھا ۔ اُس کے مکان اور فائدان کی صالت دیکھ کر میرا ولی بھرآیا ۔اور آنسو نظم نہ سکے ۔۔۔۔ اس وقت اس کے گرو یا نی لوا کے اور آنسو نظم نہ سکے ۔۔۔ اس وقت اس کے گرو یا نی لوا کے اور آنسو نظم نہ سکے ۔۔۔ اس بھی تقدیر ۔ان بیس سے ایک کا میں پوری طرح تن واضا ہوا نہ تھا۔ کو تا تھا تو سلوار نہ تھا۔ اور آندان کی تعلیم کا بیل کا کام کر آ مقا۔ اور آندن کی قلت کی وجسے نہ تو اپنی خال کو ایک اور آن کی اور اور آن کی قلت کی وجسے نہ تو اپنی فاقد کر نا پڑا ہے ۔۔۔ مجمد سے جو ہوسکا ۔ بیس نے اس کی مدد کی اور وہاں سے گھرکوروانہ ہوا ۔ میر سے خیالات پر ایشان تھے ۔ اور طبیعیت نمایت اواس منتی ۔۔۔ سیسر قلم کئے ۔ نا کہ میرے ملکی اور قومی اوجوانوں کے لئے عبرت کا جات بی سلیم کی ملاق ت سے آگر یہ فقرات میں نے سپر دقلم کئے ۔ نا کہ میرے ملکی اور قومی اوجوانوں کے لئے عبرت کا جات بن سکیس ۔۔۔۔ سلیم کی ملاق ت سے آگر یہ فقرات میں نے سپر دقلم کئے ۔ نا کہ میرے ملکی اور قومی اوجوانوں کے لئے عبرت کا جات بن سکیس ۔۔۔۔ سام میں سکیس ۔۔۔۔۔ اس سلیم کی ملاق ت سے آگر یہ فقرات میں نے سپر دقلم کئے ۔ نا کہ میرے ملکی اور قومی او جوانوں کے لئے عبرت کا جات بن سکیس ۔۔۔۔۔

غلام مسطف مفدد تفرؤابر

کسی کی باد

مەرى اميدل كى دنيائے احداثيل شميم أزه كي خونز فعلبول كي تجيكونسم کنون بدبرنی بر جیائیاں شارونگی جهال مبات كوسلف حبات حال عا كمبرغم سة نبرى وح بمى نهوناشاد وه لطف عهد گزشته وه بیایه کی اینس وه فرنش ^اغ پی^اطف وسنرور کی انتیں قدم قدم تيبت مي كيف بأراثي ده برُخمارگر بوسن بارسی آگھیں للندبول بإنبرائ وه تعنمه بمرغم دِل ومَكْرِ كامسلناوہ من^را ہوں سسے ممجى وفورعنابات سالبيث حانا فدا گواه كهربات بارسه اب بك بهتاتی ہے جب ل کودوست نیری اُ

نشاط وسن كرابي واركمتنل الميم من كالمجيليون كي محكورم بخضم بطانهبر مست ابشارول کی علومبر حبن تكهجى شاومان مبياول تضا دلانه مجد كوو إل كي بطاقت تول كي او بین ابی ادم محده بهار کی دانش وصبح وشام شب ورز كي ملافانين وه تبری نشوخ اداوُل کی فتنهٔ سُاما نی دورسی تیری مست بهارسی انگهین خموش لأتول مين تيراوه گزييس وہ د کبھنا نزاحسر*ت بھری نگا ہ*و ^{سسے} غرورهن سينور دراها كبث ماأ وه لطف وعبد ملاقات باوسا بتك غم فراق میں ہوتی ہے جب خوشی براج

نترے خیال میں بےاختیارر دیا ہوں ننری نلاش میں تھویا ہواسا ہونا مول

سید محد علی طبیر خال گورکھیوری منعتم - ہی - اسے

اوسسروداور نووادد بيندي؛ بين في تنرى واليمن لي ب بين جب بنرى والسن بأنام ل - تو إغ راغ موجاً ول ك ات كول إكبابين تنجع برنده معجول إصرف ايك محدمتي مولي آواز سېزۇ زىرۇين پرلىيا ئوا، بىل نېرى دورنگى دوازسُن سكتا بۇل- يە صدايدا دايول پىيە كىزى بۇلى معلوم بوتى بە -ا البهي يه بيرك نز ديك سُنائى ويني بها اويتيم زدن ميل كوسول وور-(مع) اگرچہ نوراد اوس میں صرف شعارع آفتاب اور گلگ کے بهار کی نعند سرائی کرتی ہے - سکین تو . فإلى توسى ميرے محور ومضطرب ول بين خيالي لمحات كى إد مازه كردي يے! ا نگین موسم بهار کے بیارے پرندے اِ تجھے سے اِرخوش ہدید ہو۔۔۔۔۔ اب کک تومیرے نزویک پرندائیں ہے۔ مکوایک میزسر کی مستی ہے.... ایک عیرمحسوس وجود ہے۔ ایک مجتم آوازاور مرا یا راز ا كىي تۇرىپى نۇمنىيى چېرىكى خوش كنة وازىئىن زمامەً ملفولىيت بىن شئاكرنا ئىقا ؟ دورىتىرى خوش الىي نى سىمىتا تر جوكويكى مرطر ننري لاش مين مركردان رمتها ؛ إنو جعار يون مين تترب تيجه حاك جهانها - إدر خنول پرميري خبست نگابي تيري جنو مين واره مو ابتر - یا نفناکے وسیح میدان میں تری تلاش کرنے لگ جائیں . تىرى مجتوادر طلب مىن ئى نے اكثر باديد بيمانى اور صحرا زردى كى كلزاروں اور مرغزاروں ميں بھى تىرى تلاش كرا راج-لىكىن نوائىيدموموم مى رسى يا محبت إ بسب ك ويكف كى آرز و تومهيشات مو الكن بايس مر ... فركمين التي الم در حقیقت پتری تر اور مجرامرار صداب بھی سرے النے فردوس کوش کا کام کرتی ہے۔۔۔۔۔ صحن کاش میں دراز

ادر بعین کمعصوم ایم کی طرح ... اب مجی مین نیزی آواز دسی صدائے بادگشت ".... وہی موسس اور يُركيف كُرنج دوبار وكن سكما بول و حمي كم محصر واسترى لمحات بجرسے ماصل بوجا مين ك اومبارک رُوپرندے امعلوم ہوتا ہے۔ کہ بیکرہ زمین جب رہم چلتے پھرتے ہیں ایک اسی علیٰاه رار فع حکمہ کی صورت میں تبدیل ہو عائے۔ جو بترے رہنے کے عین موزون اور مناسب ہو ٤ (حن ابن سعبری - نداعت) سال مع

رار زندگی

(۱) ففل گل آخر بنی مصراب ساز زندگی چیبر آب دل کوبیر سونه د گدانه زندگی! موش سے دبھیس در انطاره بازار جمن نگل کھلا! مرجما گیا!! نس بیہ ہے اند زندگی!

اس سے بوجھوجہ موالدنش النہ النہ اللہ میں ہے آٹ فا زندگی کے دازسے لبس اک ہی ہے آٹ فا گونمی کی ہے مرا انفس گر کوبیر بھی لفی پر زندگی فزنت کی اِک بیاج بین نشیجے اور کیب

ابم ات تعير متعلمايم

خفيف

امُیدی نے موسے ہوئے امریدسے پُوجِها إلى بنا منظن كدهرے مؤش نصب "داميد في جوابد إلى الميد كاميد كاميد كاميد كاميد

مفلسی نے آلسو بھاتے ہوئے دولت سے پو جھا ا" بہا۔ بہرامتقل فیام کھاں ہے ۔خوش بنت مولت نے جواب ویا۔ "مفلس کے نفتر رہیں" ۔

بدصورتی نے مسرت بھری نگاہ ڈالتے ہوئے میں سے پر جھا!" بنا۔ تیراستہا پرستادکون ہے۔ دلفرمیہ، حسن منے جواب دیا! "برصورت میں

بنده نے خداسے دریانت کیا"۔ اِرب نیری متی کارازکماں پر شبیدہ ہے ۔ جاب بلا اِ "میری محبت" میں "

مبال في نيرون جلاتي

میاں فجو عجب شخصیت کے الک میں۔ بات بات پر جعبات الائن ان کے بابل باتھ کا کرنن ہے۔ اور ڈنیا کے ہر فن میں اپناپ کوسنٹ اس، سیصفے ہیں۔ اصل ام نومعلوم نئیں ۔ لیکن آب کی ہی زبانی معلوم ہواتھا۔ کہ آپ کو والدین کچپن ہی سے ادہا مجو کے :م سے پُکارنے تھے۔

ایک دن ہم آپ کے حضور میں بیٹے نفع۔اردگرد چینے پانٹوں کا جمکھٹا تھا آپ آلتی پاتی ارسے منہ رابنی محفوص مسکر مبٹ لئے ہمارے سائھ موگفنگو تھے۔اپنی طوف سے وہ اندایت عزوری سائل بر بجث فرارہے تھے۔ اگرچ ہم اپنی عکدان با آوں کو مجند ناشر کان سے زیادہ وفعت ہمیں دے رہے تھے اہم مہزن گوش تھے۔ باتوں بالوں بیں کہیں شکار کا ذکر جنر آگیا۔ توسیاں فجو مونچیوں بیا، وکو در کا فرائے گئے "شکار۔ والٹر کیا کہا ۔ کوئی زائد تھا کمیں کبی کوشکا دیں اپنیا آئی نہیں سمجھٹا تھا۔ اور فصوصاً بندون کا شکار ایس توسائے کودیکھ کر بھی فشاند لگا سکتا ہوں ا

یہ تو مہیں معلوم ہی تھا کہ بائیں کرنے ۔ ابنون کھی نے اور مجدر اور اپنے میں آپ اپنا ٹانی بنیں رکھتے لیکن آج چشکار کا سُنا ترجم دنگ رہ گئے۔ " آپ ! اور شکار "۔ سم میں سے یک ساتھی نے جرانی سے پر چھا۔

" إن إن بوتيا- كياتم بينين نيس كرف ___ " آب في فرآيا - "بين جاليس سال فرج بين إيك ممماذ عهده برا مور ما بون " وشايد عدده كا ام ميه ل كرفي هي ايك مماذ عهده برا مور ما بون " وشايد عدده كا ام ميه ل كرفي هي الدر الاستال مي المين مورس في المين المين

بڑی مشکل سے میاں نجو آئندہ منگل کو ہادے سافھ شکا رکوجا نے پر راصی ہوئے۔

سنگل کی صبح حمید جیند دوسنوں کو لے کرمیرے گھر آ با ذل مرا۔ اور مم میاں فوے گھرکوروا نہ ہوئے۔ گھر جینیخ قرصفور کو چ طھے کے پاس افیون کے نشتے ہیں جھولتے دیجھا۔ نزدیک جاکر نہ ورسے جھبنجوٹا۔ اور عرض کی کر حضور ابھی مک آپ سو کے پڑے مہیں۔ "اور ابنیں میاں فرانفل پڑھتے پڑھتے آئکھ لگ گئی تھی۔ دیلیے نوییں جاگ را ہوں " آپ نے ناک سکیٹر نے ہوئے کہا " نو پھر شعکار جانے کا کس وفت ادادہ ہے "ہم نے وعدہ یاد دلاتے ہوئے کہا۔ "ان خداکی قتم بات اصل میں ہے کہ جھے حیال ہی نہ دہا۔ اور نیاری بھی نہ کرسکا۔ دیکھ میری بندوق ۔ بال۔ وہ نو ایک آدمی مانگ کو لے گیا ہے۔ کمبخت کہیں کا " نو ہماری بندوئیں جو حاصر میں ہم نے جواب دیا۔ خدا خداکر کے آپ اُسٹے ، دور کعت نماز بڑھی اور ہمارے ساتھ میل کھوٹے ہوئے۔ میں مرغا بیوں سے لئے ایک ندی ہر دومیل دور جانا تھا۔ داستے میں میاں فورہ دہ کر ہمیں اپنی محترمہ بندوق کافسانے شنار ہے نئے ، اوراین چالیس سالدفوجی زندگی کے واقعات ایک ایک کرے بیان فرارہے تھے ۔ گو قدم فردسست تھ لیکن زبان فنچی کی طرع بینز علی رہی فنی ۔ ایک عبد بنگلی کبونز وں کا ایک جُونڈ دیکھا اور ہم نے میاں نجو کو فائر کرنے کی دعوت دی ۔ لیکن آب نے بہ کہ کڑا ل دیا کہ ہمیا ہیں تو مرف مُرغا ہیں پر ہی کنشانہ باندھوں کا یہ جوں جوں ندی نزدیک آرہی تھی ۔ میاں فج کے چہرہ کا دیگ بدل رافعا ۔ اور دل کی دھوکن نیزسے تیز تر ہورہی مقی ج

آخ ندی پر نہیج ہی گئے۔ مرفا بوں کا ایک برا جھنڈ ندی ہیں بینے پکارکر رہا تھا۔ ہم نے فجو کوبند وق جھرکردی ۔ اور آگے کیا ۔ فبو نے بچاس و فعد ورود تشریب اور بچاس و فعد قل تشریب پلے مہ کر بند وق بنل میں وابی ۔ اور آئی مرفا بیوں کی طریب کرے تین چکر لگائے۔ ربیکن وہ کم بخت یا تواہیں مشغول تفیس کہ امنوں نے پر واہ کا من کی ۔ یا میاں فجو کے نشا نہ سے وافق تعقیق ۔ کراس سے بہر کم جا آئان کے لئے آمکن تھا۔ کم بخت ایک بھی نہ اُڑی ۔ مبرا آمبال نبو نے بند وق زین پر رکھ دو فو اہنوں کو آئی ان کے لئے آمکن تھا۔ کم بخت ایک بھی نہ اُڑی ۔ مبرا آمبال نبو نے بند وق زین کی جا نب منہ کرکے بند وق کا گئد و جوائی کے بر رکھ دو فو اہنوں کو آئی ہو کہ انگر وائی کہ اور کی اور کے ساتھ ہی ہم نے جو نظر اُٹھا کر ویکھا و ندی سے تقریباً ما اور فی کی طریب ایک کنا خون ہیں است بت ندور زور سے بھو بکتا ہوا بھاگ دا تھا۔ اور فی کو سینہ پر رکھے آئکھیں بند کرکے دیت بہ آرام فرا آا اور فیکی طریب ہو کہ اُٹ کی میں بند کرکے دیت بہ آرام فرا آ

انجب امنحدگی

انسان کا انجام ۔۔۔ وت! اس کے آئی پنجے ۔۔۔ کس ندر زبردست ۔۔ قبر کا تصور ۔۔ کس ندر ندر دست ۔۔ قبر کی جبت ۔۔۔ جبر کی خوننگ ۔۔۔۔ ونیا کی جبت ۔۔۔ جبر کی ۔۔۔۔ ونیا کی جبت ۔۔۔ جبر کی ۔۔۔ ونیا کی جبت ۔۔۔ جبر کی ۔۔۔ وی اور دورت ۔۔۔ الل اور دورت ۔۔۔ اس کے بعد انسان ۔۔۔ عبر کن سامقی ۔۔۔ ندرتی ۔۔۔ اس کے بعد انسان ۔۔۔ اکو کی سامقی ۔۔۔ ندرتی ۔۔۔ انسان ۔۔۔ اکیدا اسلام اس کا آخری متقام ۔۔۔ قبر سے آخری سامتی ۔۔۔ قبر کا اندمیرا ۔۔۔ یا لکل اکیدا ۔۔۔ اس کا آخری متقام ۔۔۔ قبر کی سامتی ۔۔۔ آخری سامتی ۔۔۔ قبر کا اندمیرا ۔۔۔ اس کا آخری متقام ۔۔۔ قبر کی سامتی ۔۔۔ قبر کا اندمیرا ۔۔۔ اس کا آخری متقام ۔۔۔ قبر کی سامتی ۔۔۔ قبر کا اندمیرا ۔۔۔ اس کا آخری ۔۔۔ قبر کی آدری ۔۔۔ قبر کی آدری ۔۔۔ قبر کا آخری ۔۔۔ قبر کا آخری ۔۔۔ قبر کا آخری ۔۔۔ قبر کی آدری ۔۔۔ ونیا کی سبتی کا دیستی کا کا کا کہ کو ہے۔ خوائی دیوائے کا کا دیستی کا دیستی کا کا کہ کا دیستی کی کو دیستی کی کا کا کو کی کا کیستی کا دیستی کی کو کا کا کو کا کا کو کا کی کی کو کا کی کو کی کو کا کی کا کی کو کی کا کیستی کی کو کی کو کا کی کو کا کی کو کا کی کو کا کار کی کی کو کا کی کی کو کا کی کو کی کو کا کی کو کار کی کا کی کو کا کو کا کی کو کا کو کا کی کو کا کو کا کو کا کی کو کا کو کا کو

فالتمردور

صفحه کمینی بیرمبرا آسٹ بیاں کوئی نہیں، میرا گھروہ ہے کہ جس گھر کا ننٹ ل کوئی نہیں میرا دل دُنیا کی خول آشامبوں سے سبرہے مبری ڈنیا نیرہ و نار بک سے انتصب ہے ایک دم بجربھی بیرعمن مجھ سے حدا ہو انتیں غل مبيب ري تأر 'ووُل كاهٽ را بواننين" میری گردن میں برا سے اِک غلامی کا کمند رو ند نئے ہیں روزونشپ سرا بہ داروں کے سمند رات كو بازار من شختول بدسوجاً أبول ميس! تصبح كو دنيائ رنج وعمن من كھوما أبول ان عبش سے آرام سے مخمور ہے سٹ را بردار اس کے گلثن ہیں سُدا رہنی ہےساون کی بہار وہ بلائے رہم وعن سے بے خبرہے شادہے دہر رواشوب کی ہرقب مسے آزاد ہے ال الگریس ہوں حرمز دوری سے جگما چُور ہول كن بين مزدور مجه كواو! بين مزدور بول! صفدر كميلاني فرمسط اير



جب بین گاؤں کے قریب بہنچا تو تا جدارمشرقِ کی الود اعلی شعاعیں گرہے کی لمبذر چوٹی پر بڑر ہی تقییں۔ یہ م کا وصندركا آمت آسته وندگي كي شوروني په جيا امبار لم تفايسك ت كي ديدي اپند بال پريشان ك خرامان خرا اب زندگي كو ايند میرے میں اے رہی تنی - پر ندے ون جم کی بہت شکن دوڑ دھوپ کے لعدا پنے اپنے آ شیالاں کی طرف ماکل برواز کھنے دُورمشرن كى طروت جائدة مسندة مسندة مسندة مور إقفاء ندى كا بان اس ملين ديراك قدم ليف ك في بالى ہے میل رہا تھا ﴿

قریب ہی ندی سے بچیر فاصلے برسینکو دل آرزوں اور نمناؤں کا وہ مدفن تقاجے عرف عام میں قبرستان سے میں۔ قریب تفاکہ قبرستان کی پُرمسکوت عُلین وادی سے بین آگے بطرصر خاوک کے ملکی لمکی سیکیوں کی آواز بیرے کانول میں آئی۔ میری آئی میری آئی میں اس طرف مُراکنی سے اور گرای کی گرای رہ گیس ۔ ویکھا کہ معصومت کے دو نفطے تعظیم شام کار بك نزر شيف سك كردوره بي - زندگ كى فربب كاريول ك شكادا بنى يولسى بر بيلى آنسوبهار به بي مُوت ، آہ مُوتِ نے ان کی زندگی کو تلمخ بنا دیا نفا۔ پُس بڑھاا ور بھرآئ ہوئی آ داز ہیں پوچھا۔ ' معصوم بچو یا تم کون ہو ہم میرا الناكما تفاكه ملكني بوئى جدارى بعطرك أعلى - ن كى سبسكيال جنت مرئ مرم مرم السوول مين تنديل موكنيل - يري تكل ك بعد كهيس بيرطو فان عقما- توان ميس سے أيك نے جو ذرا سيانا عقا كها: -

" ہم ضاکہ وصوندہ مے ہیں۔ ہماری اس نے جربیال ندفن ہے بتایا تھاکہ ہماراباب سندر پاراوا ال میں گیا بواہے ۔اس بات کو مدت گذر کئی ہے۔ ہماری ال اب سے غم میں مہیشہ تانسو بمانی رہی۔ حتی کو غم نے اسے ہمار كرديا - درآ حركارىبى آنسواسى قېرىس كى ئى -اس نے يەلىلى كى كفا -كداكرئيس مُرجاوَل تو تنهارا إب الطال كے بعد نمهارے إلى صرور آئے گا۔ اگر وہ نہ آیا تو بھر نمهارا حبر گیر خدا ہوگا۔ ہارا باپ لوگ کہتے ہیں کہ لوائی میں اراکیا ہے۔اب سم خداکو ڈھونڈھ رہے ہیں۔ تمام دن خداکی ملاش میں ارے ارے بھرے -اب ایوس ہو کردالیں این ال ك إس الرك آئة بي- اچھ آدمى فم بى بناؤ فداكمال بي ؟

میری آنکھوں سے آنسووں کا سیلاب بہد نکلا جن کے قطروں بیں مجھے زندگی عرباں نظر آئی میرہ افالم مُوت -میں کس کے سیرد کر گئی !! "ن ـ ح'

ىنبى ئىرانىنىن قصرئىلطانى ئىے گئىسبىدىيە توشامىي ھەبسىيراكرىچاڭدەں كى جِيالۇل بىر

تعلیم بلت علامہ افبال کا افقابی بیام اگرچہ عالمگرینیا ۔ گراس کی رُوح افراا درحیات آگین نظر سے معالم کے الم الن عالم بالعزم اور نوجوا بان توم بالمحفوص تصے کیو ہم سلمانوں ہی ہیں اس کے کلام اور بیام کے سیجھے اور اس پرعمال بیرا جونے کی زیادہ صلاحیت موجود ہے ۔ اور وں کے لئے بہ بیغام ایک افر کھی چیزے ۔ گرسلمانوں کا نویہ بھولا ہوا سبت ہے ۔ اسی سبت برعمل بگرا ہونے کا نیتجہ تھا کہ رُدم و فارس کی وسی سلطنیں ان سے زیز گین ہوگئیں ۔ جدھر کے اور جہال بینیہ ۔ اپنی شجاعت کے جھنالے کا اور جہا کہ اور آج کم ک اور آج کے اور آج کی اور آج ایس کے اور آج کے تعرفہ لنت بین کرے ہوئے ہیں۔ اور آج میں ۔ بہی و وسیق ہے جے فراموش کرے سلمانان عالم ذہوں حالی اور بہتے کے قعرفہ لنت بین کرے ہوئے ہیں۔ اور آج

نوجوانوں کے خطاب کرنے کی وجہ یہ ہے۔ کہ ان میں نظریا آ ذونی علی کے ملا وہ جوش اور دلالم جود ہے ہمنت وسقت کی صلاح ت ہے۔ جولائح عمل افغال بیش کرتا ہے۔ اس کوبر و نے کار لانے کی طاقت اور عمت صرف اہنی کے خون ہیں ہو جزن ہے امنیار جس نصر بیفع کی تعمیر کا طالب ہے اس کی استعماد اہنی کے مضبوط اور آ سبی باز وُں ہیں موجود ہے جن کھن اور دشوار گذار منا لرکھ کے کرنے کے بعیر عوص سفھدے ہمکن رجونا نصیب نمبیں ہوسکتا۔ ان تحقید کی آب مرف اہنی کے فولا دی لول ما ذری کو مصلفے کرنے کے بعیر عوص سفھدے ہمکن رجونا نصیب نمبیں ہوسکتا۔ ان تحقید کی آب مرف اہنی کے فولا دی لول اور تکمین ، دادوں میں ہے۔ آگر ان کی ابندائی تعلیم و نر بریت صبح مینا ووں پر رکھی جائے۔ نواقوام عالم کے رمبر اور شعل ما اور سکتے ہیں۔ ابنی کے زور باز وسے تیر و سربرس گذشت کی شان وشوکت جو تمام و نیا کو انگشت بدنداں کرگئی بھی ۔ از سرنو زندہ کی جا سکتی ہے۔ مگر موجود و تعلیم کے مصر اور زبر آ لووا ترات کو نوجوانوں کے دل وو اغ پر قالبن دیکھ کروہ ہے اضار کر جو ان اس کھتے ہیں۔ سے

مبت شاہیں بچوں کووے رہے ہی فاکبازی کا

تعلیم بجائے اس سے کو نوجوانوں کوکشکش حیات میں غلب ماصل کرنے کی تدبیری بتاتی اہم اور صروری امر رکی محقب ال سلجمانے کا ذوق سلیم بدداکرتی ، مشکلات ومصائب کامرواند وار مقابلہ کرنے کی روح وولیت کرتی - فطری خاموش سو آول

كومركت دے كرائن سے علمہ وعرفان كے بیشے ہماتى بربیشیدہ علاجیتوں كونشؤونما دبنى۔دما غوں كو قرحت اوركشا د گی نجشتی ۔ دوراندایشی ادر وسعت نظر کی خم ربری کرتی را ورنوجوان اینی زندگی میں کامیاب اور کامران جونے بس کا انسالکل برنکس جور الج ہے۔ رصائب ادر تکالیف کے نصور ہی سے حرکت قلب بند ہو کے لگتی ہے۔ افظ لرز ما تے ہیں - دنگ فق م ما آ ہے -قوی جواب و سے کو مروہ مو باتے ہیں۔ است تعلیم نے ہمارے قلوب من ظلمت کی ایک تد مجف دی ہے۔ قطرت سے اسرار ورمورج سرديدة بياك الله وابن فرجوانول ك للح مدود مركة من جنا نيدها مدر مرحم صرب كليمين فراف من ب

نین اطرت نے تجھے دیدہ اُشاہین مجنت حس میں رکد دی ہے غلامی نے لگاہ خفاش

ول رز الب. حریفانه کشاکش سے بتر ا نہ نہ نگی مُوت ہے کھود بنی ہے جب وُن خاش اس جنول سے تھے تعسیم نے بیگانہ کیا ۔ جویہ کتنا تفاخب ردے کرہمانے ما تراش

اوراخيرين فرائح بين سه

مدرے نے نیزی تکھول سے چھیا یا جن کو فلوت کوہ وبیا ہاں میں وہ اسرار میں فاش علاّته النبال مرسدادر درسكامول كي فدر ومنزلت مع بخوبي وافعت مبي-اوراس امركا بهي النبيل احساس- يمركم اگر مدارس اصلی اور مجمع معنول میں درسکا ہیں مول ۔ تو ان کے ذر لید سے نہذیب و تمدّن کی روح برور شعاعبس اطاف علم میں بھیلائی جاسکتی ہیں۔ مُردہ قارب میں سداری اورا حساس مل پدا کرے قوموں کی گرطی عالبت سنواری عباسکتی ہے۔ بیست اقوام کی بیست ز بنیزل میں رفعت و بلندی بیدا کی جاسٹتی ہے۔ بشرطیک مدرسه اور علیم کا مفضد لار دمیر کا کے ك الفاظ بين الكريزى قالب بين وصال كرا تنذب وتندن سے محردم كرا الهوب

علم دفن را امر جران شوخ وشنگ مغربی اید نه ملوس فسر جگ اندرین ره جز مگر مطاب نبیت این کلمان کارمطلوب نبیت فکر جابلا کے اگر داری نسیس اسست میع وقراکے اگر داری نس است

طائب علموں کی زند گئیں ایک سکون اورجمو و دیکھ کرنٹاعوانقلاب سے دل حسآس میں ہے بیاہ جذیات کی ایک لمر الممتى ہے وہ منمنی ہے کہ بیطلسم سکوت أول كر حركت ارتبش كى صورت اختبار كرمے - توجوان جن ك كندهون بر ملك ومنت كي ذمه وارى كا بار كران يرف دالا ب سعت كوش اور سخت جو مون - ان كي مرد وعود ن مين القلاب وسيما مبت تفحص الآ بيهم عمل اور لامتنا بهي سعى كاحذب بيدا موسف إلات بين وسعت ادر فكاريب لمبند بروازي كي حفلك مو- ان كي نعليم جبند مخضوص كنابول كے اوراق ك محدود نه جو - ملكه و ه حكمت دوالش كے جوابر حبال سے بھی معیتر ہوسكیں - حاصل كرنے كے لغ بتياب موں علىباد كو برشى سائى ات ير براخفش كى طرح سر الكر صر تصديق بنت سيس كرنى جا بيے - ملك مرجيز كا عائز وعقل کی روشی میں اے کرمز ہد ایجا دوا ختراع کے میدان میں گامزن ہو ما چاہیے ک

فدا تھے کسی طوفاں سے آشنا کریے کرنیزے بحرکی موج ب میں اصطراب میں تجه كماب سي مكن سين فراغ كه و كماب خوال به مكر صاحب كما بنين ا قناا ، طلماء كورف سائد في رونلسف كى موشكا بنول بين المجعاف سے متنى بنيس - كمكر تعليم حديديك سائف مذي

تغییم کا اڑی قرار دیتے ہیں کیونکہ ندم ہب کی جملی رکوح اور پاکیزگی سے کما حفد اقعت ندم و نے کی دجہ سے ہی نوج ال فسول افزاک سے پژفریب دام مین آکرنیمب سے کنار وکشی اختبار کر لیتے ہیں۔ اوراس کی ضرورت او رامینت کوند سیمتے ہوئے کورانہ تغلید کی عبر ل جليدن بين مخردان ماه رموا فاسننقيم سے موسل كرومبرميت اورالحاو كى تيكونى لايان بيان بينيكتے بھرتے ہيں - موجود وتعليم *يحمفز* جرائیم فوجوانی میں مرعت سے سرایٹ کرے خودی کے شحوطیب کی جراس بر تنبر کا کا م کرتے ہیں ۔افکار میں بے ربط آزادی بداكر ك عنيده ادرايين ك صن حديدن بين ايك زلزار بداكر دبيتم بين - بني وجرب كديراني چنز كرما ب وه كورزايب مى كيون يذرو بعيرسد بي سبع فرسود و خيال كرك مرسى جيزك آسنان يرسر ماز جُعاك ماناب - الذي نتيم يه ب كام بجائ ترتی ور خوشی ای کاکبت اوراد یاد کے عین عرف صعیب کرے جارہے ہیں م

خوش توہیں مم بھی جو اول کی ترقی ہے مگر سے نب خنداں سے نمل جاتی ہے فراد مجی ساتھ بم سجعة مفير لائے كى داعث تعليم ﴿ كَيَا حِبْرَتَنَّى كَدِيلاً مِنْ كُا لِحَبُ اد بعي ساكھ

كرس يروبزك شيرين أوبو فأجت والأستبكرة فأجع مكر تبيثة فسسر إو بعي ساقه

ای مبد فرانے میں العلیم مدید کا عاصل کر اسماری مشکلات کا کامیاب مل منیں - ہمارے وستے موے اسورول مے لئے صرف یہ تعلیم راوا نہیں بن سکتی ۔ انہیں بفتین مید کا تعلیم مدید سے قبل پختد ایمانی - ذوق عل - خودی الغزادیت كاحساس صرد بونا جائئ بمكن بي ك خرفي أوجوانول كے لئے يافليم مغيد بو مكر نوبمالان فين محدى كى آبيارى اس سے مركز ىنىپ برسكتى كېږېكە ع

" شاہیں کاجهاں ادرہے کرگس کا جہاں ادر"

اوراس مخصوص جهال کی نوعیت به ہے ! ۔

اپنی منت بر فیاس اقوام معزب مذکر فاص بے نرکیب بی جوم رسول استنمی ان كى جيئت كا ب ماك ونسب برانحما تنزي دنب سيستكم ب مبيت ينرى

مرتوم نے ملکر ما تعلیم مدید کی موجودہ گرا ی صورت اور نوندب مدید کی مولناکیوں کا ذکر تمایت مقت انگیز اور عبرت جيزبراليد بين كياب - اوراس رازى يرده كشائى كي عدمشرنى اقوام ك لئ يالعوم اورنوجوانون ك لئ إلىفوص ترقی اور بلندی سے دروازے اس دقت کے بند رہی ہے۔ جب کک کدا کو بلین فکرد تا ل کی عادت بعدان ہو۔ اور حب ک عقل وخرد کی کسونی براسلامی تعلیمات کی روشنی میں ہر جیز کد بر کھانہ جائے - اگر مسلم نوجوالز ل میں بر چیز بہدا ہوگئی - نوجه خرابال كيسر كا فور موجا بين كل -جواب مسلم فوم ك الم مستقل روك بني موني مين - اكر أمنت مسلم كي احبارا ورنشاة أينه كاكوئى ذرليدب تراسلامى تعلمات كى بيروى ادركر رائة تقليد سي بنزارى -اس اندسى تقليد كوص كم برسمى سينسكام ہیں خورکشی کامتزاد ف عمراتے ہیں ۔

تقليد كى روش سے توبہتے خودكشى ایک میداور کوران تقلیدسے بازسے کی مفین یول کی ہے۔ یراه دیگران رف**نن** حرام است تراش ازنینهٔ خود ماد هٔ خو کیشس

وہ مغربی تہذیب کے قائل نبیں۔ بلکاس سے بعد اللان ہیں۔ اور نوجوانوں کو بھی اس کے جنگل سے بیعنے کی تر عنب والے من اور نوجوانوں کو بھی اس کے جنگل سے بیعنے کی تر عنب والے تہیں۔ اور نوجوانوں کی کا جوہر اور نقاد حیات کی تعنب سے تر عنب والے تہیں۔ اور کا گرمادہ وہتے توجم مبایار محف ہے۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ تنذیب فربگ کے تمام دُنیا کو انگرادہ ہے توجم مبایار محف ہے۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ تنذیب فربگ کے تمام دُنیا کو انگرادہ ہے توجم مبایار محف ہے۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ تنذیب فربگ کے تمام دُنیا کو انگرادہ ہے۔ یہ میں ع

دوہ سی بہ بربیب ہیں بہر بیل ارضوبتش البیس گشت جبر بیل ارضوبتش البیس گشت اوراسی لیے ایک صدائے ربانی بن کرآ جبردم مک بہی تعلیم دیتے رہے کئے مومن خود کا افرانگ شو

مفقر پر کدان کی زندگی سحرمغرب اورافسون فرنگ کے خلاف ایک سلسل جها دمتی - بدان کی مفدس زندگی کا ایک ایسا بها مفقر پر کدان کی نزدگار نامسیے جس کوالی نظر بخوبی سیمنے ہیں ۔ اور صدافت برسبنی ہونے کی بنا پر نشدت سے حایت کرتے ہیں ۔ گریمی کلند کار نامسیے جم مارے مغرب زوہ فرجو افدال کے لئے بالکل افر کھی چیز ہے - یہی وجب کے مصر بیمیرت اور نہم فراست کا، لک اقبال فود ہے ۔ اس کا مهر نوجوان کی رسائی کامتنی ہے ہ

جد الون کو بیری آ است در سے بیمران شاہیں بجدل کو بال ویر دے اللی آرز دمیس میں سے میراند بھیرت عسام کرد سے

ساقی نامیس وہ ساتی ہے تغراب کن کا طالب ہے۔ جود جام پرجام لنظ ھاتا ہے۔ دوراحاب کودعوت دیتا ہے اس تغراب معرفت کی متی اور مرخوش سے راز ہائے نظرت اس پر گھن جاتے ہیں۔ رموز کا کنات کے پروے اُٹھ جاتے ہیں۔ اس تغراب معرفت کی متی اور مرخوش سے راز ہائے نظرت اس پر گھن جاتے ہیں۔ اس خوالوں میں سوز عشق بیدا کرنے ذوق عمل بدا کرنے ہیں۔ اس کا فیا متن دل خوالوں میں سوز عشق بیدا کرنے دو تا میں دولیوت کرنے کا کا خواہش مند ہے۔ ان میں دل مرتفئی کے سوز صدیق دیکھنے کا متنی ہے۔ ایک غیر فالی بین اور گئن ان میں دولیوت کرنے کا آرز ومند ہے۔ جو آگ اس سے بینے میں شعلہ فتال ہے۔ اس آگ کی چیکاریاں لوجوالوں سے قلوب میں دیکھ کرتا میں برزاں دیکھنا چاہتا ہے ہے۔

زمینوں کی شب زندہ داردں کی خیر مراعشق۔ میری نظر مخبش دے مرے دِل کی پوشیدہ ہے تا بیا ں مرح فلات د بخب من کا گدانہ امیدیں مری شب جو میں مسری ' گماذں کالشکر، یفین کا شب ت لگادے ظاکانے لگادے اُسے

ترے آسالوں کی ناروں کی خبیب ر جو الوں کوسوز گر محب شن و سے مرے دید ہ نزگی بے خوابیاں مرے نالہ نیم شب کا نیب ز امنگیر مسری - آرزوئش میری مرادل مسری رزیم گاو حیات مدید قافلہ ہی لٹا دے اکسے تعلیم فیر فی اور نامل آت علام اقبال جاہتے ہیں روبیدان عمل میں کو و نے سے نبل نوجوا نول سے قلوب آرزوں اور جُروئ سے بر بزیجوں آئے کہ ان کہ رسائی سے لئے دو سم بیٹ سر کرم عمل رہیں۔ ان کا ہزندم کسی معین نصب العین کی جانب خاص آرزو سے انوٹ ایسے ۔ بیک آمنا کی عمبل سے بعد مافقہ پر ہاتھ وصر کر قائع نہ رہیں۔ میکہ مہیند من من امیدیں اور بوقلوں آرزو میکن دل کی بین یکون میں جاگزین ہوں ، ان سے ندویک زندگی آرزوں کا او سرانام سے ۔ جنب تیو بئین فتم ہوجاتی ہیں۔ مون اپنی بھیا کا شکل سے ساتھ فروا رجو کوالنسانی زندگی کور و پوش کردیتی ہے۔ لہذا بقائے جیات سے لئے امید وں اور آرزو کو کا اجوم لا یک ہے م

د ندگی در آرد و پوششیده است آصل اودر آرز و پوشیده است ترندگانی رابقام از آرز وست کاردانش را درا از آرز وست طاقت پر داز نجنت رخاک را خفر گرود موسی ادراک را

جوہ رزؤل سے عاری اور سجو وک سے میرا ہیں۔ ان کی جیڈیت افراک مردم کے زدیک اُن مردہ الشوں کی ہے۔ جو گذگا کی موجوں ہیں بیتر تی نظر آئی ہیں۔ اور لس اِ صبیح تعلیم و تربیت کی معرفی میں بوط صفے کے بعدائ میں بھیرت اور احساس خودی بیدا کو نے کہ آرز و مند ہیں۔ اس نفحت غیر منترقبہ سے الله اللہ ہونے کے بعدان کو مدیدان عمل وجد کی عائب وعوت و بتے ہیں۔ کیونکہ جہال اسلام میں جذبہ ایمان اور بخت لفیدن کی صرورت ہے۔ وہال بہیم عمل اور سلسل کو سنسٹن بھی لازمی ہے۔ یہی دہ جیزیں ہیں جو مُردہ اقوام کو تحت النزی سے انتخار کرتے ہی بارہ بہیم عمل اور سبت بی دہ ستھیار ہیں جن سے مسلح ہو ارتوام الم بیری ہیں ہیں کا میاب ہوسکتی ہیں۔ ان کو سطحیات اور نفذل تربی کی مجدوں سے برط ہے۔ وہ اور وی ایمن مکم اور عمل ہیں کا میاب ہوسکتی ہیں۔ بوائ سے برگانہ کرے۔ وہ ان کی تکت رس نگا ہوں میں بیر کاہ کی بھی وقعت نہیں رکھتا ہ بیا میں ہیں کاہ کی بھی وقعت نہیں رکھتا ہ

شرك سورش بنال منس ترسجه مع منس

۔ بدون اگریم میں ہی اوصاف بید ا ہو گئے ۔ تو مکیم لمت مرحود کی سفھد حل ہوگیا ۔ اور اگریم نے ان کے بیام کو سجھنے اور اس پرعمل برا ہونے کی بجائے تر نم اور قوش الحانی سے گانا شروع کر ایا نظا ، رد یکر شواء کے کلام بیں امتیاز نہ کیا ۔ تو اسس کفران نعوت کے طراح فردائے قبامت ان کی پاک دوج کے سامنے ہماری گدونیں فرط ندامت سے مجھک جابئی گی فرون کفران نعو کہ میم سرحوم سے اس شعر کو لیٹیک کد کر اپنی منزل منفعود کی جانب جاوہ چیا ہوں سے کہ ہم سرحوم سے اس شعر کو لیٹیک کد کر اپنی منزل منفعود کی جانب جادہ گائے ا

عيدُ لعمد بلوحبِ مَا في سال دوم

محسر الراو

برق برورے فلک ا درخت اربر ورہے زمین مان كويدلول اورنيااك منخسال ببدا كرول فلوت ننب بين بن اكر مكن حقيقت سوزكي مفاعجب مبي ابنے رازدال ببيداكرول خود بخود بھردرد سے در ال مری جانب بڑھیں ساري دُنيا ہے الگ طرز فغال سُب اکروں، كاش إبو إس باركوبي أب كواني مجھے إل مبرے اللہ ابیں کہاں سے وہ زیال برداکروز · ننگ ہے مبرے حنبول ہر وسعت ارض وسمسا كبول مذبجرا بخازمين واسمال ببداكرول بحب سن بن كامروم خطر البكن نصير بهلوئے گل جبور کر کہا آت بیال بیدا کروں

الم كم كم لك نفير

السالي زندگي

ائناس سے دعکے موسے میلوں بر فاموشی اورسکون کا تسلط ہے۔ ایک نوجوان مردا در ایک جسین دوشیزہ اقد میں وله والعرامة منتام شجل قدى كرر جدين ووفيك كالمندى ببخيب كالميرمات بن الم ر باصل المستنبرين م بيلنة جلنة تعك كم مركى- أو درايمان ببط كردم يالين كاس كامراه المبين عوت و المراجي المراجي المحاش أيست المراجي المين المراجي المراس التراجي كالمتبري كي المكاهر الكومرور بيني مين اسطلة الصَّدُى جول كمنتيري كم إول كو فضافك ينتج عيد أدبيال جيه ما مثيل اس ونت بيل اور قداس لبند فيك بينا بي دور بها بری بری و حلوانی غروب موت برائے آفاب کی بیلی دموب بین الشرکی جادر ول کی ارج چرک دہی بین -سنيرس اين آج ابينة ول مين معي وه شاندار سكون مسوس نرروا مون عوشام كسائق سائفان درخول كالمند إلى برهيا آجا ر با ہے۔ تم میرے قرب ہو۔ بن تنہ ب دیکھ مکتا ہوں۔ چُھوسکتا ہوں۔ اور بھی میری آر رُوُل کی اِنتها ہے۔ جب تم میرے قریب بونی بور نویرانخبل ماگ انتخاب میرد و ماغ میں ایا بجل سی کوند جاتی ہے۔اور زندگی وفت خوشنا معلوم مونے لگنی ہے۔ معبت کا اولی ترین معجز ہولی سے معربی السان کی روح بس معی شعرت پیداکر، بہاہے جس سے اس کی نظ سے گری ہو جاتی ہے۔ اور ہزاروں خولصور نیاں جواس سے گرد تجھری طبی ہوتی ہیں اور خبنیں وہ بیلے ندر بجھ مکنا تھا نظر ا اک عبانی ہے ۔ مبت سے گروا ایک نئی بینائی ایک نئی روشن کی حیلک زنرگ میں میدا جر عباتی ہے ۔ تمبیں مجھ سے مبت ہے ناشیر*ن* شَيْرِي فَكِي سيمسكل من سياف يامن كي محمول بين الحصيل والكراش فديس مر الإدبني معد -ر ماص " شبري ، نهاري ان المحدل كرازئين نبين مجدسكما إس وتت تدين فوش مول كران بين ففنت جه بهار ہے۔ لیکن بعض اوقات میلے میلے ان میں کی عجب گرانی پدا جدهانی ہے ۔ جیسے اُفق سے دور دراز وافعات و بکوری بو-اوران وا فعات بین میراکولی حصر منین-اس وفت بن ابنے آب کوسخت شهامسوس کرنے لگ حایا مول- وعد و کرو سنبرس المنم حيال بين مي مي محد سے عبدان بركى " منبرس ." تم مهنه مجه اس طرح جا بوگ ما ؟

محسرسال اررو

برفی برورے فلک اورخت ربین ورہے زبین مان كويدلول اورنيااك أنخب ال ببدا كرول فلون نزب مان بن اكرمكن حقیقت سوزكی مفاعجب ميس ابنے رازدال ببيد اكرول خود بخود بھرور کے در ال مری جانب بڑھیں ساری ُونیا ہے اُلگ طرز فغال سُب اکروں ، كاش إبو إس إركبين أب كوباني مجم !! مبرے اللہ ابیں کہال سے وہ زیار ہیلاکروں · ننگ ہے مبرع نبول بروسعت ارض وسمک كبول مذبجرا بيغ زبين واسمال بيداكرول بحب سنيس برق كامردم خطراليكن تضير ببلوئے گل حیوار کہا آٹ بیاں ببدا کروں

الم لمسك نقير

انسانی زندگی

گھاس سے دھکے ہوئے ٹیلوں پر فا موشی ادرسکون کا تسلط ہے۔ بیک ذجوان مردادر ایک جبین دوشیزہ اِقد ہیں اور ڈوائے ہیں ا وقد ڈائے ہمتہ ہمتہ ہمتہ جبل فدی کررہے ہیں۔ وہ شکے کی لمبندی بینے ہیک کی فیر جائے ہیں :-

دیا میں اسلم میں اسلم کی اسلم کا اسلم کا در اسلم کی کا در اسلم کی کی اسلم کا کا بین فوش ہوں کم ان بین ففت ہے ا پیار ہے۔ لیکن لعمن اوقات میں میں ہے ہیں اس کی سیمیٹ کرائی پیدا ہوجائی ہے۔ جیسے اُفق سے دور دراز وافعات ویکو ہی جو اوران وافعات میں میراکوئی حصر سنیں ۔ اس وقت میں اپنے آپ کو سحنت تنام عموس کوئے لگ جاتا ہوں۔ وعد وکرو

شیری! که تم حیال میں میں میں می سے مجدانہ ہوگ '' منبریں ۔ " تم مہیشہ مجھے اسی طرح جا ہوگ نا ؟"

ر باصلی - از باک ابسا عجب سوال ہے جوہر خورت ہر مردسے پر جینی ہے اور سرمرد ہر عودت سے ہم ہزاروں دنعہ
ایک و وسرے سے پر بچہ چکے ہیں " تنہیں مجب مجب ت ہے ، بجہ ہر فعد اس سوال ہیں اوراس سوال کے جاب میں ایک نئی
ایک و وسرے سے پر بچہ چکے ہیں " تنہیں مجب مجب ت ہے ، بجہ ہر فعد اس سوال ہیں اوراس سوال کے جاب میں ایک نئی اور گی معلوم ہوتی ہے ۔ تنہیں ایک کو کرنسکین ہوتی ہے ۔ بنیری ابری محبت زمین و دال سے بالاتر ہے ۔ و و ابدیت جو زندگی میں ہے ۔ جو کا گنات کی اس سے میری محبت میں ہے ۔ "
مرکز جے خوب ہو جبکا ہے ۔ پھٹے ہوئے رکھین اول جو ارسکی کے چھبلکوں کی طرح آسمان پر مجھرے ہوئے تھے ۔ ادبیل ہو جو سویں کا جاند چاندی تدی ہے قرص کی طرح افق میں سے نکل تا میں ہے درختوں پر ایک نیل سی سیا ہی طاری ہو رہی ہے ۔ چو و صویں کا جاند چاندی ندی سے قرص کی طرح افق میں سے نکل تا

مِوا وكها ليُدت راسيد

موادها دارا من الميد و المسكرات و المسكرات المس

چاند-ددختن کی سیاہ جو بڑوں ہرے جا کھتے ہوئے "۔ اس کرہ ذہین کی بدائش ہے ایج کے ہزاروں شادہ برے سابہ تلے بھرت نظرائے کی اسان جوان بیرے کے اور ان بیس ۔ بزار ام بت کے بھان میری چاند کی میں اندھ سے جان ایم بت فرا میں کو اور سے تبدیل ایر جی تن ایم بت فوا میں اندھ سے تاہم بت فوا میں اندھ سے تاہم بت فوا میں ہو اس نو میں فوا میں اور میں اندھ سے تاہم کی گئیں ۔ نہیں تو ایجا دل گئیں ۔ در هی بت بیس ایک و بران کا ادر بے انتہا سروکر کہ ہوں ۔ میں گئی ہے میں گئی تو اس سے انداز کا گئیں ۔ نہیں تو ایجا دل گئیں ۔ در هی بیت بیس ایک و بران کا ادر بے انتہا سروکر کہ ہوں ۔ میں چاندی کو اس سے اور بیان انداز ان بیا انداز ان بیا ہے گئی ہوں ۔ تاہم بی انداز انداز

ر باصل - " تم كباسوج رى مورشري - پير دنيالات ين كوئيس ؟ منهرس - " مجه اس دقت دورات ياد آربي بي رب مم في استطر جاندن مين آج محل كي سِر كانني "

ر با قن ۔ آہ۔ چانداور آج۔ گویا و و لها و ولها و الهن استری کے کان میں شرادتی انداز سے) گویا میں اور تم اِ

النیزی بھے لیتن ہے کہ جاند کو صرور " آج اُسے مجت ہوگئ ہے ۔ اور یہی وجہ ہے کہ آج چاندنی میں اس قدر خولجوں معلوم ہو آج ہے۔ دلان عبین نزین اس وقت معلوم ہوتی ہے۔ معلوم ہوتا ہے اِس جارہی ہو۔ تم نے در کجھا شہیں کہ چاند شکلنے میکس طرح " ج کا گذید دلان کے رضا روں کی طرح ووٹینزگ کی حبا میں ڈوب جانا ہے ج بھیے کوئی حبیشہ تھیں تنجی سکے مسکدا رہی ہو۔ ایک جاندی کا محبین تنجی سکے مسکدا رہی ہو۔ ایک جاندی کا محبین تا ہے اور ایک جاندی کا وحبین تندیل موجاتی ہے۔ ختی کہ آج وط خوشی سے بینا ب ہو کر آخر جاندنی کی کو دمیں سوجاتا ہے۔ اس دلین کی طرح جو بھینہ بھرو کو طفا کے انتظار میں بے قرار رہی ہو ۔ اور آخر کا ردولها کی آمریداس کی آخوش محبت ہیں وا

المعاديدين مون المعبت كى إدكار بعد جوشاه جهان كومتنا زمل سيمتى . ملية تمام الساني محبنون كامينا ماكت

شہر سے ادران کوسٹ نے محت کی نایا مداری کومکن دوسفت کے ذریعہ پاندار بنا اچا اسے مشل اس شاعر کے جانبی مرحم عبر بہ کرائیے اشعار میں دائی ڈندگی مجنٹ رام مور وقت السانی میڈ ایٹ کا دشمن ہے ادر آج کو یا السان کی وقت کے ملاف عمد کے احتیاج ہے ؟*

ان بھیرا بڑھتا جار ہے۔ سنارے لیے معین وقت پر اپنا جین سنر طے کرنے کے لئے کا بہتے ہوئے نکل رہے ہیں۔ اور جاند کر ان ہیں۔ وقت کی عمرانی ہے جاند کر اپنی اسعاد منزل کی فرت دوال ہیں۔ وقت کی عمرانی ہے جاند کر اپنی اسعاد منزل کی فرت دوال ہیں۔ وقت کی عمرانی ہے منا کہ اپنی آمیا وقت کے ماری کا نمات اسیدونت ہے۔ السان ہی ایک ایسی منی ہے دیتھا وقت کے خلاف صدائے احتیاج بلند کرد ہے۔ ایک ساری کا نمات کی نین جنے جلتے ہے۔ السان ہی تعربی ارض وسما پر آیک سنا الیجا جاتا ہے۔ کو ایک نمات کی نین جنے جلتے ہے۔ کہ سنا دول کے فاق تھتے ہوئے معلوم ہوتے ہیں ارض وسما پر آیک سنا الیجا جاتا ہے۔ کو ایک نمات کی نین جنے جاتے معلوم ہوتے ہیں اور کی منا پر آیک سنا الیجا جاتا ہے۔ کو ایک نمات کی نین جنے جاتے معلوم کی گئی ہے۔

وقت (گرخی بدن ادان سیسه دیماک نما م بزرگ نون گرا ال استی جو به این ما ده فیم طافت بول بن کامورت
عاد مذین اورسارے اجام فلکی برنبید ہے۔ ساری کا مات مرب از بہ بنیری ایندا ہے جانبے رہ انتها - توایک فاک کی صفی ہے اے

السمان! پنیرے من اور بنری مجت کی میرے سامنے کہا مہتی ۔ صن ایس مٹ جانا ہے جیسے رہ بر بنگاہ بوئی تحریر محب ایس الآن اور درم! کما

السمان! پنیرے من اور بنری مجت کی میرے سامنے کہا متی ان ہر اور پتری محب کا بالدار منیدا - بیسیائی اور درم! کما

ہم بیر اور ایس کے اور اسل کے اس کا میں اور فراد کے افسا المارے منور الشمان! تو آج پر نا زاں ہے ۔ مفیر - وہ آج بو مہند کے وہ الدال المار المنیدار اور المنان کے ایس کا اور المنان المنان المنان المنان المنان المنان المنان کی جو سند کے گرد آلو در الله المنان المنان المنان کی اور المنان کی المنان کی المنان کی المنان کی اور المنان کی والمنان کی المنان کی والمنان کی المنان کی المنان کی والمنان کی والمن

شیری نے بیٹے بیٹے بیٹے ایک جما و فلط الذازیا من کی طرف ڈائی۔

ریافس ۔ احب تم مجھاس شیط الذائے و کمینی ہوتد بین بے اس ہوجا آ ہوں۔ تماری بے بنا و آ تکھیں انتمارے وی بھرے

ہم والی الحب الم مجھاس شیط الذائے و کمینی ہوتد بین بے اس ہوجا آ ہوں۔ تماری النام سمط کرانسانی قالب بین سما گیاہے

مالی پیستش ہے تو و و انسانی جم ہے ۔ ووجون جو فطرت بین جا بچا بھول بھانے کے ام کا تمام سمط کرانسانی قالب بین سما گیاہے

و وسکون اور جیک جستاروں میں ہے ۔ انسانی آ تکھوں بین ہوجود ہے ۔ پھول کھانے کے معب غیدا عمل کی کمیل اپنیانی سکورٹ بین

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ہودوں کے دس بھرے خوشے ۔ گول گول رنگین سیب ۔ جینے جینے بنے ان مب سے حسن کا انتمانی کمال انسانی مبم کی گداؤ ثبت میں ہے ۔ انسانی رفتا رہیں مجم جینے کی کوپک ہے اور کہی میرن کی رہنائی ۔ اور اس ونت شیریں تمارے چرہ برکیور کی میں ہے ۔ انسانی رفتا رہیں مجم جینے کی کوپک ہے اور کہی میرن کی رہنائی ۔ اور اس ونت شیریں تمارے چرہ برکیور کی میں ہے ۔ انسانی رفتا رہیں مجم جینے کی کوپک ہے اور کہی میرن کی رہنائی ۔ اور اس ونت شیریں تمارے چرہ برکیور کی میں ہے ۔ انسانی رفتا رہیں مجم جینے کی کوپک ہے اور کہی میرن کی رہنائی ۔ اور اس ونت شیریں تمارے کی میں ہے کہ کوپک ہے اور کمی میرن کی رہنائی ۔ اور اس ونت شیریں تمارے کی کوپک ہے اور کیسے میں ہے ۔ انسانی رفتا رہیں کمیں جینے کی کوپک ہے اور کیسے میں ہے ۔ انسانی رفتا رہیں کمیں جینے کی کوپک ہے اور کیسے میں ب

معصوميت ب مغرضيكه الساني هن مادي كائمات كي خولهور في كاكشيد كيابوا جوبري الله

شرم بوائنرین کے گونگھر مایے ال مجھر رہی ہے جن میں رامن سفید خود رو بھول لگادیتا ہے یہ وبائندین کہکٹ س

نیری بے بس انکھیں دیکھ رہی ہوں گی ۱۰داس کی ہرخولھورتی ذائل ہورہی ہوگی جتی کہ نب کی آگ میں جل بل کر بیلے پیرے سے ڈھ کا ہوا ایک ہڑیوں کا ڈھانچ رہ جائے گا۔ پھر ایک دن آد دیکھ را ہوگا ۔ کہ بیار کے چربے پر ایک ملک سی مغموم ، مسکوامٹ دکھا گی دے گی ۔ اَم اُکھڑنے نگے گا۔ اور نبطنین تختے تقم جائیں گی ۔ پیٹینہ اس سے کہ آزاس واقعہ کی اہمیت کو مسجھ سکے ایک بھیا بک لاش بیڑے ما منے پڑی ہوگی۔ نیزے الوداعی بین م زبان یک فہ آسکیں گے۔

چند دن تجھے فالی استنزدیم کو کرتہائی کا دروناک احساس ہوگا۔ تو جُرک بھر ہر رائیگاں آنسو بہائے گا۔ پیول چڑا ایسگا۔ شمع جلائے گا۔ بھر مذت غم کی شدت ہی نیز سے لئے یا عث ستی ہوگا۔ قالب کو ننا ہرتے دیکھ کر لڑ چا ہیگا کہ تحقیل می کی یا دکو غیر فانی بنا دے۔ لیکن یہ بھی تجھے نفسیب نہ ہر گا۔ ونت آ مہت تہت نیزی فلا من مُرضی ایک نشد کی طرح تجھے پراٹر کر آ شروع کر دیگا غم خود بخو دغلط ہونا جائے گا۔ حتی کہ بہت دن لڑکہ ی نئی شیر لی کو دبیں لئے بمیٹھا ہوگا۔ پھروہی محبت اور مُوت کا چکر۔ ہیں ہوں فاتح اور تیزی محبت فانی !

ریامن اورشرس پرایک ایسی بلیغ فاموشی طاری جےجوالفا فا بی بان نہیں کی جاسکتی۔ دو فرجان ہیں اور نشا ذندگی می شرار دو نشو دفاکی لمرجوموسم بماریس درختوں کی دگوں ہیں بہتی ہے ان سے خون میں م جود ہے۔ نفظ بھینے اور سائس مینے کے احسامس میں ہی نا قابل بیان خوشی معلوم ہوتی ہے۔ بہ بہ بزیتہ جس و قرار سرت سے ہوا میں اسلمانا ہے کیوں نا وہی دوق ہی ان میں ہو مجھاس کی ہری میری کونپلیس ذمین میں سے چھوط کر نکل رہی ہیں۔ ان میں فطرت کی لازوال آزگ ہے اور وہ سکون ہے جس کے لئے انسان نرستا ہے بھول ناآشنا کے غم ہی اور کمالِ زندگی سے آئیندوار۔ کیوں خوالشانی زندگی میں فطرت میسا کمال ترفرگی - میں دو زندگی کی دو بول جو پھر میں ہے۔ جو اگمتی بوگی گھاس میں ہے جو پھید ل میں ہے۔ جوجوانات میں ہے اور میں کی کمیل النسان ہے میں دو وجری جول میں خوش سے لبر نہ بول تبھی میں بہتے بہتے تشک جاتی ہوں لیکن پھر بہتے گا۔ جاتی ہوں ۔ دفت اور میت سے بالگر ہوں داروں کو پیدا گئی اور کو بیدا گئی میں بہتے ہوں ۔ دفت اور میت کے عظیم الشان داروں کو پیدا کی بیا ہے اور جنبین خود ہی و وسلم استان اس کی بیا کہ اور سیرت سے بالاتر ہوں ۔ زندگی کا مفصد اس النسان کی بیال کو بیا اور دوست سے بالاتر ہے ۔ وست جو در داور سیرت سے بالاتر ہے ۔ وست بیان اور ہے اور میترت سے بالاتر ہے ۔ وست بیان اور سیرت سے بالاتر ہے ۔ وست بیان اور ہے اور میترت سے بالاتر ہے ۔ وست بیان اور ہے اور میترت سے بالاتر ہے ۔ وست بیان اور ہے اور میتر ہے اور میترت سے بالاتر ہے ۔ وہ اور اور میترت سے بالاتر ہے ۔ وہ بیان اور بیان دو سرے کی کمریس باغذ ڈائے ہوئے است منت طبطی کی ڈاموان پر سے اُتر کے ہوئے کا فیکن اور بیان دو سرے کی کمریس باغذ ڈائے ہوئے است منت طبطی کی ڈاموان پر سے اُتر کے ہوئے کا فیکن ہوجائے ہیں۔ فیلون یو بی از کی فیکن اور سکون خاری ہوجاتا ہے ۔ وہ بی ان کی خوالی می دوران خاری ہوجاتا ہے ۔ وہ بی ان کی خوالی می دوران خاری ہوجاتا ہے ۔

اكبراله آبادي *

عدم المركان المسائد على مهدون ال فكرى دئيا بين ايك وورس القلاب كابيش فيرتها جولك عدر منبدك وورا محطا الحكروبيو الورائي المركان المركا

شبلی نفداننوں فے دیکھا کہ ایک ترب الرگ تمذیب کا ایک زندہ انمذن سے نفعادم ہے ، ننی روشن المحمد س کو عند سیار ہی ہے ولوں کو مرعوب ادرواعول كوفاكاره بنادين بهد أعنبار يندتوم كعقل دخود بنستط جماليا بيصمغربيت كاسيلاب مشرقى روحا ينبت كاخر ماثا كرح سائ الما الماي المويد على كاسفا لمرور ما كاست دركباكيا - توزا زكاب ورد القوشر في تنديب وللدّن كوم ف علمان طبح شاك ركه ديكا چنا بجيم طوف بواكار ح دكيهاس طوف مل طرب مرئ من وعشن كي داسانون كي بجائ تزمي خيالات ذلم موف ملك -اوراصلاح قوم کی فکر جرفے لگے۔ حالی اوران کے رفقاء فے محسوس کیا کہ زندہ قوم کے حضالص اختیار کرنے ہی میں زندگی کا داز مفرجے ۔ اوران سے دورر ہے س موت بھین ہے جا نجان کی شاعری اور سرنید مفور کی تحریک علی گدم کے زبرائز کا روان توم کا فذم مغربی نعليم اور قرمى اخلاق كى ماحث أعظف لكا مشرني جمود سے پيسٽ رول كى مخالفت بيھ سود نابت ہوئى اور شانے كا إفضاً نفوش كرس كو منا العلاكيا تيب وريد يدك والمند عدية ارنفرة في لكريكن المنح شابد م كسي م كرنوكي ك الزائ بول كرت وقت نعُدُ ماصَفا و دُع ما كَدُرُ عُلِي اصول كَن إِدُي عرح إبندى منيس كى عاسكتى -چنانچنى ننديب كاتبا دُو كادگر موار لوگ شئے حيالات . نى وفن قطع منة رهم دوالح - خارواب ين مرزموا نزرت منة ندر كون علية بط كية اورعفا كدوخيالات بين تزلزل بيدا بكوا ا بن علوم وننون مجوعرًا و معلوم مون لك ميزنم عات إب من وكسي وكبين نطرة فالكاري تتديب كي اوكين ليغار جد كامياب تابت برن يكن حب معنوع داو كو كي سالس ليفي زمت في اورامنول في كمركوسبه هالا زصفايا بي صفايا نظرة بالورايك ورا يلف لكي-رفنادترتی کم ہوئی۔ نگامین نیم ہونے لگیں۔ تراست کا حساس برنے سکا عجامت اور نقالی کا افسوس ہوا۔ روعمل کادور دورہ ہوا اوركورانه نقليدك فلات وأذ بلند بوتے كا وفت آكيا البي فضايي قدرت في بندوس في نمدن كي حفالمت كا فرض آبرك سيرد كيا -جوبران ننذيب كي وازاور جديد تمدّن كي زيردست نقاد نابت جوئے بد

عصائه سے ذن تلام اور سیاسی زلز اسے بارہ برس تیل میر آ ترحیین رصوی الم اوکے ایک سید کھولے میں پیدا ہوئے۔ دادا آصف الدوله كعدك ممتاز علماريس شمار جوت تقد والدبيلفقل حيين بعي إيصاعا لم نقد مذرب في وشرتي نندن كامجت أكبركود واشت ين بل من مذان كمجوز ياده مرفد الحال مذ غفا-اس الخا ابندائي تغليم بدائي كمنبول بي بدي اوروبي فارس كم مروجير نفاب كيكيل ك بى محدودر بى - الكريزى تعليم بدابس ماصل نه بوسكى يمكن المحد الكريزى تعليم إكران كانفط تكاه بدل جانا-اوروه اس جوشٌ وخروش سے نقلیدم خرب سے منا ف صدائے احتیاج بلندن كرسكت في في اُنقل زيس مقرر بدئے أس كام مين ول نه لك سركا و المنشار مين مختاري كا استخان د سررا أنب تخصيلدار موسكة ببكن بيان بهي ان كي نشفتكي ذو ت كإسالان ميتنكرخ مؤا يتكث لمديس وكالت كالمتحان بإس كبيا اورآ تذريب ك وكالت كرني رج ينشث لديس بجرسر كارى ملازمت كلخوال تيا - در الترتيب مب ج - ج عدالمت فعيفه اور در مطرك وبش ج مفر بوك - الآخر من الدير ملازمت سفائ بوكر على زندگى بين مصروت بو كئي اله آباد بو نيوسلى كفيلونا مزد سر سئة مركارت خطاب الدجس ك منعلق فران بي مه

شاعرامنداد به انجی دی مجد که چرخ نے سنینے ابر د کا تفاعاتشق ماں بہا دی کر دیا

المع فيلم بين نتقال فرايا ١٠

اكترسدائ فطرت سيشاع إندل ود اغ كرآئ تع بين ي معضع كما شروع كيا يم عصول كى طرح ان كاشاع ى ك ابندار بعى فزل كرنى سند بوئى - اسبت دان كلام مين رئك قديم غالب تقا - جون جون زما خركز رما كياميشق محن كي ابندار بعي

س يد كلام مريخ بنكى دروا ورايز بديا بر ما گيا- زائر نومشقى كاتصنى ورواستان دين وشق كى مكدين كلفى افلمار جذبات اور جدت كلام نے نے لی ۔ اُور رفت رفت العوف ، فاق اور محمت تے معنا مین میں بند صفے لگے دوحانی فلسفیات اوراطانی زیک غالب آنے لگا۔ دبياكى كإيدارى درجاه دمنزلت كى بى ننهاتى تصصايين جكه يات كك إدريلة خراكم زنوسخن كمصاع كالى كحيثيت بس المودار مرك -ان كى غز لبات بيس الأست يهي به اوروا في يعى مورروا وربندش الفاظ كرانا التحيين من الير بعي موجر رجي وورا على تخبيل اور ما ورصبيون كادلكش تقديري مبي يكن جرصنف كلام ببان كاشرت كازياده نز انخصار محدده ان كاخرا فت ويزايني

نطبعة طنيز ا ورمحضوص طرزسخن <u>ب</u> -

الوانت وعلى سى جعلك أن كابندا في غرابيات برميم كبير سير الطرّ ما في به يكراه وهد يني كي امد عارى في ان واليفا متنفيد كى طرف زياده مائل كرديان من وسنان بين مغربين كايك بديها وطوفان آباج القفاييس كانه المكيا جاسكنا تفائد مقالم مشركي آ داب وافطلان رخصت بوريصنف والفائن و بكسام شي مذبط وخو دواري مدانت وحن بيستي زنماعت والميار كع جذبات كي مكبر مر نَان يَغْن برورى وَمُنيْن بِيسَنى فرب وربا اورحم وطمع كَي رَّم إنه وي تقى - نومي تعلب بيس انتشار محفا اور ملى حواس بي اختلال -اس فضاييس، كَبَرُوابنا نصب العين حاصل مرا كفا ينوا جهراتي فاتح قرم ك عمد واخلاق كالخصيل كه ذرلعه زوال بُرير احول كوحديد ومنع براعفانا جابني تصديمولانامشبل منزن ومغرب كسبنزن مفالفل ونكات كريم اكرك بك بإنغليي نظام فالمرترنا بإب تتفي نیکن اکترمشرنی افلان بی کوسنوار نے اوراس کے ذیعہ فری بیار اور کا علاج کرنے کے واہشند نف ، آلبرے مند وسائل کا مبية كمرا بوايايا - اورد كيما كمرض اس فدر براح جكاب كم اكراس كازال ك لئة فرى اورونز تدابير منتيادة كاكبس ومل العلج موجائ كاما آي اوشبل كالمستجيده طرلق علاج كامباب مؤا نظرة آيا اس الحامنون في اين الح من راه كالى اورمغرب ريستني كافاك الله الفيك اورنمذب بربير كم مرتفيول ونقيدكي تمع دواطرافت كالسكرين ليب كرديني لك يكن اكبرك كام كى يد خصوصیت فابل ذکر ہے کان کی بخوعفی سیس ملک عامع اور وسیع ہے افراد کی سیس مبددائے بیال اور مکن الفرک ہے من فعلت بعميتى وخدعر صى رياكارى برم منيس عصه ما بعدا ورسفر في روعا ينت كومغرل ادنيت يحتباه كن الذات سع بجلف كومشسن يس ال يرفل مسيس فة البيدات الناركل ما تعبي ٥

> مشرقی کو ہے ذوق روحسانی مغربي بي بيمسل حب ماني كها منصور في منت دا بول بين وارون بولا بوزنه مول بين " نگر برکس لفندر مهن اوسرت " منس کے کہنے لگے مرے اک دوست

عام منشرقی شعراکی طرح مکارم اخلاق اوراحکام ندمب کی رسمی تبلین اورطویل وعظ نبیس کرنے . ملک مزاج زمانہ کوسیخیان کرفرجوالو كونفويه كادومراوح دكهادين ميراورس لطيف الدارسي كدوواس يدب اختيا رسنس كاك مان مها ينهي اورميني كالعد عسوس كيت بي كربه خود بني كي تصوير يفي سه

تى ربيد بى ابعى كچه الكار لمف وال آج بْنِطُط مِين مرسة أي منى آواز ا وا ل وعامنه سيرتكل باكؤن سيعرمنيان كلبس مصببت مسمعي اب ياد مداء فامني ان كو ذرائ بكاراك اكران كرينين لوي ويمانيس يارول ني كمايه فزل غلط تخوا بينس أو كي مع بينس

اکبدمها دن په یاب کهتم بین از کے بیری بین می اکرکی الوانت نمیس مباق سب بوجید بین سر بین کارکی الوانت نمیس مباق سب بوجید بین اس بین کا فرادا کے ساتھ رہے بین کے سول بی اس بین کا فرادا کے ساتھ ایک حربات مورکر نے بین اور آداب کے فلاف ایک حربات مورکر نے بین اور فرائے بین اسلام مبادل کے باب کو فیلی جھتے ہیں اس کرمن کی بیٹھ بین میں کارٹ کے باب کو فیلی جھتے ہیں اس کرمن کی بیٹھ کارٹ کے باب کو فیلی جھتے ہیں اس کرمن کی بیٹھ کارٹ کے باب کو فیلی جھتے ہیں اس کرمن کی بیٹھ کارٹ کے باب کو فیلی جھتے ہیں اس کرمن کی بیٹھ کے بین کارٹ کی بیٹھ کی بیٹھ کی بیٹھ کارٹ کی بیٹھ کے بین کارٹ کی بیٹھ کے بیٹھ کی بیٹھ کی بیٹھ کی بیٹھ کی بیٹھ کے بیٹھ کی کی بیٹھ کی بیٹھ کی بیٹھ کی بیٹھ کی بیٹھ کی بیٹھ کی

اکبراین مفدوس رنگ مین زندگی به سینت به براه مارخیا لات کرکتے بین مشرق سی مسائد سی مجت به وه وقت دهن اورت فظ دین و قدم به بین و اعظ بین و و قارین کو بنی چیزول بر بازان بو ناسکھانے بین راور بیا بہت بین بر نوم کا ہر فرد ماضی سے دانھ میں برای نفتید کر سکے داور سنفیل کی نسبدت انھی اگرید درکھے۔ انی خیالات کی بنا برایش عبدالفاد دریا مخطاب دیا جوان سے سرکاری خطاب کی نسبت فریاده مقبول اور زیاده موزون میت بوا۔

اکتر منصرف بے مثال شاعر اور سور مائٹی سے زبروست نقادی ، ملکم لیند مرند صوفی عمانی بھی ہیں اور ظافت بیں مکینائے روزگا۔ بھی کی جنے مزاجہ رنگ سے خودہی موجدا ورخودہی خاتم ہوئے نیون طبعی اور ظافت ان بیں کوسل کو ملے کر بھری ہوئی متی ۔ نوافت صرف ظافت رہی ۔ جنامجدان کی زندہ و کی کے نوٹ ما خط ہوں سے

ولأكوني لكادب جواكن كابشست يس

اکبرنے مدیداورلیا عن شبیهات کا استعال کیا ۔ اگریزی کے نئے اور فیرستعمل الفا فاکو انتھاریں جگہ دی میعولی الفا ف کو نئے طریقہ پر استعمال کیا۔ فاص اصطفاعات وضع کیں۔ مثلاً مغربی تعلیم کی ولفر ہی کے لئے "میس"۔ پڑا نے راگ سے مسلمان کیلئے سنینے "۔ میدی تعلیم کی دلداوہ کے لئے "او نئے" ۔ مسلمان کیلئے سنینے "۔ میدی تعلیم کے دلداوہ کے لئے "او نئے" ۔ مسلما اول کی قدیم شان وشوکت کے لئے "او نئے" ۔ مادراس طرح کلیسا مسجد۔ مندر ۔ بئت ۔ کالی ۔ بالو ۔ نمیٹو ۔ کمسرمیٹ ۔ بدصور کرنے ۔ وارون ۔ وارون ۔ ولز ۔ کونسل بیمپ بولوی کو مفوم معزل میں متعال کیا ۔ فارون ۔ مندر ۔ بئت اے برحت اِل قدم صورة است رائح دولتیاں شصوم معزل میں مندوں کے ایک تو مسلم کی مسلم کے دولتیاں شصوم معزل میں ہندائی مسلم کی مسلم کے دولتی مسلم کی مسلم کی مسلم کی مسلم کی مسلم کی مسلم کی دولتی کی دولتی کی دولتی کی دولتی کی دولتی کی دولتی کے دولتی کی دولتی کے دولتی کی کی دولتی کی دولتی کی دولتی کی

ر شنده درگردنم انگنده پسیت من برد هرماک بیزاست ولمپیک

بئياران برمرمن جائح سالطين مرقامسر فواند شدجرا فيدسنوه

آخورس بیلے اور بیری کے انتقال کے باعث دل شکستہ ہوگئے۔ اور اُن کے سنوا بیں مجھون ویاس سے حیالات نظر اور کی کے سنوا بیں مجھون ویاس سے حیالات نظر اور کی کے سنوا بیں ا

و قرب طراع دیکھا دنت عروب دیکھ اب فکر آ طرت ہے دینیا کو فرب دیکھ

آلبَر فا الربر فن و دبنه بير مروق و بينهي ما ويت اور مغرب برسن كو مذهب وا غلاق كاوشمن قرار دبيته بين مولوتيت سيهزاد بين - بديدا في كوراية تفليد - اور نگ تطرى كے خلاف جنگ، آزا بين اورا بين ، بگ بين منفذوجين " ان كى قدر ومنزلت كا صحيح الذازه صرف و بين لگا سكته بين - جو كله بات آلبركي نيون جلد ون كالبنور مطالعه أرجيكي ون -

ا- ع-ص -

ر میم رسیم رسیم از میم رسیم کا میا در میم را در مهرابند ما نفر نگریک ایک نفر کا آزا د نرجمه

مسرداربها درخان

هرهندوسنانی له باردیمه خبله متبعاتی دیه کس د غریبونملتر یوهولود بازد مضلین لیکل شروع کری دادولمن به اصلی معنوکس خدیمات دی د از کسکور

مرير مارير نوك الله كالبرد إيج بي مارير عبد الويشيد المتغرد دويركال كورم سرى حديد خيله زبه كن دوستلوادلككوقابل نه دى هغه بله زبه كن سكل اوستل نه شي زدي كولى رونا دشاس

فهرست مضامين

?	ليكونك	مهنمون	برجني	?	ليكونك	مضمون	برودا
	سن بننس الدين شا	ىنى ئىلنىد	÷	۲	مدېر	شذرات	1
27	י- איניק			۵	نناكرالله عهمند	دَلاكھورولوبو الميرة	۲
29	هدائب الله	دَدُنيايه مُخ	V)	1.	اساعبل محودي	دَ دېږعوښکېښکي	۴
		-		190	شوكت الله البونونهرو	حبدجال الديث افغانى	ч
				44	مانسيارسول	يوسي وَخيار بدخواكيس	8
				10	مايىسىيەرسىك	ەخەد <i>قىن</i> ادىنما	٦
				14	محسده سلخن دكلاجي	بوبرنعه يوش هاكو	4
				۳۳	عبدالرد دادّل كال	دَخْنِدا الكلونِه	٨
				40	شمر الحقاد شهروی د		٩
					دويم كال	·	

شذرات!

كتراديبانوا ومفكرو داخبال دي جبشاع كا دانسافيا خيالاتوا و منها توسخ تبهدد و ادبه فكرعين او نظره يقى سرا مشاهد كولونه بس دي تينجى ته دارسبد لي دي جدهري زبي نشو د فا د شاعرى نه شوي ده اد بعد ده دو دو دو ترقي سرا ه هغه تربه تكبل ته دسبدلي ده و دابه ناسونه معلومه دي جبيبتون يوننكيا يي اد جنكيا يي قام دي عبرت كي به خنه كبن اخلي شري دي اد حبى اد د بك كي د بلاد منكم ميران منك دي د به منه مبرك به تمع سنى دي دي حبل بل دي كد لفري تكبراً درب و اد جهاد ته تباري سموي دو من اد قام يه مبنه كبن برهم خوك برنيشة كم جددوك والي او بنود لى هم ده سه كوروريه وينود الماد تشي كلستان د والن د

دَعالَم دِيعِيا خُبِعَ) لِدِيهِ لِور تَورِي لَبَكُرِي رَبِهِ مدن لَهُ خَرَى لِهُ خَالِمَ غُرِخُ فِسَي دَى كَنْ مله خَبرِه چه دَ بِنِبْتُو لَ بِهِ وَاحَاصِيت چِرفَطْرَباً شَاعِردِي زَبا لِنْ رَبْواغِور زَرِي دَخان خُونِعَالَ دُدِي تَعْرِفْه شِهْ معلومينِ يَ وَلِي جِرخان بِهِ غُرادسه دوا يه ذَكُو زَبِي لَي دَ بِنِبْتُو دَهرى بَيلَى له سَه خَبروه اددَه خَبْلُ دَخُوكُ بِوي فَي شِه مِشَاهِ لَهُ كَهِي مَا لَهُ مَعْرِفَعَالُ سِهُ لَه كَنْ بِينِي يَوْفُوكا له دادغره خَبالُ به واليه شاعران شي

> کول کی تعقیق دی اردینی بکن کومد کوخولی مرکوکی دمجنون بشان مجنیه

خال دِعقیق مخ دِ رفیق دي سترکی دادا **د د ککل سوک**ي

> نفع لمجورينو به ښيښوكښ مكا نوُنه كله سكريټ زوسرتايا لوخړ و شومه

به المحاوري ديس ننوي تهرم له حاله خبرند شوي

مكابر

دَ لِلْهُورُولُولُولُولِيْ الْمُعَالِّيْ الْمُعَالِيْ الْمُعَالِّيْ الْمُعَالِيْ الْمُعَالِّيْ الْمُعَالِّيْ الْمُعَالِّيْ الْمُعَالِّيْ الْمُعَالِّيْ الْمُعَالِّيْ الْمُعَالِيْ الْمُعَالِي الْمُعِلِي الْمِعِلِي الْمُعِلِي الْمِعِلِي الْمُعِلِي الْمُعِي

(لەقلەرد شاكرانلەمھىمىنى)

ا د سبرلى موم ولا بدسمداو و برا دركن قد هوزنل كلوند موندى شق شد سبز و غوربدلى و داسى معلوه بدلى موم ولا بد بدسمداو و برا دركن كلى ولا . د معول در فيكان كخبل لا الني جن فيه داسى معلوه بدل كرن من المان كرن بدله و فوكن ها سرخ را غونه بل كوى ولا . د فولوند زیاد د لیال من ولا من ولا خبولا من كار كار دارد و در و هسما به محمد من و در و من بوع بد برا و من بركار كار اد ما و د فود و هسما به محمد من و در و من بوع بد برسما ولا و من برسما ولا و من بوع بد برسما و من بوع بد برسما ولا و من بوع بد برسما ولا و من برسما ولا و من بوع بد برسما ولا و من برسما ولا و من بوع بد برسما ولا و من برسما ولا و من برسما ولا و من بوع بد برسما ولا و من بوع بد برسما ولا و من بوع بد برسما ولا و من برسما ولا و من برسما ولا و من برسما ولا و من بوع بد برسما ولا و من برسما و

رم)عالمرواية به خبل كارونوكس شغول ولا - تدبي بدلولي بهتلل - د بنهوند بهرايد يولوي ميدا كن بدفقيرياست ولا - ديرخوش لكداويا كبريا معارميد و-خلق تزيد ديرجا بيرياجع شوي ولا - د

مربید دغه خواهش ولا - چرخه درسر منبری او کهم - سین هغه خاموش ناست ولا منطق همد غیری

جليدك،-

رس) به دی دولان کن شهراد و به نیت د ښکار ولایم شو حید کخففود اهیجم کی به نظر شوه در له نوی و دولای در نوی مید ان کن بوسفید ایش نفسه و دوغلو نهدان کن بوسفید ایش نفسه و دوغلو نهدان کن بوسفید این نفسه و دوغلو د جه دی کی اولی د و نوه خهر می دو به نفو دی دو به نفو دو که دوغلو کارو و جه خاور لاکه دوغی داودی و جه ماند حیوان شو حدی به نفول نوی دوئل کی دوکری و نقیر یه خوشمالی سه واحد ی دولان خورد کری و نقیریه خوشمالی سه واحد ی دولان که دوغلو که دو

رالف) هرکلدچ به سفر می نوخان سی ملکری بیا ید -رب ، که و می خوب کولا ادد شیکی بدیدار اوسه

رج عص بني برصبري مه كولا . رخ) سويراد فكريه يوخورة مدمني كولا

دى تىم داد دا تولى خبري دادرى دادخان مى ئۇرى داد دارى داددانس شهر مەنددان شو دى چەد شكار دخت كى نقبرسرى يېرخبردكښ دادرى د- اد نؤرهم يېرچى نفدى مى د مغرب كەنللونيا ركولىد

رم) دَشْهِ لَاد لا دَسْهِ ربينه رسي و نه اوّل دله کميداري شوي ده . جه شه زاد لادي د دويم هکه يوراً د دروازي نه بهر ته يکاوشي . د که ډريخها اودکلير شو ، حدداسي لويدگها لاخوم هم نه د کړي

خوخىرخىل قىمىن شاكوشى ادخان سل كى وبل - 🅰

جبد قسمت سرم به نفه سیالی مُمَانثی

چېغنم کرم زوزن ملندېدياشي

بهدى شعرونه كى خان شغولد وولد خداجانك بوسرى و زنه دويل حداى جهاى بها لادا تول شا كه بلارد و زير شبطاني د كا . هغه و زند واني كمجرى دى داسى روبي الو زلادي نوخزاند به نشد كري الو مونور به بيا دسلطنت نظام خوال حلوولا - نوادشالا خوادل حكم كرى دى كيف دويم حكم بانوغورك خواخر مه غصة شي حيد واظالم و زنه به غول كن لي دي دا هم حرنه يا لان واني لعيم بنه دنيل الشيطان دى دونه دنيل لا دحان دى شهر الدلا داواريدل ، اوجب شو . خكم جهيم كي نه شوكي .

غمض داجدشبه في بهم نيركاكوكو سعم شود نورد منتقدس دا بهر كرود سنهر بدخان ندل ببداروو ا دخفاده بجرادس برشه فه او ند تقد حكم دركوي - شهر اده همرد بسند غم شرم ادهيت كرو- ادد حكم بانتظا كن وي -

سب در النجي د منهم پرند راغلو او شهاره الدكي د بلاربغام در كرد شهاره او اختوادوى اوستلو نو پكښ داده - چدماند د دوس كا او د بارا حلاد لمن كړي آول خوډر يفاش كين فريو كي كاك كود -څكه چرخوم اندنتى كري نوه ، دسري موش دواس خرابي - كله چه برنناعوهم واكي سه په پرينيا نواند يښنو خاطر خراب شي برجمعيت مومي خاطر له دوكلر - نوده هرملااد تهلد اد دسفه ها مي واغستى او دوان شو او خان سه في دَملكونها دَباره الله الله الله الله والله الله واغستى الله دوان شو او خان سه في دَملكونها دَباره الله الله الله الله والله والل

ره) به دغدو قدرکش بو شاماد ادکارغد اوسیدل . ددوکی خپلوکش ډیکیا لاندوی پخوکک دغدخُ اکئی که سانق پراؤ دی-چدخولگ براد دی شق دی شامار به امغرور اوبیا دِکارغد برتزی سترکی و دسیٹی -دغدُّد دکی کادا دروزگا و وی -

ددوني داعادت شوى ده نو په هېڅ رنگه نزى ندهېريدولو ککه چه مشهوره ده عليه هرد .

خوعادت شروع

د و کی بیا حدی مول داکو دشت د نساما دوانده او چیچلیدا و کا دغه کی کستر کو ویستو په فکرکس شو -حب کی په ستر کو کښیاستند نو که پښتو د د ناه نظر شو - جدا و هوځما مالك خو دى مودي اوخو چه د نو په مرح مراه ورغلدا و د کارغد کی که خبوا د نیو ۳ - کارغد پوکا نشو - چداوس م ما تد دي . نومار ته کی اشار ۲ او کړ ۲ رجه هلد داسړي جو نړې کو ۲ - مار داغلوا و چې کوم ځاکې خوړ کی و و نو په هغه ځاکي خولکينر ۲ د و ټول زهر کې د استی شفه او ۲ سیا جو ندې شو . فور اً و چن شو . تو کړ کې دل واخشته او دامو ندي کې مرکو د -

بیا صغرهٔ انجاده ان شو - چده پرونزل ندبس په بوښه س پدنسه شو - چېرتخه حده لاړو - پو بوه ي کي تونظر پوشو ۷ - چېراقل ي اوخندل اوبيا اوجړل - دی حيران شو - چېردا خرمع لملده ۷ - وزند کي اواز اوکړ ۷ - چېرای بو ډې مودې دا او دی جول ولي او دا او د خندل ولي دی ورتدو کي چېرای نوبېر نېرس مدکولا کند ککرسه جهان به ټول په وينوسورکړم

كرم دخوك زيك شريرندكرة الأسونه

شهٔ اد کا نورهمر دیر حیوان شو که او دَجواب د بارهٔ زرطلب کیوشو - نوبد هدی دزنه کو یا شوار حید دا ادمی خندل محکد حیدننم درزمی داد د د - او نوراگ چدم او جول نوددی وجد داد ۲ - چرکوکی به م بینخو در محولی مړې دی ورنه پوس او کو خپه نفونان به مړی و اخو و مېهمر نته او کنه وی و د نه و و بل و مړې د ځو و نه و و بل و کې څونو و کې د ځو نو و کې ځونو و کې د خونو و کې د کونو و کې د خونو و کې د کونو و کونو و کې د کونو و کونو و کې د کونو و کونو و

(4) دُ ورتد ورى چه بودى مدخفكيكه . ن بدستا دخوي يد حاي لايتم - ديورند وولى جدند منه فد : ندبه هد كيا داويي يي خوالخرنودي في دافي كريد اوول ميدسه در لايته ديد كښدى د چېركوب د همه به د ي د خوب اوي د چرځ كوزيد ل همرعبت دي د دى جوند نيماله مُوك بهنودي جُمدالار بننم بإخويد مرشم ادبا بدحال معلوم كوم-ككدجدواكي جديا مدولمن خيل كرم - با مدسر وران كيدم - والله كدوطن يوبكدم - كيكن دا به دى بدل ركل كنر وبلد عديا برجانان خيل كرم - يابدس كيدم يريكدم م خارد خيل نصب خواد وي - خدد لضبب دعي به حياس الكومه - ١ وول) په مغراده ورځ د کې د ورځي ډيرخوب او کړد - او درغلن په بهر امانې و درميد و- ډيرسو چرکښ برن ولا . حديثه بركيكي . لول عالمزحامون شو - تاريكي د نوروشيون ديريد زمادد دو - موشين وزند ملا ښكارېدى او داخيال بروزنه دانلو جېداخه به دي . چه په فغي به زى موم دى دخيال برنال وزنگىدو ـ چەشىغادىكى دزند اواز ادكرد - جەائ ځوا نىر خەكىبلىدىژنى ـ دى وويل چەشىط خ كولى شم دى درغلو- اوج دى كنو ـ نو زوي كس حيرا بنرشو ـ حيراي فا ددة " داخو ديرة بے بھالعل جي دې خو کدمرک لائتي نددې - دې خومعلومبرې حيد د با د شاها نوځې کښ لوي شوې د يې د يې دافكركبن مننلا دسرع بدشط فج منتعوله شوه ميد تزمرين وخت دكى أدكرو ونوى بالبرجش واغلو-اود خوب سياحيانو ورباند حمله اوكوي - بيربوحًا ي بربواته شهرا وينم اوده اديم وبخ دو-چه ناکاء نظريد بولوي ازدها بانو بريو تهجدد ده يهطف برنيزي سرواروانه ود-او كَلِ وخت ندبس دى هرمدخن كي وي - كبكن د فوراً أوجت او د مكل ـ تورى تدكي لاس كور-اودا ظالم يُ مركزة - حِدْ فولد سنهري شباء كري وو - نفين يُ خاص كرور حِدداهم دغد شي وو ـ

جبه خلق به نی م و کول بهای به خپل شان سره به خپل خای ادده شه چرسی شونو مادشاه و در له کودکفن تبارکوی و در خات نی دلاش دستناو د باید داغله - جرد هغوی بهدی شو در ی بیال نفو - اور نه نند در ست وابه ماشو - نهول حیران شو - جبه دننه لاهل نوما د دبری دبری برون وه روی نفوا کی بلاته او دی - جبه ای خاون او کرم اوانشا دالله که بادس جوری به بلادی داخی ست - او د د د دی واده به دبر ساز بازی ما او نشو - لکه سه دبری شای دهغودی جبه نفوگری و دند کوریه)

دونى ديريد عيش عشرن كن عمر نيرولد حية معلاوطن عمى نيرينود او دخيل ولمن د مللوسايدي دركري محكموراد وبالاري كي ما د شوى ولا - مادشه به ديرغمات سر لاحصت كريا -

رم ای جدد بلادمادشامی در در سبه ل و در خرشمال شو . نفتران بی به خدا تو ندما دی کول - برا در می شهر اداد در در در در برا دفت داغلو - جددی کل نوشه ا دکی سرا به معل بروت ده دیر بد فهر شو - او توری کی دا بهر کری - جدداخول دی جد کما بر معل کس داسی بے خوفه اود لا دی خوری فقیر است خری و دند بیا دانشو - صبر کی او کریا - او سائی سوج او کریا - شفراد کی کی سبه الو کریا نیوس کی نوی نداوی و رحید داخول دی دهی دوی چددام دوم دی حدی دی بریشکر و کرو - حید دیر مینده شو - و دند هر بخت برخواب و دار -

دى نېس كې بېدنىر مادشاهي كولد سه

كه به حُما به دُعَاكِيكي دب دى مُسلم دُغُلاي ندازادكريبه

لس والسكلم نناكرانه

ڔؘڹؚٙؼٲڹۮٙۼؚۅۻٞڛٛڹڹؽ

اكخلانت عَبَاسية يوء تاريخي واقعه)

بود وريخ خيزدان بيد كخليف مهدى احد وخلانت عباسيه دريم مكملان دو) دميني بي وي ديرشامي على كن ديركر و فرمع ناستدود اود بادشاهي كود عنوله بالى مريد عيس كن مودوي وي ددى خندا متنغوله بيساعت كښ بوء بنځه راغله اوخيردان ته يا بدغو بزكښ دويل چه ډير د چي كښ يولاعلج المخدد للها دا - اوملك عالمرس لببال كتل عوالي، مانونيد ونوم اد ومطلب يوستنده وكويه بيك مخوخيل فزم داندسبى اوندمطلب با نوى - دائي مي معاهم بدعوض كوم . دملك خيريان برسى طرف بي بي وُبينب ناسنه وي سداي بي حَصِصرت عبدالله بِ عباس َدنمنسى سلِمان لو دوا - اوَّدعا سيُوبدِ خا نواد يمكم واعقله كانتخرى واددى متوره بدهوكيكاكس المسنندنشوا ومككه خبزيان همدمشوري طلب كولوديارا هغی تدم دا دارد دو به بی زینب و دند دوبل و دی شی ممکندد و جد خد بنده خری از درجادی ، خبزدان دینجی تدانشا و کورد . هغد به منده لاده ادهغر بنعه کی وادن ر آکو که دا نبخد بدمتودن چری نباکستر و ١ د يه خبرة كښى كه خزانت او كدامارت نخبنے غركندى وي . كين حامي كي خري يري اوښليد وي . كدراتلو سن بي ادب الخطيم سي سلام وكرواد بيا دا وككه كويا شوء جبرز لا دبنى أمتيد و النهي با دشاء مران بن عمل لودم او مَا فرمٌ منه دي " د م لا فرزخه هم ديل غونبال كين مككر خيزوان فقط دُدى خبري بداو مهد وجبه دا نبي أمتيراولاد د٧-رد بني أميّبه اوكه بن عباس خيل مبنيح سن ينتيني وشمني دي له دري فهر سودانكا وشوى اودد تذكي وُديل جِرِ مُدُوركه شند - ليستوكوم بنياء شد - خوارة شي - هندوخت دِهيركوه جيم مُونورد تري ا براهیم ب محمد نعش بی کفند بی دفت کو در بروت ود-اد مُونز د کودی زید زید نیم درگی به طور ناله درعلي هيد ندخيل بلار ندواسبارسنت وكري حيصف ندكفن وركوي شي او دفعه د سبحولواحازت وكري كيك ما هيخ رحم ونكريو- اومونو دله خيل تحل نديد في عزني سري را اورسيتو- بند شوي جيزن ندهم درس رخاور بدس كرزے او خوك د برسيى هم نه كنري "

مربد واسيوك سنغ خبري وادربيب كين الغراشا خركك ولا- يدرعب كبن مل ندغلدا ووابه خطا ندشوي سَيَنَ نَوْهِ اوبِد دِيب سَغِيدُ كِي سَرِي وراند وَويل جِد مُوكِ! دوم الله عَد واليكارة - حُدم عرجه ما با كهيءى حدستا فدعن ونكود لبات ما دخيلوكم توتونوس باموندي من ما مدخل عال بادشامي دَ وكوي وا ادترمك عالمرملليشى دايدًا لله نعال دنعتر يو ديرة لويد مانتكري دي كيم ندته هم ماسرة صف سأول وكهي جدما لدنا سوسرم كوي و و- دنتكر نعمت تقاضا حو دا ديرجد نه د يوعن ت دا ريد خواري اد غهيى باندوهم وكهيمه وبيغاب المعب صلعم فهاكلي دي جدكين ليوسري حديو دخن كب مغرّز و و كرومان به كرم تن سن ذليل نتي نوفا سونديكاردي حيدة هغدلاس ادنيني اودّ د * متّران وكوي " داي وُ دلي ادبيه بيزام دَ ډيو**دي به طف جاندننوه - کبک په څيزران با** نه دح خوره **ډيرا تُريونک** دو- در، واياسيره او واتي يُّ منها كَوْكُولِ لَهُ لايسرِي وَسِنوله اودائي عَوْسَتِل جِه به محبث سرَح دابيه غير كِنْ وَعَسِي مرَهُ لاس ترسَّه خلام كرواد درندي ودبل جيرما بدنميز كن مه نيسه محًا وَجِير پرويد، ويُ برستادماغ يريشا زُكوي خيزدان وينحوندا شارة وكهكا مفتوي لادوكها وعِزتندي بدد بزيعظيم سروية الدونلد عسل يي وركود ادنيت فيتي حاميري ورواغوننيل اوساي وملكه خيزوان يرخدمت كيل حاضج كري خيزوان برديو مينه سرى لددے سرى بغلكى دىنوى كددوار ولدسنۇكى دىمجىت ادىنجەل وَتُحْتِينَ ادىباي بىرمَسنىي نىناھى ماندۇ س الاجخنته كمنبنيولدا دورتهي وكوبل جرخورے إروعی به خورت ؟ مُربْد ستُركی كسته كيے اودروغوندي وكويل جدعبان وإجبد ببايف وستوخوان واكفو بنبتلئ شدادقه فتم خوراكوندككول شي ولنهاه طجه دوه کی بی وخوری نودوا ای د دووخوبید و به شان به خوروشوسے سککه خیزوان بین تنه و کری جه خوری نن صبا خوك شنا سوخبركيرنه كوي منه وم تدو ولب جد با دشاهي لاله لا رولت موبر با د شو- پرخان ان كب يدردون ولكراسري وورمغر تول قتل شويا و تنبتين و خيل خيلوان او دوستان اشاياك تهول د ښدساعت ملکوي حی- اوس تکوخدالے یا لے المرخ دی نوی کو خیزوان فری واج ل شدستو کو كنبي امن واغلى اويد ديولامنيدسي ورندو ولي حبد خويد للمحدج وع نامة شاهي محلات اوكوم بومحل حيدستا دبرخونب شي هفرستا شدر دواري بإسبيكي اوشارهي مختلا توكن ي كشن وككولو مَن نهرَ خِيلِ خُونِه يوم من لن كونه وبنوله خيزران هفر قل سرح د نهول سازوسامان ادد وينحوا ود

مَ يوبهِ صَفَدَتَكَى دے تلم حوالدكر و او و و و في آو دبل جبد له فن و و في تدم اسكه خور فقوے ديده و على كان الم من اوسه - او كه خد حاجت وي نوبي تكيف مي ما نذا الم م او كولا - من نه به الملاص سراء كريد او دواله لا يو كه بل نه وخصت شوے -

خينطن جدخيل محل ندرا ورسبب ونزير وكبى ب وديل جدهبي نشته بو وخت و وجدمزند عمرتما بدشان سكك ويوادنهول سلطن كب دور نقرف ووكين اوس دادبور وكرس ودكي دباك هم مختاجه ولا - دے خیال کو لوس و خیزوان خیل نرد لاکن پومسرات محکوس کو بسید فنکردی مخما هغه ادنى خيال لدما زعونه درنز زراء ودنوا دمصس ام مخوب ويدشان سلوائ كووريد عدرساعت ي خبله خاص خادمه واوسلله ادد وكشلو ولكراش في ي دهيغ بدلاس ورواستول مدعم بنائح كن خليفهم عملددربارندكورتدراغي خيزوان ومانلة دمندردا تلوبيان نتروع كرو مجدداي واندؤويل جدما ددے سلام واند فسيتو اودام ورتالہ سيكهم كويا . نولاي مخكس بيان نه ووكوي . جينفلينهمهن ي به دى قن شك اورب وسى ديرغ صرشه اوورته بي ودبل جدافوس إصدافوس بنا ندخدا كه ياك بي ډېروښد موفدردکري وه - نا ندمناسب ووجېرد خالځ يال د نعنو نوښکرکان ادې د بايو مر نا د مرنه هغرسلوك باكل مبركزي وواوله دے سرا بدر و و خوبين و بد شان سلوك كري وو - نوخه بدريد غونفال وم دانوس دى جدنا هغد زرين مونعه لدخيله كاسدوا بيتد فيزوان واته ووبل جدمانو لاخيلة فوته ختركري ندده - اوبيائ ټول حال ويزند بيان كړ - خديفه مهري ډيرخو تنحال شه . ادورندي وويل جيدافرن دوى به نامانى - دشمن سل هرداس سكرك يكاردي، بوغادم تدي أواز وكرواديه هغدساعت ي داخر فويغو تهيلي اقعيني يوشا كوندا مجاهلة وروليبول السوال جو ي ومندوكروجيد زيد خوم غواري جيدهم بيدم وخت كنن ن يغيد درشم اوساملاقات حامل كهم كين ذه نسغوا دم جدسنا دالام بدكه كي كنب خلل وليوم سنُرنه نه جد دخليف دا ببغيام وركزي شد نوا دخته رایاسید و اوسلام نه و دغلم کدخیفه مهدی د عنا بت المین سلوك ي به در اخلاص سرة شکر مدادا كم إ- يوساعت ي خبرے الزم وكرے - بيا خيل على تدلاندة ا و خوم الا بورے چدخيزوان اومهدى زون ي و دد د د بر لو م عزن و و - د مهدي له مكل نريس د هد ما منوها دي اوهارو الرشيد

هم دد عند تحد معزن نركولواد لدد عسر به بي بعبينم هغه سلوك كولوجير وعباسي خاندان او حديثي ها منم لدبيبيا فرسر بركبيدو

(سعدی مرد) سه مدی را بری سهل باست رجزار اگر مردی اختن اسلامت اساء املیل محددی

ستبديجال التبن أفعاني

که هرخوم د دیناملکوند ډېرشي ځاه بريدشې داستاښکلی باعونه که دهلی نخت هبرومه جدرا یا د کړم نره د ښکلی پښتونخواغرو نوسرونه

خروخت چرسيده صاحب كابل تدبير ندراغى نوجراه بردوست عيده خان بي و علي خابليت او سفره وساعت غبر واور به يوه سند حليل القد رزنبد في و ما كاد او به اموسلطنت بن بي صلاح كاد شوره المي كله دِ د بيننو بند به بي تدبير بينبو به لبري مده كن د هرات بناوت وا بورنه شوراه بي دوست محكم خان د دي غلبلي ندروست فيه د بي مده بري مده از و نن ي مد وو ادجه له د بينا بيماتى شو تخت تربيا بي شارور عيد مده العند و اد بينيله د ماد شاهي سالتها بي به كان و اد بينه التها بي به التها بي به التها بي به المناور و مده و مده

كامباب شق ادس عيده علم وعب الرحن دكابل بيني و بنكى محيكه اعظم ايران ته لابه اوعي الرحن مرقد الديني بيني بيني كري بيني بيني كري بيني بيني كري بيني بيني كري بين بين كري ولا دى دو وي دروي و الموند لوسنو دسيد صاحب الدن به كابل به مياب تون و و اله بينكه الزاد طبيعت ووخو شامندي ترين كرب بين كابل به يك در الوالا لا كولا و دحج به بها الم دامير شرعي كابل به يك دركو و الوحو شامندي ترين المسان الله دو بالا المرافع الكري حكومت ويرين المشان الله و المرافع الكري كول و مولا المالية شان سل المد به المولا المولا و مولا المولا و المولا المولا المولات المولا و المولا و المولا و المولا و المولا و المولا و المولا و المولا و المولا و المولا و المولا ال

سين صاحب جد قسطنطيد ورسيد في خدكو دي جديد نهول ملك كب لوكويكا ندخانى دلاسكطان عبدالعزيز و حكومت واكي نفر بياً و دوسى سفيريد لاس وركوي وي انكرنيوي وزيراعظم مرنس بسمارك و تركوعيها في رعايا به غلبلد بورند كهي ولا ولا عظله ما ند بجي پرسولي دي اواغيام داجيد وس بي رسي نويه مسلمان سادة ندخودي - وسرينت مدنيله همداسي الد بجي پرسولي دي اواغيام داجيد وس بي رسي نويه مسلمان سادة ندخودي - وسرينت مدنيله همداسي الد بي ورد و داي چدو عام تعلم المنود و معلم المنان الله منه وي ورد و داي چدو عام تعلم الله و معلم و منان الله و دوي خدكاد لود اد ند و الله و منان و

وراثت حق بينائي دَخيِل وراره خبِل رُوئي عزيزالِّه بين نهواله كولونيَّت وكهدا ودَقوم زړه نهر ني له خُان توركه لا حَايي يُحَاى خان وغلبلوجه بي بدلاس لا ولا له ننو و اوس خودسي اورود چە بېغىل ككېدە دىمركىدى خەالسان كارندود - بداميان كن دسىد مىاحب دىلى فابلىت ادساسى النج النهل يه درست عالم كن شوي دو- او كخلقوز يوندكي يه ميندكن مستى كري ود- كدى خبروغوبرعلي بإشاوز يراعظم ندهم ورسي هغرورسي مازفان وكردرا ويرسب صاحب كقبام أبه تسطنطبندكين شبيرمياشني هم نددي شوي جيدى دَسريشته نعليم عفويني مبره غريشو بجويكة وسيد صاحب رجعان عم زيات طورس وجياطف تدوو خيل منصى فرائض كي بياشان من اداكري جدخلي في بدواء والأكركري - اوحاسات موليان في به اله الاكريكري - فرنك جدما ويكلى دي . تعليم بير تَوَوَكِن عام ندوو- اوخلن بير دنوا ودرجُ لل كل وورسيام الله يمن ددي مرمن كدندارك ديارة دعام تعليم بخورييش كرورولي جدهفدند خوسبد معلومرو وسيرده وملك اوتوم حبات دمات علم اوجهل مع والسندوي كوم فومرجه علم حكمت اوكعال لوي كو عفو وسياست اوحكومت نفادي به جاردانگ عالركن غزيزي. اوكوم مد نعبب قومرجبرد وحنت اوجهالت به بايان كن كرا له الرجي مينه بدسر دهلي برهاني وي . دَحرّت اونزانت شاهل ته بدهيجري ونه رسيبري اواوس دلله دستبه ماحب مغدلوري مبندج مغدا هل اسلام سي الامعلوميين ككريج نكديد هغد ذما ندكس سكطا عب العزيز وَشَيخِ الاسلام بهِ الرُّكِسُ واغلى ووراود هغه به كام به في كام اخستو كه سيب صاحب دي تجرير على بعلواختيارندكوي شور نودستيد صاحب هغداسلامي مبنيداد اسلامي عبش يه سيندد شاه باتى شور بدس المثار كابن و داوالفنون سيكريزي سبد صاحب لداسند عاور لاسيد جونكه فالم صنعت او هندته شاكري دوادام ته عندد و د ك د بارا تاسو به تركي زبه كبل برعبر بناك تقرير و كري او د قام خبالات دصنعت سر دمبني يدلو يداوا بدي كالحيرسيد صاحب ورته به زيه كب دمهارت ندلو بدسب دبرخدانكاروكه ولكينكامياب نهشو اودتفرك كولووعل الجاوكه وجونكه دستياصاحب ميني دهرسوي به زروكښ كورجو د كړي و و اوسياسي زمه هم دستې صاحب په ند ركښ كوريد ـ په صَاحب وَ نغرَبرغ دِربهِ دوست ښهرکښ خودشو- او د لوی پوي خلق پېرايوات وادالفنو ن کښ *دغونو*

امر

خد سفرو شورک دوسد تعت

ا او اوم

نه ل خور من دوراند واخله دمعولي كلوك بورى الورد يه جم شوي موجرته به نهر بن سيان، ملا، ليكوكي، لوستوكي، ادب او شاعر ندود باتى شوي عرجيا به وقت مخرية دارا في في نه خيان لا رسولي وو سيد صاحب خيل تفريد بنه شان سع سرته ورسولو اود سامعين ندئي بنه تعسين وا و دب مكروا دي تا سو تدمعلومه وي جد سيد صاحب ازبي حرست بود سامعين ندئي بنه تعسين وا و دب مكروا دي تا سو تدمعلومه وي جد سيد صاحب ازبي حرست بود المعين ندئي بنه تعسين وا و دب مكروا دي تا سو تدمعلومه وي جد سيد صاحب ازبي حرست موجرت و و اوهم به داب سيد صاحب دخيال فوا ظهاد به دا تقرير وكرو هان خاني كي كوزه وغور تروله او دقوم ازاى غربي را بودته كي و شيخ دا شو كا جد خلق تهول دا ترادي خواهند منده شول دد استبدا د مرتوب كا

دستبه صاحب نقر پرخد داسي نفر برند و وجه او درب وسن بره پریشوي وي بلکه خد داسي بوگا برنزي دي چرد دماغ بروساطت د زيره به خزان کښ سانلوقا بل وي دی نقر پر که کمروير د کونوکښ و بنه محرور کړی دادهرکس د استبال دیت نه بیزار شو - شیخ الاسکلام خولا د و پریسي مدر د ساحب ته نه شوکتی چرتفر پریکی و او دربی و خلفو میند کی و لب کا نولا کی بر زیدا و س بل شو ، او کسید صاحب تقرم کی بحکرت پیسندی به دائره کښ کدملک او مدن هب د بیاد مفروکنه لو او د بابعا یی به ذیر بید کی سید صاحب تمر

چونگذید و به بندی خل سبد صاحب د مصر سند سیل ند دو کهی دی د باره داخل سبد صا د مصر د سیل از ده کردد او به ملی او باز ساسه ملافات و شوه ند د سید صاحب و علی او بی ای استوکنی د بازی و در د بو به محانی داستوکنی د بازی و در دو به د محانی داستوکنی د بازی و در دو به د محانی داستوکنی د بازی و در دو و حادی د دی کود و در و در دوان سول سکوت به بر بر شور عالمان کی الاس بری الداوط الب علمان نده کوی که کود و در کود و در دوان شول بسید صاحب طالبعلما و نده که دو که دوان شول بسید صاحب طالبعلما و نده که دو که دوان شول بسید صاحب طالبعلما و نده که دو که دو که دوان شول بسید صاحب طالبعلما و نده که دو که دو که دوان شول بسید صاحب طالبعلما و نده که دو که دو که دوان شول بسید خیل شاکردان کی بدا د بی او سیاسی د نامی که نده در که بیری اخت داد دای میال دوجید کیسیدی داد دای میال دوجید کیسیدی اخت داد دای میال دوجید کیسیدی اخت داد دای میال دوجید کیسیدی اخت داد دای میال دوجید کیسیدی داد داد کی میال دوجید کیسیدی داد داد کی میال دو دی در کار دو که داد که داد که داد که دو که داد که دو که

معرد د ب حكومت ندع برصالح كاد اوسه منظم دي.

ید امقصد کښ و کامیا بي و باروسید صاحب و فرانسي شرقي الجن زیر کواني بوشده مکه آل او با اثر تفذیر و کړ و د فلق کې و مصر آزادي و باره و با دول پر پونکه سید صاحب و انگر بزاو مدله اند با اثر تفذیر و کړ و د فلق کې و مصر آزادي و باره و باره و با دول پر مصرک بند به مضامین او لوړ لوړ نه همرک به به به د بارا کې کښ شده مضامین او لوړ لوړ خیالات به اخبارات کښ ورکړی او مصری خلق کې په بند به و خبر کړل اکرچه به هغه زما ندکښ و اکملت او زیراعظ کمکیدن سیدن کوم میند چر د سید منا به کښ دا مین کوم میند چر د سید منا و د کیک کوم میند چر د سید منا و د کیک کوم میند چر د سید منا و د مین کوم میند چر د سید منا و د کیک کوم میند چر د سید منا و د کیک کوم میند چر د سید منا و د کیک کوم میند چر د سید منا

داسمآعیل باشابد دوران کس اکرجید مصرهم دانگریزی اقت ارلان و کیک بیاهم تول ملی ادملی اختیارت دمصری حکومت بدلاس دور به است می به است به است به است او تونیق باشاعی اختیارات دمصری حکومت به لاس داخت نو دانگر بزانو ادّ به به سوری شوی مالی اختیارات کی به لاس داخت او به به سوری شوی مالی اختیارات کی به لاس داخت اوجه بنده از کی به دغور دولو نود سید ماحب د به کولوخیال کی در نه به دمای کس داجولو او اخر وسید صاحب دو بنکوه کم مصری حکومت صادر کرو او سید صاحب شده اور چده خدکولی دور سور نه شود کلد دک کس مقیم شود کارچد سید صاحب د مصر نه راغلو کیان هغدا در چده خدکولی دور سور نه شود کلد

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خة سفرو شومگ دوسة علات

اران

لاس

ماه لىد و خوتعال وخندان شو. كدانقلاب فارس كى كوكى برآون سن كى ملافات و شو كله مواون أبكل دي سيد مسيد الله الله العالى المستركوكس شداسي زيات الزور جيمته وخت همغوي سر به لندن كن ملاقاتي شومه نوما دهغ ستركوندكتى درشو ، به لندن كن دخى وركونيام ند روستوسيد معاحب يتن ترلاله هلندكي خيل زور دوست مفتي عظمى عب لامصري سرملافا وشو-دلنر دودست ورتد دمصرد المجمني عرفة الونظي لعطرف ندكع وفا الونقي الحبادات كويوصلاح ودكوع او درند كي دكيل جربياي كن به موزر داسلامي دنيا دا تعادنعليم وتدريب وركولو-سياصاحب نؤر المنتعوسته وهغدكة ولأزون مفس خوهم في وداوو الماركي كمما الأورد بوس الزادى نشركول فترج كري اوجونك ونشهكاي بوازاد ملك وودي وبإرا ستبدصاحب به بنه شان سراد وَحَيالًا لَوْ اظْهَا دِينَهُ عَكُورٍ - بِلِهِ لِيدِولَي خَلَى لَلْ كُلُ شُو اوهه حَكُومِت في تَرْخِيلِه وسَى يوري وَ مُدولا كوشنى شروع كودراد لاأنلسم يوحيني يدنش كيب وولاجة دبل نمونش كولواهازت ودكوي شو اوعرة الونغي شياشو رددي ندورستوساهم سيرصاحب خيل تلمراد الم وزمكرو- او بيامه كي خيل مضامين به فالنسيى اخالانوكس نشركول ادعام طورسرة بدكي دوسي أكتوبري تركى، اومصري سياسانو باند بعث مباحث كوله-

متلدي عيد دفعة بر عبرته سنبه أي هلنه أي شير أي جونكه دست به ما من به بيرس كس

شور کین سدداعظم او دهند هو آگی دسته صاحب دفد دو منولت تدکارکتی شور او آبول به دا آباش کس وور جربه خد ندخه و صربا د شا ۲ طبیعت که سید صاحب ندخیرن کړی واکوجید د دی فنیار سدی صاحب خیل نه بکا و شنا ۲ عبد الفطیم نه و دسود کیک که حاسد ا نوحه الله هدر و درسید اوسید صاحب به بی حرمتی سن که ایوان که سرح د ندیم کهی شور

الريبسبيه صاحبه له يوقه و ابران الدراوسى نبو . ابكن به بريم به الوجهي او ما فندري قد المنال فد و ما نحر را المنه المنه و المن

سبب صاحب لا دَدي بعث مباحنو به مبير مت دوچ رسيد صاحب له دَسلطان عبد المحبب له طراغلواً وَنَرُكُو عبد المحبب له له المحبب المحبب المحبب المحبب المحبور المن خطراغي نوسيد صاحب به تلوم مجبور النبو و ادبه ملك الم كن سبب صاحب المراج و سبب صاحب دلت دفيام الرائع الموجود المناب المالية المالية و المالية و المالية المالية

ستېرې ال الدې صاحب د امبد ونو په ډك زيو په ش^{ه ۱} کان کو نه پيتوکا لوب عرکښ د سلمان د نځ د لاس که فغا نه نغا ته لاړ - د سيت صاحب د مولځ خبر که نوکو په کوټ کوټ کښ ککه د سبي د او خور شی او به حبازه کی عالمان فاضلان ادبیان شاعران او الرکین سلطنت داغنه شول علاده کا دو کی تول کی به خباز لا حبمح علاده کا دوکی کا نزکو به نوم لوله اومعتبر سری جرته نه دو میاتی شوی تول کی به خباز لا حبمح شوی و و او داد پیشتون کا غرو نوغمی کی که ماسفورس به غاله لا دفن کرو - دا ۷ ل دبینتنو کان و و لکه داکی هی -

داهم وردې داهم نردې پيښا نسترنکلي ټوردې يېښتون د بايو نازېري که کې ننسو کې ښتر دي.

سببه جال آلدین افغانی دانل ندخین بسند و داود نام دانادی میند کی بدگر نوکس دم اگرمه و هجه میند کی بدگر نوکس دم اگرمه و هجه مید میند کی بیت کوله و اختتام لد کی بیت کوله و اختتام لد کی بید نوعی ازادی و و سبد ساحب بوردشن خیال زبرك و د. او رحمان طبح کی فند دی طورس د سیاساتو طرف ته دو و سبب صاحب صرف عالم اوسیا سندان سری ندود و بلکه مذهبی لحاظ سری بوربرك او بختورسری و و شخول چه به بی کی معبت ندکی فیمنیاب شونزیم عم ه به کی میونی و دغوض دا چه سه

له قلمه وشوكت الله اكبر نوسبه مي (، خوذ ازجيات جالي)

بوسكرجيبريه خواكس

دله فلم د مسيان سيدرسول)

بياد نوروني به بري را شكارلا به جهان غرشو كدنددا (وغلط بررم ، بوحنت به فنظر ستو ا كدند نمر به غرونو شكاري ، بدعنون باندم نزشو كدند ونل دوين شكاري ، دعانس شكار المحكوش كدند وبا دا ذنط درے ، جزند بنج بيه جاد وكوش

جېد داخنر سېکا ري به دشت کښ کائي بد کائي نويکي لو کيي دي انخ چي دِي، نورسکا راودې، خوشليل في سياين پته کي دي

سخرلی کوچ کی کوئی حید ملاکه اذات بیام سنگوکس تاری شو ملی شان تلی دوران د ببنتون و زری سرد نو تا سو مخور دافغان هغد و بند جد سبکلی کی و حنب حوث غلان بد عزم نوکس جوگرلیبری لاا ندان دم کمان بد کلار و بد عفره نو دخیبر به کوهستان کرنا درو و، کد غوری و و کد ایدال مرمیبان د زومون ، د برمون ، عبیب د تکین دا نسان د سرو د و بین لبود سے قتل کا ۱ د ۲ د جهان لکه تن رو د بید کی د کت د عنبی دا فغان داند شادی کیاه نید ده به دونت کښ د کاروان

ریه خدمنطرم اطب بیا به زریوم جب راغ

دخیرسورا په غره نوی اے حکویز ها صب ونو

به تندی د باخو شکاری دِعازیا نوشه بی الل

په تا دو کښ براند دی نشانون دسی دیت

دافله هیش راغلی، دا فلد دی همیش نظی

سکن رو و که نیمورو و ، که با برو و که محمود و و

دخیب خود نوند بادی موجاداته نان کاری کی

په کان و یک بو تیوید محاله وی محاد و و اکد سی دو او دو ایک کان و یک کان

دِکلاب به شان مخون ردغزال به شان چنمان به حت چرورله کورې د شپه سنوری د اسمان دامنام د سود او زمان دسه دا بد بات صندان بن عدادرد کښ براندوی دنک به د بنو بادراد که ا خون لړلې سه مخون ، ډ برځلې د لنه او د اد د ي د انځو کا نړي دانخو بولنی ، داخو حالي د انځوغهن

دَ دخروغ ه نوخواکش دِسعر بِدِ که ساکش! حُمَّا خَرُکِي بِيانِمُ وِينِي ، بِيهِ دُنْتَ پِدے مِعُواکش إ

اهسكى نددلترستياشي، دخهان خوني خويبن ا باروان دِ وبنونشي ، به زور شور کښسالايون ابرا خوك دلندكب مازه كوي بالغوك كوم وي ككون اسى نددنتكن دلكرى دِ مُلونا ليندسرون دِمرِغانويه حُائِي بِودند به هواكش جهازون هسكى ندولندغور زيبري دورجا بدس بمبون المسى ندد لله جليري يه كهاساري مندون هسكى نددارزم كالاشي جرحاييري وى وزول سبينه نورسدوي بركيبري دسرد وينورى دودن دجهان ټول بربل كائل شي يدل كاك اتفانطامون المسكى نددنندسيا شي نوع زوند، نوى روكون هَلَكَانَ بِدِمِهُ رَسُوكُنِ نَوْى لُولِي نَا دِيْجُونَ اندے بیک ، نوے مطرب بی نوی ساز تی را یون إيوفتند حديد اغوش كبن سل فتداوى دوت ندبه داسى فلارى دې داميان بعشروي

يه نظرم يومنظرد عمد دراتلو كي واقعا لودا زي بريكم في الرجد دع شاوروبه لمن كس رت د خیرکری هسی ندجه موکد دداد وشن ن ا هى شردىند به حَبَّكَ تَى سِينِ دباك سرَّمه عَسْركَ بَ هسَی مدچهداندگوری، به خوور کے لیں اسمان کس هسَی نه دلنهٔ غراشی دِنوبولو ، دِنهینکو موا هسكانددنندرياني بعسحانه دلته تشكا نثي إ هسي ندولندغول ني هسكى ند داولمن دل شي إ همین دانندویا دی همی نددند شونکا دی ب هسى نرجديد معزون بباباران دنندرادشي هسكى زونة كنب ختم دُور زويه حهان زورني نه سني هسك ندجيدنوم بزم دلندساز بدنوي ركك شي ن عمام نوے سافی شی، نوب داد بی شرابون كانتوخ تطرويني، دِجهان دِنظس بيته بويخود وينح ليككورا نديد دننه كس باغروي

دِنقدیرپردِه کښ ښکادي اُپی خوني شغرخیبرکښ څوك څردې ، سباخه دې کخیبریبرسپین سحوکښ د ساسیده سال

داخددتباوسناا

نوی تهذب کس و دخه نیشد سیما و بین ا یجوادی در دیوسود دی در زالا و بین ا د بادشا در اید نه به داید نه تبول سرا دین ا غرب عرصای کس دخواری نه به جرا و بین ا نباکسند کوانان بربند، نهن بیکارتبا دو بیا ا زوزاد د بلاریم به ور، در در در کبارتبا دو بیا ا نباک خوراك شو، نبل به خوری انبا عدا دین ا به غاز دس و دخه د سنگار د داد با و بیما د حکومت زور به غرب او به کلد اد بیما

و فقه شورش داخه کردش داخه دساوین! کرنجاری دی کرصنعت دی باخواری مزدوری جهور بین دی حکومت محونه خو دا کے دبل هنی به خلد خومساوات دی خوعل کس خدی دنوسی انبام کولی بوخی شنه شول الحسر! بخوانی مند محب نشته احاس نشتر دی کرمت بنوزمان کس بندا دم منومشین! دِجابه مح دِخوشعانی خده اسرخی نشته دے الفان اوعل ل جرته نشته دی الوم اوباسه

دِ مزد ولالذ، غرسالو، دخوط او و سبه! مخلوق ذِنك ننو، لول برحبًك تنو، ننوغوغ ونما

رميان سببه ديول)

بوبرفعه بوش داكو

ارتجة لماككريزي)

د نومبر به مباشی کن دِخای به ورخ ما نبام وخت کن هاکنزرا فبل نه م دوجه صاحبه ا دس بوره لا بولس فغر برنعه برش هاکو نبولگ اند دی و ارمُماخیل دی چه اُدس دلا دا کاروند برینبودل او چرند بولا جو نکولاکن به ناست دی. مزی به کری و حرام کی چرکتلی دی »

داکتردا فیل دی ورخوکش د بوطنی کتاب تصنیف کونوکش مشغول دور او زی دَصابیخین دَف کش دکندن به همپنتال نه دی ده باده طی در حبه د د و با ده بوخو با دا نشتونو د هغه همپنتال بهرکتب خانه کش و بیکمر و لاکش م بواخبارلادی کش اخستی دور د هغدا خیار بوی شرخی نه م کوند و بیوله او د اخبری م دکوی -

داكتروانيك د شرابوكلاسرا والمستوب بوكرته باوكروا والمبائي وويل يعجد بدخبر و و حدد تدددى براساد المستى جداخبا وانوال ودنه برفعه بوش داكوه أي ذكر كور كليا ي - خير هم خدج وي - ن عم ن ساشام والله دى بالمبعود كوم كليا ي - خير هم خدج وي - ن عم ن ساشام والله دى بالمبعود كوم كليا ي - در بنتيا حبر و خودا و لا حرب بو تن الد طاخير و نيب و الخير ترييب و الخير و يا د و ايها دوي ند د و ا ا و الله و و كله و الله و اله و الله و الله

خهر دیاکتردا فیل دَ شرالوحام میزیان کینود ـ لاسوندي داکتري جُبر کښ ندایستل ـ او بیا کې وویل ا جه کچوند سړي د او داکې چه دولا او دولا څلوردي نو داحنولا بین طاهرکښ ډیرو معرفي معلوم پري ـ لین حقیقت دادې چه سره ۱۰ ناسابې خبره بد لرکړه . چه هغه و یا دشي موند و بو څومیلنوند د د د کي کړي

وه؟ زلاموسکی تنوم او وزندم دویل چیرصاحب ا داخو کوهبرو نوخبری نه دیو یخما دُمه به ملازمت کښ د دیمسا نىرى نئىى دىجاكيى دى برىئىيداد درد دخيل كتاب يە تىمنىغ كېن شىغۇل دو - ادھىياسى بركى بىدل كىل نە كول و داد كُلْعِت عَبِي ولاجه بددى بنول هفتركن ومنى نغريبه بدغو دسان داوَعُونِيتك وبارتي يكوك ا ببائ ما ته وكنال اوداسك كوبالشرجة و زرونولدها له خوخلائ ياك نبه خبر دي كيك محاير خبال كن ناته له دى بارفىند در وخوشحالى حاسد شوى ويو اود دى وجهددا ويوجد بدهنى كبن كارب وواهم ننامله شوى ولا ـ ولى جدد ايول سبالسترجني ولا او رئا يوهيهن م جدهف سنايد و ولا انزعور وولى وي ك داخير لا خد دېر چەدروغ نرولا دولى جېردا محاخوښەننوى وه - پرهنتن كربوك كرب بدونكى جني دا تول يورب كښتنمول ولااورد كاركوس هونهل؛ والورنا برد مظاهري دبارة سنهات ندراللي ولا-أدكومدورة حيم ونوريرمينيم کڼ داخېري کيدې هم بېدی ناريخ دَدي الحزي ناج به مادکويس هونيل کښ مفرر ننوي وو ـ به اکنزصاحب خبروخبروکن اوویل چه دمارکوبس هونل ناج خوملنوی شدیا کم ازکم درجیکاردوا به معه كنن شامله نعتبي ما ووبل جيب و داخير د بنيا دك؟ داخو دى اخرى تماننه وه - هاكنوصاحب دفي بينينن جاب مختفرالفا لموكش واكه وجينن صباء كواختونونمان نذده - ا دبباي ما نناشا رع دَه لا حيمًا بيد راهه و دبیمی ننوم اومونزرد واله بریمی پورینی کمری نه وروختی خهکورم چیر بهنز که کس بو السبت با نمر كاد دو وسرككوني دي ـ بي ديشريزنه دو -خولميكوازوده دادنده انده دساه اخلي - سرندني يود خدمتكا ركاهم نوس ورتدواكي ماستردا مزيدن حران ودبدرم المعولهم دجرشو هفى نوس على عنولد داكتونة دوبل جدحالت كن ميخ نندبلي داغلى نددى - داكنوصاحب منعجب شرادكوتى ي دكا ددوايد سنف بانوكيدودي ـ سيا روان شدادهى نوس تدكي صدائين اوكرو حد بوساعت يس سياهم دستوكنين انجكنن ودكويا . اود عند لنبيجيم خبركية - دما برنهة كنن قدم مدا ونربيداكيدل - ذر وكن برم ولي جِه بإخداما ! وأكارد ووا دنته كن خرنكر داغلم؟ اود يعني سب مي خدوي؟ اددا داكتر دافيك على مبني كن دابويوند سكين دانول سوالونرم بد زر ككن وسأنل اديه خواىم هيخ هم وندول - يومنت إلى واكتورافيل له خيلوو ويل مير كينان وبل مرورتك ساعت كبن لانني اوشاً بد مير خير منوهم داد لاي الهاكن م ووبل جددا الم خرما جرنداد دليدائ دو . اوبيارا ننها بننه جدة هاكنوصاحب بد ما دفف كن بوسيرك

راغلی و و چید دهندندم ستهیفن دیل دو- او داسی معلومین کا حیرکا دیدو داسی دَده خاص تعلّق د نُی هِنْیَ بارتى كن حًا يُ بركماني والمنب كبيد و حيربودود وريح كن بدوي بنتكم او خادند شي زما يدنظر كن دي ﻪﺳړي ١٠ ﺗﻠى ١ وﻣﺎﺩﺋﻰ ډېږخوښ قسمته كېنړلو - ډاكەترىيا خېرۇ شروع كړه چەنن ما ښام كېتان وېل خيل مونزكن كارد وواواوسنز كاد دووايدلنهات كن بودي عنون كوي كنب دري ويو . د بنغي او كشيره بجومبائح كنس حددى هالند ورسبده نودابا خربيه ويشد برندوه اوحن شكاري بجرندباهم تدوالى ولا مسننرويل ميل ماكنزية تهابه عون وكيء كن هيعيا حوايب ورندكرو - نويس وياره ي حازير علاج كريو - داين دَجُ جِهُ وَجَنِّي حالت خراب دُى اوكوم وخت جِه ما وُلبد، واما لكل بيهونند برند وي ما نيوس وكروج مجه ى خدده؟ اوحال في ديخطرناك خوندركي؟ واوديل جدحال خوكي ديرخراب دكي - كيان كد خلكياك ندمنطورة وومونو بدي علاج يدديكونتش ساكا وكروا داميد دي عدزريد شه نبي كمان م دا چه چا د مهر فنی دار و د کړي دي . ما داهم ساوسه کړي چه د هاني نوم سر چاکنزي کنا بولوکن ايري نهر کسین "بیکیدی به سیال حالت کب باکن دَشرابوید شان معاومیری کیکن کدد سری به خوینی <u> دهغی داغ وککبی. نوهند داغ ببا یه منها وکبېږي ـ د دی په شونها و هم ماد دی قسم او د اغ ولبي ۱۵ او مانټولو</u> حال معدم شر؛ مادن نه دولي حيدتناسي خدخيال ديكا؛ داكار بيعاكري دي، ورافيل دولي حيركبنان وبل مالدویکی دوچه کوم دخنف نه درنام نویونه وکس م بوسری ترنظرشه مخووم نه بیتراند و او کر بیتراند او م كونتش هم وندكر و كجيله حاله خيرنه وم " اوس چه دايد حوش شي نواميد دي چزنول حال مروائي -ىكىن كىيدى شيكه هبنخ هم حال دندوائي ممكنه ده حيد كم يعيله دا دار وخو پرلجىً وي كيتيان وبل ما سي وعلّ كري دو چه زو به د هغه نامعلوم ري نخفين وكوم " دى منائح كښ كيتان وبلهم راغي او كه دو يد خهر و كښ د يدينتاني نښۍ خرکند سے آبتې شوه - د كار ډووا پيرمانټ كښى كيار ډاكتر يذ نبوس وكړو - ډاكنز ودنه وويل جدادسه بور مه خوي حالت كنب خد فرق لاغلى نه دي كيكن هالن ي بب شوى هم نه دكي مثم بنه دِوْلكولد؟ كَيْنان دِل وَزَنه حُواب وركه وجِم نره بغورا ترمعلوم نه شو . د مغرمكان الآلواني وم ممتحقيق وكرد وسكن هوفي عم خوك الولا الوكس زدي لبدالى مشكل داد احد كيوند را هغم سري إيا وُدبتم ندوبهري سربينزغ- مأركوب هذنك والونه م خبر و ركه وجيهن ما ښام كا رچه و وا د زنكي نهي.

والفعيل م ارتصالا برلينودي

م اکترصاحب دري پرخواب کښداود پل چره پيښه دې د کړ کړ که کښې پردانا ند شي چردا د چا د عاش کارد کي نوسا ، و پر پولس ند منرورکول ضرور دي پولس ند خرند و کوکوکښ ډ پرلو که نفصان د کې . فوض کړې چې کار ډ و و ا روغه زشي . کښ ځا ځيال د کې چرد د کامات ډ پرخوان د کې او نه اميد کړم چرسعومال پردا مونو ته ټرل حال او والی .

كيّنان دِيل دِينْمِن معلومين اوداي دل يا خالئ دِكوي حدثول حقيقت دير الععاد منى - " إهاكة ترياضك ببالدغير ويشرجيه ناسط ندبره المتبرع صعلومه نهروي جدهمه وخت جدما كه كتينا ف ولي نهره اواريل چدده بونړوکښ بواجنبي غوښ ري سرکې دو د وځما مالفوکښ دا داغله چدد اجنبي سري جرنه هغه بنعه بين به دې ممكندد داخبال ماغدط دي ، دي مبنځ كڼ ماسا په ور لوي شه او برد كې عويد سرى النفوت ميد يه عمر تفرياً ؟ بنخو سركا ومعاوسين ٧- واكتر ترفيا طب شرجيح اخيال دي واكتر دادب سناس مدى إرانبل موغورولو إدبى بروائي سركى وندووبل جرز وحى وخت كن وزكارنديم هغرسري ساودي چدز و خو ديده يرضروري كارد بايد لاغلي م داكتر لافيل وزند بباندي سام خواب وركروجهمانا نذونه وبل جدزة وزكارنيم- هغرسري سرنسيت كود معاني ي دغونبتل جهما هبخون ند ووجدز ودندراغلم ليكن دندربوه جني داجيد هفون كادجدووا منب ادهنى سروحا دونبي دا وزه هني سرا ليبال غواهم كبنان وبل ناسابدا توب كوا وهفرسري ندي وويل جديرون دبنحوا وكد نشب ومعومين كلز الدرة من كرى لدورغلى وسے مفعد وول جدر و خواوس بيردى ساعت لندن از راغل وحير دهني كرم المورغلم نوهن مكارى بي رائد ويل جرهفر خوناجوية ده و ادة ماكنزرا دبل زير علاج ده و نودي خوار غلم وبرون له حالم خوص و خبرنديم " رافبل وزنرووب زا هيرانوس كوم جدزا ما نريين نم ممكند ولا سالم عفسر لادر تنبي وي به مرحال نبه بردي كبرته ندخيل نوم او تيدسكلي ما تدراكري . دائي درته وديل او وري وزنرلوی کړد مفدسري با هوته و و نو و نو و نوکښې دا د د ي جددا خد د يو مغروري خبر د د ن بسبايان تهايفون وكوم - هندسري جبلاله نوهاكتزرافيل كبنان وبل تدمنو جه شو ادورنه في دوبل چد كجزندكار دووا لبركونتى سنه شوى (او زى امبيكرم چدزدىد سندنني) بوزىدنا ند ته بيفون كنر

كيتان وباد دند و يل " داكتر صاحب إد هغير فعريش داكو خيال نزاد سرتور محماير مازغوك باست دئ سناسم بدل فركس كادد وواندة بيهونني داده وكونوكس بدد ولاخد مد عاود ؟ - بدناج كهركس خلق دى دى كرديدى - ناساكركينان ويل يوكس زانار و درك جدداكترماحب إ داخو مدسوى ددى جدت السي تد واغلى دواوكاد د وواسرى دملاقات كولوتاسة مدوخواست كولوك داكتروانبل دسنه دا عم صفرسرى دى! عَمَاحًا ل دَي حدِمون غلطى كړې ده . مونوند بيار ومعه يولس ترموخېرودكړي وائے - ماخود كار ډوواله خالم كا حدَّعْنري دِبزناكب ونكرد-كبك علائ وندكري كيرتدن شيركن شربيبنشي نوخمار واراه بدير لوى تكليف وى ىيەدى دخت كښمونز دگىند بو كيوندن شيەكنى برنغەيىش چاكو غىرنىم شرارن كول غۇرى دۇروسىب كوم ملك يقين لوم بدله موانوند مه خلام نشى ي كيتان ويل دَول بهرنبد لاكدند اوب الخيلود مننا نوسرا شاسل شد زواد جاكنز وافيل هم نمانندكو لوكن مشعول منور وله جردى وخت كنن ماج شروع شوى وو اوساز و ندغور مديل مام به كادد وواعنه نفوير دا يا دبي الحيد داريه كت كن بيهويشه يزند ولا- ادبوا نرسى سرندناسدوا - اودي وجرفالياً دا وه حداكن خنت نايخ كها تربيخ خيال داغلى وحي نن برد كارد ووا نابروي منبرند ووجد داخو صيبتال كن ناجري يرندده او دَد يد ما ك به يود بلدجنى نابركوي بونسساعت يس دناب كهدفوا وشاكن بعليانى موسق ومادمود تياد وشولا لددى نديه زيدونوكن بيشك بيل شداد هوسري خيل نديكن سوير كولوج مدد به خدوجه دي دوكي يبرد سوج كن دوجيد دهال ديوع مركستو عداد ده له عيبتر جبيد جباى سود ويدى سن بوع بنع فيفكه

س الاغندنستن دي إلى اكتروا فبلدوكيل يه مكنده جدد وانفكاره وواس العلق دي ـ داخوالا معلومه ده جيكاد دو وا ترجاد بيموشي دادر وركري دي. داكبيك شي جددا برفعه پوش و د اد دستانو دي. ادهنه بدخيل دنية كيف مغزرة كويج وي حيدة وبما كوبب موزلك كب واكدغورندم - ولى جدد امونورَد وه دَيارة بوء مادره او ذري موند ولا - موده به كار دود اندويلي وي جنا مذخوم حال دوبلولكان بل هيما ندور حال مدوابع - صفي با دة له ديلي دې چه له ماند د المد به مكولاچه رويه ستاير د لا اي او كړم اند يه د يولا سنو عد ؟ " عفرسري سروخوز لو اوداكتردانىل خبله خبريعهادې وسأبله "ككاد د ووا داعادت دي چيرك پنځوا و كشپېر و ابعو نوميان كشالج بوكلاس خمينى . چونكه هغهسري به خيال زي كښ دا د يعل كړي وې چېدَد كه زبان ښې كول بكار دې - نوده مير وَشَرا وكالسَّكِينَ عَفْد درواكي بِيه هاكتري نومي وابرى تفراكيين الدي بدخون وعد عملاً وكوي وي اددابر بربوه شويدهم ندوي . مكن ما م دُوه يه زري كن داويره بدي التوى دې چدمكند ده دُ دوائي مغدار لدما ند زيات شوى دي. اومهلك الربيد اكري. صبائه به ما بانو دفتل الزام داشي. نود و خيري هم نه اترك بكا ري تربية شوسه ؟ وهد باين فورولو - واكترو ولي باودب أفرض كوالم عده دسري هم داند موجود دي واو دا معلومول غوا هي . چرکا د چ دوا به څوګه نه ټی پس په هوش کښ دا نیي ادید د سیکښ د د د د اصطلب د کې چپر رومنى لدك ذيركار دووا دَسِان وركولوشي دى لدد، عدائ مريني وباسي "داي وُد بل اوكهنتي ي ركا ودبيم شراونُ عُواسْوند- دانبل دندة ويل جرمونو تياريو-اوسا بعفراجنبي ند فعالمب شديدا سنايه ويؤكن بهِ خرورداخبال لاغليَ دې چېما دا خرکه معلومد کړ په چېرکار د ووا نه که بېړوشي دا رو ورکوکي هغه برتو دپش دي ونبده به دن بيو كوم ردايري نهر كسين داسعاصيت دى حيد دانسان برحيم وكلى نوهد ماي مانديا سورداغ نخنيد برييزدي- چدد هذارى كول ډيريشكل دي -نن يه هوتلكښ كوم دخت چه برنندين داكوخيل لاس وا ادور دكر ادد يهد المنطح الم عالى ذي دُموغلود حيل و شاد و فرماد لبده حدد هذه يوكون بالم يوسورداغ دى ، دبل جا يانطك بدمايوه معولي خبى وه كيكن ما دُ داكترى به بكت سن دامعلوم كري حددا دُ "برى نهراكين " داغردى ادهم دغهضم داغ د بوسرى بيلاس بانب هم يدك كركاكس ما لبدائي وريك ناسا به ورادے شد منفه کورم حرکا در ووا م نوس بداد بدوبان نهائ کوی دی اومنا فرولان ده النبل موسكي شدهبروا برتيخوشعالى سرددك منرى اظهادكوم حدهوكلهمونزهوتل ندروانية

عمد المحق د كلا في

كخنا كلونه

رم) بوكور بر يومينم نه سبورة دوله يي كيسوده كوركن بي غوا دلامة و وميلم نيوس ادكره جدا غوا

حسن خبل دواد و لاسونه د در محبت ند د مور د غادی ندنا و کو و داده ی اورب مودی بودر ما ته پلاده بلی و و چربنی در بری برز و کس داده ی ندده ی در بری برز و کس داشی نوهنی ندده ی در بری برز و کس داشی نوهنی ندده ی در برا همیت و کوی د او کسی در برا همیت و کسی در او کسی کول نده ی کار - ولی چرابه می مقسبت ندا و کلیفوند د مدانی کول نده ی کار در ولی چرابه می کسی در نامی کول نده ی کر خرال نده دوم و پریشاند کولی نام جرکر خرال ند دوم پریشاند کوی ی در نامی کول نام جرکر خرال نده دوم پریشاند کری ی در دوم پریشاند کری ی در نام کسی در نام کول نام جرکر خرال نام دوم پریشاند کری کی د

مورد حسن مخ خکول که و او دې ویل و ه وکي حسن شهرمیا شتی اوشوی چه شاپلار مبدل کارلال نه کا د دې بېد دې مود و کښ د هغه مرف د و و خطر د خیر خیر تیت راغلی د دې د دې میاشت د و چه د هغوې خیرین ناکه نه د و لاغلی - خلائ خور چه د هغه مه خد حالت وي د د خیال دي چه زو کې پریت اند کړي یم .

حسن..... مودى اهىدمى دا او دىل جېرېو نومې جېرىبال كونهكښ داغل شو - هغه مُعزّرْي بى بى نه د مثارَبكم په نوم اوانه او كړو ـ دَ هغداواذ چېددد ناك وو ـ

جرنيل - محتري بى دە دېود بېرد بېرد دادىنيوس خېرة ادرولو دېارد سنابد خدامت كښ حاض نيوى بې دى دى د يې جونيل چې شه ـ

ممنازيبكم - منزم جرنيك! ماتد زراد دايه چه دَحتَن دَيلاد خرحال دي؟

جرينيل أسالاءافوس،چه كه ناخوشكوار، اودلخواش فوضا داكولوكدبإراء زء دَ وَوَارَت حربهِ كَا طَرِفِهِ حَاضَر شوى م معند دادى چر لفتينت متازيون به مبيلان كاد زلرك تخيل شجاعت پوره تُبَرَّت وركه و ادشهيد شو ـ

دى چىنىمىدى جىلدى دى يىمونىدىيە شان خورى كى دادېاك زىلگى تېروي دەرجى دادىن ياك روستە تىكىيىف دىي ـ

مّاذيكم اوولى بچيد ته دوست وائى كين افوس چر ته عُوان دي ادم مبيان كارزاركنى و د خلطه بلار دو ويغو به لدك و خليا في دو النيا في ا

کاربا نوند بچکوم -حن دَجشِ شهك ولاډوو دهغه به دگونوً کبن دونیوسند رور جزن وه - او دَسانزگوند کیسغلی ختلی دهغه مورته نردی شو - اووي ویل چه موری چه ماند دَمیان کتب تد تلولعا دَت راکولا - اوس ماله به دی کورکښ اوسیول حرام دي -

غرده بى بى خىلەخولە دَحْنَ بِدِخُولِمَبُورِن فِمْ بالْدِ كِيغودلدا ودي دىل بېيىرىسى نالاامس مكافق كىد تۈركى د تورى بوجەنىڭنى دىنىلى _

حن او و بل مورى دا نه خروائي؟ به منه لا كمرى نه لا دواد كرى نه في نور لا تو بك دا داغشتل او بد سپاها نه اندازكين او بت كړل بهى نه داغي او به خپل د دولا سونو كي نور لا نيكى نه بهركړ لا او دي د يل جه قسم م د بهرت دي چه دا توره به تيكى نه نه مى دا به اوس په مبيان كا دلادكس ك بونا نيا نو برسرولو بات كا تفنا كاتن د بې شان بر فيري . هغه كداري نه موزنه سلام او كروا د با معر

نرجب له شمالتي دَدويم كال نوشهروي



رلەنلىردسىيەشى الدىنىنىمان مجروح ،

اكىن ئوي ئى، دراتلونكى نىل بلاد ئى تۇبنىدىنە خىنەندواخلەد زىلاس ئا چېرىيالدوانىلى تىنسەلدفىرلىك ئا دخىلىل بلار نېكىشەنوم دى كورساند دېرىئى دىن سام نىلىكىنى درىنى قام ئە چاجىكرى دا تېكىك دادوالكاكا ئىكام كى دىنىن سام اغزى غىنىد تىل وسىلى دىنىن سام اغزى غىنىد تىل وسىلى دىكىزىن دادىلى تىل وسىلى دىكىزىن دادىلى تىل وسىلى

د حدل به کارو بارخی خبرت ه دعرفان بنیسترمشعل داخد باکن به جد د باید دی غضب نن منبلاد و منع دی ده با بناخرو بردین کب ،

عادونن كبن لدهرجانخني برسرشه ا نزقي هم كو يرنشتر به لباس كبن! دا دواط دا اد نبي نهذ بب بلا دى! هم آغر لط نشنه حمو نبر ، بدالمين كنب!

ئمان دي ساندله هغه لددې جغيال ه چدوانو يې له حادی د اعتدال له

(أدسالنامكابل)

دَدِيانِهُ عَنِي

(المقلدة هدائيت الله)

ر م کنیاکبن داسی بن ادم هم ننته چه د بوکل غوښه خري - د جون بکل تنلوی چه به نصاب باد شي د در ورونيه سکي چه منځورشي . د بکانما لاجو ساون اخلې - چه د بهاد دي د لا -

دَدُنيا به مخ ادمي قصبان هم شنه:

رم داسی هم شنه چه دُنیاکبن او نبیار دی به حمونه دسراً و مال محافظ دی به دی غرض د با روم ای داندی هم شنه چه دُنیاکبن او نبیار د کی به دوگی مونو نه هٔ ان تداو نبیار والی به او که و نبید نشاهان دی چه د ذرگونو و بید خطیشی کمکه زور اور دی چه به منا و دبید بیتری به در بیتران بیتی به جه در بیتران او بیتران او بیتران او بیتران او بیتران و بی

رس) به ناز باللی دای هم دیجی چه در به درخا در سے په سردی کو کو شن کا روی او د دوی سریا پردی ولمن دی او به دوی که مرک شختی دی او ج مبدان دی داد د دی و بنه برے لکه سبلاب

دَ دُنيا يه مخ يه وينوريك مظلومان هم تشه. و٧) و د د سے خال ذکیا کین گرذی حیہ کل دے اوکلزار دے کین دَد وَی دنیا کنِ وے اددوی دجِن دنباكب في دخيل وال وي دوي يرم حا تكل وي دوي دانكوري حدادر دبا صمتنه بادنياكن بورهم تعدنته ـ دَ دُنبابه مُخْدَدُ نباسودابان هم شنه. ر 🛕) دُ نیادَ نازخانی نده ۷ - په خیل مخره اسی خوّیان هم سانی چه بوے د منطلوما نو ز به دنه سوری كوى ندم بيزاند اسى أخلى عِد خَد كُلُ به وعاش زيه فله شي دُنبا و ظالما ك كورد ا ود مظلهان هم كرد م دنيا د حسن سود اكوي - مكرد حن سوداكر ندد -دنیاس، دحن سامان هم شنه! ربى دنباكى د ناز د خرىبارهم كهده. درد زير بدوينومست دي. د دى د نياكب مرف حُسَ دي۔ اوحتَن دَدوي دنيا دلا۔ دُدوي خيالَ لَبْ دنيا بُولدَ دهن عاشت دلاحتُن به قتلونو نرمریکی اوغفنولان به شهادت ندمریکی . الغرض دَهُن مبدان دکربلامبیان د دَدُنادُ هن حسن يرسنان هم شته! ركى دَدُنا كُن كن داسى مرشد ، جردُنا كن بدنيا وي دُنيا كن ادسى اد دَدُنيا نريدي

كنيانه په ستركوكوري اد لبدل في نهغواړي ـ لوك اد سندى برمه نيريجي ـ د دوى سنوكو كين النوسي وي- اور خل كه سنزك دي و دوي دُنياكن خدا ي وي- اوحداي دُ دوي دنيا دي۔

رى دُنياكِن دَخل بِحُنِهُ كان هم تُنه!

Mirgi—Is a difficult term to define, so comprehensive it is. May be applied good-humouredly to one who crops up where his presence is not particularly desired.

, , ,

A Solecism a day keeps the Grammarian Away:

Two young men were travelling in a train. They talked much, and talked in English. In the hand of each was a copy of the renowned book 'Angrezi Bol Chal.'

'Have you got exchange for a five-ropee note?' asked one of then, presently.

'Yes, perhaps. Why do you require it?'

I want to pay for this magazine and he pointed to one in the hand of a vendor outside. He wants a rupee for it."

'No, don't have it. He is discharging you more than the real price.'

We later found that both were cousins and descendents, in the indirect line, of the late Mrs. Melaprop.

ABEL RASHED ABRAHAM.



to grant you peace in this world as in the next. And go on saving 'Amen' until the bore slips away.

* * *

So far we could see a crescent moon only in the sky or on flags. It has remained as high as the heavens or, at least, as high as the mast. But times have changed—what was high is low, and what was low is high now, and thes 'old order hath changed yielding place to new, and God fulfils Himself in many ways.' One such fulfilment has been provided through the agency of our College. Go and walk along the hedge of the swimming bath. Seek and ye shall find a crescent, a beautiful semi-circular crescent lying in the dust in company of flowers and what is more curious, teapots, cups, trays, spades, diamonds, clubs, hearts, and the like, earthly bodies. Flowers have grown in it and grass around it and it seems it has been lying there for ages.

The sight of such a crescent reminds one only too painfully of the Muslim glory that was and is no more. This crescent in the dust symbolises the downfall of Islam. May not also the flowers that now sprout from within it, symbolise a reawakening and a new life for that great taith,

*

War goes on and prices are soaring up on all sides. No shop dealer or businessman is there to whom you go twice in the week and he tells you not that the price of this thing has gone up by 10 per cent and of that by 5 per cent. One could appreciate their reasons for it. But now every body, affected or not by the war in Europe, is busy raising his charges.

So much so that the washermen too have increased their rates. I wondered. At last one day I arraiged my washerman. 'Why do you ask for higher rates now?' I asked him.

"Sir," he replied, "it is all due to the 'lam' (war). The prices of our raw-materials have gone up, what can we do."

I still wondered. But your raw material is supplied by us, I said.

This was a disconcerting news to his vague mind. 'Sir, I don't know, but so it is. And so it must be.'

* * *

Some definitions:

Senior—Is a student whose love and loyalty towards his college is great. The college benefits more from him than he from the college. Men may come and men may go but he is here for ever.

Classic—Is a brown, worm-eaten volume in your shelf on which at least an inch of dust has settled.

Mashrot—In him selflessness and sacrifice are uppermost. No function, party or gathering in the college but he would offer, required or not, himself as a steward.

On the New Year's Day, a long and broad sheet of paper in gay colours was seen early pasted on the New Hostel Notice Board. A closer view told that it was the New Year's Honours List, "issued with the Imperial authority and under the Royal Seal" (which was a thumb print) of the Senior Monitor. Some extracts from it might be of interest.—It began:

His Imperial Majesty 'Ascham III... King of New Hestel, Emperor of Bearer's Cells, Baths and Latrines beyond the Rooms... is hereby pleased, this first day of the year of our Lord Nineteen forty, in consultation with his Roya' Cabinet, to inflict the following honours upon... the chosen few of his subjects, who by virtue of their ignoble services to the state and self, and conspicuous abnormality in themselves, have most fitly deserved to be honoured thus...

A long list of titles with the paraes of their recipients followed. Some of the more interesting titles were: K.C.O.M. (Knight Commander of the Order of Mashrots); G.C.S.I. (Grand Cross of Dyspepsia and Indigestion); S.O.G.C. (Star of the Order of Gallantry and Chivalry); C.O.G. (Companion of the Order of Ghotoos); M.P.P.T. (Mirgi of the Ping-Pong Table); E.S.E. (Eternal Spare Faters): Medal-i-Gana Bajana; Shams-us-Saltanat; C.B. (Chilm Bahadur) and C.C.M. (Chal Civaloon Matwali).

We take this opportunity of congratulating all who have been honoured thus.



The progress of civilisation has led to one thing if to nothing else: a horrible increase in the number of bores in society. Somebody comes to you, conveniently seats himself in a chair even if you don't offer it, begins to give you the benefit of his talk or, if you can be so cruelly unresponsive, at least, the pleasure of his company. Courtesy won't allow you to ask him to go out, etiquette demands that you should listen to him, good manners require that you should not study while the bore is with you. So what are you to do? You cannot go out, you cannot take up a book, you cannot indulge in your own thoughts. The case seems hopeless.

But they say where there is a will, there is a way. Men of genius have found out remedies. Let me offer you one prescription; it may serve you whenever you suffer from a bore.

When the bore settles himself on a chair, begin to polish your shoes and go on until you exhaust all your pairs and have even repolished some. However take care to exclude the bore's shoes. If the mild odour of polish has failed to unhinge him, begin pouring oil and spirit into your stove and if he enquires 'are you going to cook something,' answer 'no, I just want to warm my room up.' If this weapon also fails, you had better begin shaving and prolong the process until you are assured of having struck at the very root of hair, and of having saved a week's shavings. If even the dirty sight of shaving does not succeed in dislodging him, your last weapon is to dust and sweep your room. Surely this will wake the bore to the value of his presence and the pains of getting his leave. However if this too fail, make an ablution and pray aloud to God to rid you of all curses and pestilences, and

unambitious. Serve it would humanity undoubtedly but it has a weakness—it loves to be in the company of men and women, and it wants to show to the world its glorious parts of which it is truly proud. It has therefore chosen to remain of short stature—so short indeed that you must, if you want to know the time, come to its very foot where it may see you and you may see it. So if you have sometimes to take the trouble of coming to the Science Laboratories or the Cricket Lawn, the two places it has fixed on as the most convenient for an interview, you should not foam and fret. It will reward your watches



When this year we received the College Diary in its burning red and glittering gold cover, I had to pause a moment satisfying my sense of beauty before I peered inside. However now not my aesthetic but 'mathematic' sense was delighted, for the worthy compiler had, after giving a list of the staff, proceeded to amange their names in all possible permutations and combinations. Intermediate students should benefit much from such a practical illustration and would be well-advised to use the diary as a supplement to Dil's Algebra. Was it an exclusive love of the permanent, or was it a zeal for economy, one cannot say, that the student-officers' names were only gingerly allowed to intrude. Indeed students 'come' and students 'go' and every year brings a new stock, why spend so much space and ink for their temporary sake. Only the 'remain-for-evers' be included, for it may save the next year's compositors' wages.



One of our English professors recently noticed that whereas previously it was the custom with the day scholars to come late by some minutes for the first period, now the hostellers outdid them. He waited for some days to see if matters would improve. At last one morning he bade one stop at the door.

"Why," he asked in scholastic anger, "why do you daily come late to the class? Can't you start earlier?"

"Excuse me, Sir," said the panting student and with another apology began to unlace his shoes.

"What do you mean?" demanded the professor.

"Simply this, Sir," replied he, continuing the unlacing." We don't start late, we start even earlier now, but we must walk on the ground, and the pathways from our hostel leading to the college have been, of late, so thickly carpeted with concrete that with each step we are verily buried into the ground. We try to hurry up but we are ever the worse for it." And saying this he emptied his shoe of a basketful of concrete.

"This is strange," the professor was pleased to say half-comically. "But how has this carpetting come into being."

There was a silence and the professor was going to resume calling the roll when a voice said, "The cobblers recommended it, Sir."

Once my hostess was a beautiful young dameel. My guide was on leave one day, when I made up my mind to visit Mapusa. I crossed the gulf of Panjin by a steamer. Fortunately I me a gentleman from the Punjab aboard the ship. We were talking and longing for our native dishes, when a young damsel who had been sitting beside us, began to look It was discovered, later on that she had followed whatever we said in our native language. She asked me if we were from North India, and were longing for our native diches. She could talk in English as well. Later on we came to know that her brother was a P. W. Inspector in the North Western Railway. She invited us to a dinner of our native disher, saying that she could prepare Pulao (spiced rice), Zarda (saffronce rice) Prathas and other dainty disher. In spire of our persistent refusal we were taken to her bongalow in a couple of hours. My friend had to leave as he had an appointment in Aidona, so he left us. Now I was alone, a foreigner among strangers. I tried my level best to take my leave, but it was not she who was my hostess, but her whole family who insisted on my staying on. She prepared all delicious dishes with her own hands and sat by me at the table. She left no stone unturned towards the entertainment of a little known guest. It was not she only who was proud of her guest, but her whole family. I wanted to take leave of them, but they were not willing to let me go; every day I begged for leave and they put it off. On the fifth day, my guide met me on the harbour and I left to the displeasure of my hostess.

I would like to add that there is no corruption, no treachery, no theft in Goa. Most of the houses are without locks. My room in a hotel, lying on the main road of Nova-Goa, was always left unlocked, although it was well furnished. The day I alighted at that hotel I asked the Manager for a lock, when he said to me "this is not British India, where one is not safe even with locks. No locks are needed here, this is the abode of Peace founded by Vasco-da-game."

ABDUR RAHMAN MALIK.

FROM THE COLLEGE CLOCK TOWER

Our College Clock-Tower is, let me inform you, quite different and distinct from the innumerable clock-towers all over the world. It is unique and unparalleled. This may sound a bold statement but nevertheless it is true. You would naturally ask what makes our beloved clock-tower stand out so conspicuously out of the test. Excuse me if I correct you; it does not stand out but it sits down amongst all of its tribe. Other clock-towers rise so high into the sky that you may read the time while furlongs or even miles away so that often you do not know where the clock-tower stands or what it looks like. Our clock-tower is not so unsociable or

without a guide, as there were very few English-knowing people there. So I hired the services of a young man, Mr. Francis, who guided me throughout my stay in Portuguese India.

I met different people in different cities of different grades, studied them and shared my experiences with them. The language spoken by the natives is Kokni, which resembles Telegu and Tamil to some extent, but the official language and the language of the ruling nation is Portuguese; they do not like English. As to their religion, all of the natives are Roman Catholic Christians. You can hardly find any church belonging to the All are ascetics; they love one another and are hospitable. Toey are happy and are metaphorically speaking lotes eaters. They like the Hindus, welcome the Muslims and accommodate the followers of any other faith. They believe they are sons of the same father, Adam-they take great pains to ensure others' pleasure; they are saints. There is no exaggeration if I call them true disciples of Christ. They are ignorant of cheating. You mock at them, make fool of them, they won't mind. Anger among them have been overpowered by their ascetic faith. I remember when I was at Panjim, a town where natural beauty abounds, that afternoon sight of the beach with most beautiful human faces, in latest western fashion was very charming. There were men and ladies, young and old, all busy in their enjoyment, free from the cares and anxieties of the world; all danced to the natural soft music, which was produced by the movement of the sea breezes. The breakers at the shore also appeared to be musical.

In order to gain information of their social life I visited various hotels, restaurants and families. One thing common among them, one of their necessities like food for the nourishment of the body was wine. Men, women, young or old, rich or poor, all partook of wine in the evening—it was a dilemma for me. I could not understand it; for in spite of their taking liquors, they were pious, and escetical and led innocent lives.

It will not be out of place to mention an interview I had with an official of the rank of Chief Commissioner. It was morning when I along with my guide went out to see the Chief Commissioner. I was very fond of chatting to Portuguese people. I enquired of one of the policemen on duty at the Republica Square for the Chief Commissioner's office. He accompanied us to the office, and the Chief Commissioner granted me an interview. Before I began to talk, after the customary salutation, I was invited to partake of tea, fruits and cigarettes and our discussion began. It lasted for When I came out of his office, to my surprise the policeman who had guided us was at the door. He enquired if he could do any other I thanked him, and invited him to tea at my hotel. man who had been so beneficent to me at once became red with anger. rejected my request and told me that he being a Portuguese was not addicted to bribery. I told him that it was not a bribe, but I desired to have tea with a saint like him. He did not agree, yet he accepted my invitation for some other time. I invited him to tea the next day; we had two hours' discussion. Next morning I received an invitation to dinner from that very gentleman. I sat among his family members at the dinner table. delicious dishes and delicate table talk, were wonderful !

The normal time that a steamer takes to reach Gon under favourable circumstances is thirty-rix hours. Unfortunately, thirty-two hours had clapsed, when we reached Ramagiri, where most of the passengers disembarked and the cargo was unloaded. The steamer restarted. It had not gone far, when it was caught by a heavy steam. The people on dock found themselves in a ridiculous condition; they were being rolled forward and backward by the swing of the ship. Destruction began to state us in the face; terribis despair began it settle upon us. A few of us went to the captain with the request that he should signal for secour. Our request was rejected, wet he anchored in a place where the water was not very deep. We waited and waited long not less than thirty hours, in the roagusca. The ocean became calm again and our ship moved. I remember how I went show of my vations especially cigarettes as the whole stock in the stall had been practically consumed, and I had reluctantly to borrow cigarettes from my neighbour.

Next evening a dim light appeared. This assured us that we were near the expected harbour. It was eight e'clock in the evening when the steamer whistled its arrival to the people on land. A motor launch of Goanese officials approached us soon, but we were not permitted to land, as it was too late and the Medical officer and the Cusiom Appraiser were unable to inspect us. What could we do? We had to wait for a full night. In the morning the Goanese officials inspected us and our goods and gave us permission to land.

My luggage was disinfected, and was forwarded to the customs authorities. The customs officer in broken English, enquired of me whether my luggage was duly free. They are truthful and they demand truth from others; they are gentlemen and regard others as gentlemen; they are sincers and want others to be sincere; they will believe you even though you may not believe them; they regard others as brothers.

I had one box with my loggage, which was packed with brand new articles that I had bought from Bomboy. I informed the officer on duty that these things I had to take back to British Ind'a in a mouth or two. According to the law, I should either have paid the duty or deposited the articles with them until my return. I agreed to take the latter course, and deposited the box in their godowns. I waited for the receipt of my box. As they did not deliver any, I was obliged to ask for it. The officer told me that there was no receipt and that I could go. I again asked for it and informed him of the practice in British India that whatever is deposited with the authorities, a receipt is always issued for it. On hearing this he at once got up from the chair in an angry mood and said, "Don't you trust me, my office and the Portuguese Government?" He told me that my luggage would be lying there safe and sound and that I could take it back at any time. What else could I do? I agreed; I could not protest; it was a foreign government.

I went to the Marma-goa harbour railway station and purchased a ticket for Margao one of the neighbouring districts of their capital Nova-goa.

I alighted at the Hotel de-Republica, which was the finest modern hotel there. Here I learnt that I could not enjoy my visit to that place

Although there was nothing objectionable in the letter, yet there was a mention of love which we had borne and cherished for each other. Perbaps that brought tears to my eyes.

Mazhar broke the silence by saying "Happily or unhappily this (pointing towards the letter) came into my hands. I opened it and read it and then handed it over to her. It made her shed copions tears. She continued to sob and I feared lest it might break her heart. I asked her whether she did in fact love you, but she continued sobbing. At last she confessed that she had been in love with you before her marriage and that her love was the cause of her being given away in marriage so soon. I gave her whatever consolation my words could give. And now I have come to you straight on this same errand.

"I regret profoundly and heartily having unconsciously married a girl who had a genuine love for some one else. Still more unfortunate is the fact that she appears to have been forced by her parents to marry against her will. I would have never done this gross injustice to your love, had I known of it before. But I repeat that I was ignorant of it. We have been put into this quagmire at the hands of the demon custom. I have begun to take interest in your life. I will never forget you and will be writing to you now and then. You would realize, that I am quite innocent in the matter. And I am sure that it is as much in your interest as it is essential for the happiness of her you loved that you should not write to her any more. For my part, I promise that I will not bear any ill-will or grudge against her or you for this past love." I hung down my head and said in a very low but audible voice, 'It is in the interest of all concerned to hush it up and never to say a word more about it. My lips will be sealed about this part of life. I will never take any step that goes to mar her happiness."

The drizzle had stopped. The sky was clear; but still there were clouds moving about. Birds had come out of their nests and were wheeling round in the sky. We made for the hostel. My younger brother was standing in the door and was looking for us. Mazhar thanked me for my hospitality and I bade him good-bye.

M. A. H.

Through the Portuguese India

Yama was in an angry mood; a voyage, especially coastal, was risky. The steamer was expected in a couple of days, I booked a cabin in advance. We sailed in the steamer "Parbhawati." Most of us cast a longing glance over the Princess Docks, which were over-crowded with lovely faces, that waved farewell to their departing friends.

the husband of the girl I had once loved with all my heart. I had seen him for the first time at his matriage.

I did all that was possible to make him feet quite at home and entertained him as best as I could for her sake. After a good deal of talk about the College and current political topics, he expressed a desire to go round the College. I placed myself immediately at his service. Something in me was forcing me to let slip no apportunity of entertaining him. I led him along different roads of the College, and named the different buildings and places we passed by. This is Osmania Hestel, that is Principal's bungalow, over there is college calchet ground and so on."

But my guest seemed to be quite indifferent and it struck me as if he had no interest in whatever I was mentioning. He was completely lost in thought. Having completed our round, we were returning to my room when Mazhar asked me to sit down with him for a few minutes in a lawn, a few steps from the road. I agreed readily and we made for it. Mazhar looked me in the face and at the same time put his hand into the inner pocket of his coat. I was in a state of suspense. He took out a letter from his pocket and handed it over to me. Ou the right of it I corned pale. I felt as if I was shivering all through my body and the blood in my veins I could not help betraying my inmost feelings. turned his eyes away from me. Perhaps he noticed the state of agony in which I was. He said to me with a faint smile on his lips "This is your letter I suppose. Is it not your hand? Don't you recognise it?" I was silent. I felt as if I had committed a great crime and was being required to confess it. Again there was a volley of questions. He went on asking questions vehemently and looking upon me in a sympathetic manner as if pitying my sad condition. He stopped asking questions and making inquiries. For a few mements there was complete silence. It was too late for me now to deny that the letter was mine. There were tears in my eyes.

We were sitting on green grass among flower-beds. A butterfly was flitting from one flower to another. The weather was very pleasant. It began to drizzle. But we remained sitting. It was my letter, addressed to my love and ran as follows:—

My dear Iris,

Now that you have been married to another person despite your love for me, I think it my duty to write to you. Your parents did not act in accordance with your wishes and desires, nor did they have any regard for your future happiness. It is a tragedy for us both to have to tread such divergent paths in life. Yet society wanted it. We were helpless in this respect. Cursed be society and its detestable ways I We could not do anything but to resign to Fate.

The object of my writing to you is that you should forget me completely, and that my memories should not haunt your mind any longer. I have no desire in any way to stand in the path of your future happiness.

Prove yourself to be a true and dutiful wife. This is my last request. Adieu!

Yours Ever, M. A. H. as 'Hypo.' Here the unreacted silver salts are dissolved. This process is known as 'Fixing.' After 'fixing,' the plate can be taken out in the ordinary light. It is washed again with water and dried in a shady place. Here you will find a strange phenomenon in the negative. The white objects would appear black and vice-versa. Thus a man with white trouse:s would appear to be wearing black ones.

After reteaching the plate, which can only be learnt after a good deal of practice, prints are made from the image of the negative over a paper coated with light sensitive materials. The negative and the paper are placed in contact with one another and then exposed to light. The selection of the right grade of the printing paper for a particular negative in hand demands considerable practical experience. Afterwards the print is fixed in the same way as the negative. By this process the image is again reversed and thus we obtain a true copy of the object. The finished image is black and white in colours. Some people prefer other colours. For this purpose the print is washed with other chemicals to obtain the desired shade.

Nowadays tri-colour protography is gaining popularity and the scenes produced by this process are in themselves a source of inspiration. Here the object is seen in its natural colours which lend a tone of reality to the photograph. Many a picture thus produced is so enchantingly rich in colours and full of subtle and delicate effect that a more glance at them thrills ones imagination and the onlooker himself becomes a part of the picture admiring the exactness of the process and wondering whether anything more amazing can still be added to this line.

KHWAJA NASIR AHMAD.

"Cursed be the social wants that sin against the strength of youth"

TENNYSON.

It was a morning in March. The sky was overcast with clouds. I was reading a very interesting novel and was wholly absorbed in it. I was wondering whether it would be a tragedy or a comedy.

Suddenly there was a knock at the door. I turned my eyes towards the door for an instant and again went on. There was another knock—I put the book on the table and opened the door. It was Mazhar. I was not expecting a visitor and was rather surprised to see him. Mazhar was a graduate of Allahabad University. He was pretty fair in complexion and had very refined manners. He was very smartly dressed and spoke English quite fluently. He occupied a very important place in my heart as he was

Journal of Photography in 1868 and 1871 respectively. In 1880, George Eastman succeeded in bringing the new type of plate in the market.

The manufacture of photographic sensitive materials is a very specialised industry. Approximately 40,000 people are employed in it throughout the world, about 20,000 being engaged in the manufacture of materials sensitive to light, the remainder in the manufacture of cameras and in the wholesale distribution of the products to the retailers. The manufacture of photographic goods is carried on with specially designed machinery. Over 5 000,000 lbs. of cotton are used each year for the manufacture of films and over three tons of pure silver are used each week.

Photographic plates, films or papers are coated with an emulsion containing light-sensitive silver salts. The preparation of this emusion requires high technique and it is carried out under the supervision of experts. Firms of repute always engage a number of chemists to discover new ways and means to improve their products.

The photographic plate or film is placed in the camera with the emulsion side turned towards the lens. It is then exposed for a moment to the action of light. For snapshots it is always better to keep the sun at one's back, but sometimes anti-light pictures also produce good effect. The matter of exposure requires some practical experience as it is dependent upon the time and place where an object is photographed. It is only after a number of photographs have been taken under varied conditions that one learns correct exposure. Another factor which deserves careful attention is the background of the object. It should be fairly uniform and preferably out of focus for then the object stands out quite distinct and clear. If the object is a human face then it is better to study it properly before pressing the button of your camera. A wise photographer will make the object feel at home and would study it from various angles before exposing the plate. For, human face is a very delicate object and even a slight expression of strangeness would spoil the picture. When it is seen from different angles it presents different models, some of them pleasing and others not. Try to study your friend's face and you will find that each twist of his head gives you a different model. In portraiture, it is advisable from the artistic viewpoint that the object should appear 'camera unconscious.' How distracting it is to find every picture in your album staring at you!

After proper exposure, which can only be learnt by practical experience, the plate is taken to a dark room and there it is developed in red light. But the Panchromatic plates are sensitive even to these rays, therefore they are developed either in perfect darkness or in a very dim green light. Of all the developers, I find the following to be the most satisfactory, as it can be readily prepared at home and gives good results under varying conditions of exposure. It consists of one part of diamidophenol hydro-chloride mixed with three parts of sodium sulphate. To it sufficient water is added to obtain a clear solution. The negative is immersed in it with the emulsion side upwards. After a short while, the latent image begins to appear over it. When the negative has properly darkened, it is taken out of the developer, washed with water and then transferred into another dish containing a solution of Sodium Thiosulphate, commonly known

fact that the movements performed in infinitesimally small fraction of time, of the order of 1|300,000 part of a second, have been successfully recorded. For example, the winking of an eye, the bursting of a bubble, the flight of a bullet through the nozzle of a gun and the flash of lightning have been photographed successfully. So it would not be too much to say that no motion, however swift it may be, can escape the eye of the camera. But this is only one aspect of modern photography. Let us consider its other achievements.

The size of the object or its distance from the camera are no longer reckoned to be factors of any great importance. With a telephoto lens attached to our camera we need not worry how distant the object is. objects at a distance of seven miles have been successfully photographed with a remarkable degree of accuracy and detail. It may be argued that fog or haze prevailing in the space might interfere with the picture. Well! the question is quite reasonable and an inquisitive mind should naturally seek a plausible answer to it. The objects which we see emit light-waves composed of the colours of spectra. The mist or fog acts as a barrier to the rays of colours except the red. The infra red rays have the wonderful property of penetrating the prevailing haze and so they reach the camera eye. Here a red filter attached in front of the lens filters away all rays (except the red) which act upon the photographic plate to give the image of the object. This is known as Infra-red Photography. In fact it is only the camera eye behind a red filter which discerns so many things obscure from our naked eye. Only such things have made aerial photography a success. Thus we see that modern photography has conquered The Microphotography reveals distance. And what about the size? nature at its best. Here the tiny living organisms have been magnified tens of thousands of times and a record of the various states of their development made which is in fact a boon to the Biologist. But it has not over-looked the Chemist. To him it gives a clue of the structure of compounds whose crystals exposed to X-rays are seen through the camera eye. It brings with it the secrets of the unfathomed depths of the sea. In fact Photography has many diversified uses and multiple applications.

It was in 1727, that a German Professor of Medicine Johann Heinch Schultze discovered that silver nitrate when exposed to sunlight turns dark. Like so many other great discoveries, it remained quite unnoticed for more than half a century, until in 1792, Thomas Wedgwood, an English Chemist, suggested the use to which the discovery could be put. Fate, however, condemned him to a short life and he died at the age of 34 of an incurable disease. Thomas Wedgwood was followed by many other experimenters who also contributed something towards this subject. Among them William Henry Fox Talbot who invented the Colloiden process is worthy of mention. Doubtless this process was a milestone in the history of photography; but it was inconvenient also, because for each picture the photographer had to prepare a fresh plate. As there was no other alternative, the photographer of that time had to be content with it. It was used for full 20 years until the advent of gelatine dry plates which revolutionized the whole photographic industry. It is usual to attribute the invention of gelatine dry plates to Dr. R. L. Maddox and W. H. Harrison. Their papers appeared in the British

course, he was experimenting whether Newton was right in propounding his famous theory of gravitation. But whereas Newton could not experiment upon himself this man, to show that he was greater than Newton even, took the duty of sacrificing himself upon the altar of science. He had to remain in 'bed' for two months and was daily entertained with fruits and flowers! The theory of gravitation has duly passed into a law for the alma mater since that day. One of his relatives, it was reported to me, ascribed this "lunatic" step to his abnormal dose of 'charas' or 'bung' or both. He takes great pride in being called a Napoleon. He has made many un-Napoleonie adventures. He is always trying to increase his height. When a tall man stands by him, he will stand on his toes to show that he is equally tall. Once he hazarded his life for his height craze. It was suggested to him that by hanging his body in a loop from a tree he would add several inches to his actual height. This experiment was unfortunately out short by the untimely arrival of a friend who had the audacity to cut the rope. He feels elated when the famous proverb that tall men are fools and short ones wise is repeated in his presence. He is extremely careful about his health. reads all the rag-tag on health that he can lay his hands on. But strangely enough he never takes exercise. He believes that by reading hygienic limrature, without taking any exercise, you can improve your health. A marvellous discovery for "bookworms !

Many are familiar with the tall slim figure of Mr. S. He has 'gandum-goon' (wheatish) complexion. Many think him too proud and therefore avoid him. But his friends know him better, and stick to him. He is voluble in familiar and friendly society but dumb in the presence of a stranger. He is frank with his friends. Once he was going on a walk with some friends. A 'firstie' passed by without greetings. He sprang forward, stood in front of the 'firstie' and said at the top of his voice, "Permit me, sir, to salute you!" The firstie went away crestfallen. Perhaps our friend was practising the lesson in courtesy he had learnt some time in the hall. He has Utopian ideas which he wants to spread in the world. He wants to demolish aristocracy but thinks of marrying an aristocrat lady. Perhaps he wants to bring a new aristocratic class into the world—a wild hope!

SOJOURNER.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Modern Photography has achieved such a high degree of perfection that it would be a bold speculation to anticipate further modifications or improvements. It has become an accomplished art. Highly powerful lenses and extremely sensitive plates have greatly enhanced the utility of a camera; so much so that it can be used practically in any light or weather condition. With the aid of ultra Rapid Photography we are in a position to record the swiftest possible movements. It may appear surprising; yet it is a

THE KHYBÉR

H is the superman of our social circle. A true Nietsche and a practical one, he combines the rare qualities of the will-to-power and superhumanity. A Gandhi in mind, a Hitler in outlook, he acts the dictator to everyone. He would go on inundating his friends with his advice about dogs and cats and perhaps, sugar canes. It is unhappy to record that these gems of advice are lavished to no purpose for, when one acts upon them, he forgets his own self and proves a miserable failure. Last year he experimented upon me. I was a monitor. He advised me to do this and to avoid that. When I posed the dictator (as directed) in the dining hall, I displeased many and was involved in quarrels with not a few. From that day, I respect his advice but do not put it into practice.

Unfortunately he is a chemist too. Once he was experimenting with Hydrochloric Acid in his room. Perhaps he was on the eve of making an addition to human knowledge. After the lapse of a few hours we found him lying senseless with the room filled with the obnoxious fumes of the acid. Through a mischance the world was deprived of the benefits of a great discovery—a discovery which would have thrown Faraday's into the background. He is a dramatist, a novelist, a scientist, and an agriculturist. He wears simple clothes. It is commonly believed that a man at the end of his college career comes out a complete 'Farangi' but our friend has cutrageously falsified this dictum.

Who does not know the Bolshevik? He is always discoursing on the application of justice and truth to every-day life. He is an idealist and brings his idealism into practical life. A strict follower of Karl Marx, he wants to put into practice his theories. His Jewish descent is a source of perennial trouble to the Hitler of the second Hostel and may one day result in his expulsion from the Khyber Colony. Unlike a Bolshevik he has started a Zionist movement in the college to fight 'Hitler.' Hitler too is repelling him with ruse contra ruse.

It is his devout wish that if he could attain to power, he would take the proverbial 'cat' of the 'dambaro largai' and break it over the heads of the dissenters or 'munafiqs' as he calls them. It is strange to note that he would break the rod rather than the heads of those who receive its shock. He has a strange liking for the 'dambaro largai'. He winces against injustice and oppression. He was a great reactionary once and the leader of the oppressed (he calls them 'depressed') classes. It is a wonder how he shook off that disease. Perhaps it has dislodged itself from his head to his heart. He himself occasionally wonders at his metamorphosis from a statesman to a passionate lover. It is a problem for the medical profession on which hangs the fate of not only Europe but the whole world. If the dictators in Europe suffer from the same mania of reaction against democracy, we might hope to see them normal men again only if they fall in love. It has been boldly asserted that Hitler's mania can be cured by marriage, which must be forced upon him if the Allies win the war.

The colony of Newfoundland wonders at the shambling gait of this second Napoleon. They falsely attribute it, in quite a Brutus-like spirit, to his 'great fall.' "What a fall was there, my countrymen!" all cried as he came springing through the air from the upper storey to terra-firms. Of

£.,

HOCKEY.—As many as nine out of the Hockey Eleven are fresh recruits, mostly from the first year class. Some of them had not got over their "stage fright" when the University tournaments came on. Now, however, they seem to be settling down and we hope that the team as a whole will give a good account of itself next autumn. Habibullah of our team was selected for the Frontier XI which represented the province in the All-India Hockey Championship at Bombay.

* *

CRICKET.—Since cricket is not played in Frontier schools, those who come to join us after their matriculation are absolutely 'raw.' Their training naturally involves a good deal of exertion on the part of the Superintendent and the Captain. With all this, our team made a good start by beating the Khalsa College, Amritsar. But want of experience stood in their way of further progress towards the University finals. Hamid is making Herculean efforts to produce a good team and we wish him all success.

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ATHLETICS.—Last year our old rivals of the Edwards College had beaten us hollow in the Inter-College Sports Competition; but this year we succeeded in winning the Relay Race shield rather easily. In our annual meet with the King's Regiment, we reversed our defeat of the last year into a convincing "win."

H.²C.S....

Dear reader! Do not be startled. I am not going to enter into dry calculations of either mathematics or organic chemistry. Our store of mathematical knowledge is already staggeringly large. There have been Newtons and Liebnitz's and Einsteins. I am not going to bedim their refulgence by going beyond their mathematical researches. They have already made mathematics too difficult. Those students to whom mathematics has ever been a bug-bear will be at one with me in insisting that no further researches should be made in this branch of science.

I am also not going to add to the baffling formulae of organic chemistry. To a chemist the title signifies Carbon, Sulphur and two Hydrogen atoms but in reality they do not stand for any such things. That leaves us, without doubt, in the belief that we are not going to have 'closed chains.' I have had enough of these 'closed' and 'open' chains to be troubled by them any more.

The chain in the title stands for a chain of friends who were attracted to each other by their peculiar qualities. The qualities they have in common do not concern us. Their characteristic virtues, however, are enumerated below:—

Then, you are on the way to become a sportsman.

As a spectator:

- 1. Do you refuse to cheer good play of your opponents?
- Do you boo the umpire when he gives a decision you don't like?
- 3. Do you want to see your side win if it does not deserve to ?
- 4. Do you quarrel with spectators for backing the other side?

Then you are no sportsman. Try to become one.

SPORTS NOTES

We have no long list of "wins" to our credit in the sphere of sports this year. But we need not be apologetic on that score. As chance would have it, most of our best players passed out of the College after the last University Examinations, and teams had to be recruited from new-comers. These raw men had to be trained and practised as 'players' within a period of two menths; and the new captains and Superintendents did their best to turn out fairly presentable teams. If in spite of our efforts, we have not been able to register 'wins' in the major games, we need not be unduly pessimistic over our "failure." "We did our best, and that is all that one can do."

The Principal continues to take keen interest in the physical well-being of all students. He has taken steps to ensure that as many students as possible take part in regular games, and that sporting activities are continued throughout the year. We are no longer going to be content with just one show-team in each game, but are determined never again to fall victims to the conspiracy of circumstances as this year.

Above all, emphasis will continue to be laid on the cultivation of a spirit of true "sportsmanship." While we shall welcome good players from schools, we shall do nothing in any way likely to encourage the deplorable tendency towards "professionalism" visible in some quarters. We hope that the institution of inter-hostel tournaments will bring out even the most confirmed "crammers" out of their 'purdahs' and induce them to participate in these competitions for the honour of their hostels.



FOOTBALL.—The captain Sher Zaman left us in the middle of the term to take up a post in the Police force of the province. He has been succeeded by Wadud. We hope that his efforts will produce better results on the field of sport than they seem to have done on the academic side.

sound coming from? Over the table, under the table, under my bed, behind the book-shelves,—nowhere could I find anybody. But the sound was ceaselessly coming and no doubt it was in my room. At last when I had almost given up the quest, I found that somebody under the box, which was lying just in the centre of the room, was responsible for all this line and cry. I raised the box and to my astenishment found my shoe lying under it.

I decided to place my shoes at their respective places, but this was also tiresome. One lay in one corner, another under the table, a third one on the box,—under my bed, on the carpet, in the almirah—everywhere shoes lay scattered. "Flad I a servant" I thought to myself, "I would be saved all this trouble." But unluckily I couldn't find a servant at that hour.

I had done with my garments and my shoes, so I thought of arranging other misplaced articles too. This again took lot of time. My socks lay in the pockets of coats and trousers, in my bed, under my pillow, on the window sill. My books, oh I they were scattered all over, there was not a single place where they had not stationed themselves. To arrange my chairs and tables, was again an uphili task. They lay exactly in the centre of the room, one over the other. One of my suitcases was lying near the door, another on the table, and the third rested on one side in a corner.

"No less than a lumber room" I thought as small bits of paper danced about the floor. Socks, handkerchiefs, garments, books, shoes, dirty clothes, blankets, pillows, tennis rackets, hockey sticks, all lay help lessly on the floor, together. Gods alone could tend to such a chaos.

'RAHIM.'

ARE YOU A SPORTSMAN?

As a player:

- 1. Do you play the Game for the Game's sake?
- 2. Do you play for your team and not for yourself?
- 3. Do you carry out your captain's orders without question and criticism?
- 4. Do you accept the Umpire's decision absolutely?
- 5. Do you win without swank and lose without grousing?
- Would you rather lose than do anything which you are not sure is fair?

of tungstan, which received current from a distant power house by means of chemically smelted and electrically refined copper wires.

Thus in our life we are indebted to chemistry in a number of ways, for the air we breathe, the water and other liquids we drink, the food we eat, the medicines we use, the clothes and shoes we wear, the articles we handle, and the various processes we employ.

PARSHOTAM LAL SHARMA.

B.Sc. Student.

MY ROOM

"Shut up, or I'll smash your brains out." Horrified at the sound I pricked my ears, pulled my blanket over my head and began to listen. The nearness of danger frightened me terribly. I trembled like a leaf.

Who could it be, to come into my room at such a late hour? Had the intruder any bad intentions? Did he want to murder me or murder some one else in my room? Many such questions rose in my mind but I could find no satisfactory answer to them.

Slowly I began to regain my senses. "There is no harm in seeing who the intruder is," I thought to myself.

Noiselessly I peeped through a fold of the blanket, and was startled out of my wits when I beheld a most miraculous scene. My short coat was all red with anger. My uniform coat, too, was in a fit of rage. With piercing eyes, they were staring at each other. I lay quiet wondering what would come next. The two old enemies were just at the point of running at each other's throats, when my grey-bearded old over-coat stepped up.

"What's the quarrel about, young chaps?" it questioned.

"The rascal," my short coat, was saying, "has been making advances to my wife the 'pant.' And on my protesting against this disgraceful behaviour of his he is picking up a quarrel with me." The situation was crystal clear. My carelessness had brought these long parted enemies face to face that night. They lay like two warriors on the carpet, surrounded by my shirts, pyjamas, tennis rackets, hockey sticks, shoes and books.

I thanked God that the shirts had not quarrelled over the pyjamas as yet. I rose, picked up my garments and hung them at their proper places.

But this didn't avert the crisis; the god of rest was asleep. Hardly had I done with my garments, when the sound of a pathetic moan fell on my ears. It seemed as if some one was in great pain. I cursed my lot, "Shall I have no rest to-night?" I rose again to see what mystery awaited revelation. But now another problem stared me in the face. Where was the

heat treatment, the Bessemer and open hearth processes of the manufacture of steel of the springs, and the marvellous alloys which render the movement immune to cold and heat.

I stepped from the bed, whose fibres had been chemically treated and dyed with synthetic dyes, and the quilt whose calico had undergone the chemical process of mordanting.

With slippers of artificial leather I went to the kitchen and brought some weter for shaving, and shaved with a scientifically prepared soap and razor. After this I went to the bathroom, and filled the tub with water, which had been purified at Bara by the chemical processes of distillation, and decantation, and carried for many miles through lead pipes made under chemical control. The cleansing action of soap, the antiseptic dentifrice and the tooth brush of bakelite afforded chemical luxuries.

The day had scarcely started but I was already indebted to chemistry in a number of ways.

When after taking my bath, I returned to my room and looked round it. I had before my eyes paints used in the pictures on the wall, the decorations, the mirror before which I combed and diessed, the clothes and shoes I wore, and all these told of long centuries of chemical progress.

Next I came downstairs and sat down to breakfast. The table linen and China dishes told the fascinating steries of the chemist's art, and the chapatis of wheat reminded me of the fertilizers used by the scientists for the production of better crops. After tea I entered my study, picked up my books made of chemically manufactured paper printed with chemically prepared ink, from plates electrolytically deposited from a chemical bath; bound and stamped with machinery, the various parts of which had been produced by chemical process.

As I went towards my cycle, I beheld in it a number of chemical triumphs. I paddled my cycle and went to the college over a pavement of concrete and portland cement, a chemical product. The bricks of the college building reminded me of the ceramic industry working on chemical basis. Placing my cycle in a cycle-stand I entered the class, and sat down on a desk whose metal and woodwork paid tribute to the chemist's art. I began to take down notes of the lecture upon a chemically manufactured paper with a pencil whose lead had undergone several chemical processes.

After the college hours, I paddled my cycle again and came back to my house. The odour of the perfume used by ladies in the street, and their rosy cheeks showed their indebtedness to chemistry for all their embellishments.

In the evening I went to the cinema, and while the picture was moving I was thinking of the art of photography, and its various stages, exposure, developing and fixing, etc., which made the moving picture entertainment possible.

As I came back to my house, and entered my room, I pressed a switch, flooding the room with light from gas filled bulb containing filaments

And why should not this blessing, the ladder to success, be given celebrity? Full of so many virtues, why should it not be taught and learnt in educational institutions? It is really unfortunate, to find not a single society or organisation of the votaries of lying on the surface of this 'lukewarm bullet, while thousands are springing up like mushrooms for other purposes. Neither the Government nor the "Artistic liars" themselves have paid attention to this duty of extreme importance. It is a pity, of course I Yet they need not worry, for there is still time to organise themselves and popularise this fine Art by holding meetings and conferences. As it is not easy to learn this art, without undergoing a laborious process, much less to gain a mastery over it, it is desirable that training schools and colleges should be opened in every nook and corner of the world to produce "Bachelors of Lying." Its study should be more systematised. and universally recognised liars should be appointed to coach the budding liars, who aspire to "make their lives sublime." This noble task should be specially commenced in India as soon as possible, because she lags behind in point of modern enlightenment and prosperity. Propaganda, exaggeration, tricks and various other kinds of lying should be imparted to the aspiring young ones to win the best results with the least amount of effort. Those who can escape detection, by telling lies, with ease and grace should be awarded certificates and diplomas. Special concessions and encouragement should be given to those, who, specialise in this Art as professional liars. At any rate it needs the special attention of all those, who believe in its miraculous achievements.

Comrades, up! up! and begin the noble process of Organization in right earnest. Muster under the banner of "lying", if you want salvation and prosperity in this short span of life. Fight for the removal of truth, which places obstructions in the way of progress and advancement. It matters little, if you lose your dear lives in this struggle, for you are fighting for principles, which are vital and of utmost importance to humanity. Bear in mind, that you would never fail in the achievement of your object, because. "they never fail, who fall in a good cause," and if your strenuous endeavours result in your death, surely you will ever shine in the firmament of the people's memory for your heroic stand for the Prince of Liars.

-□-

M. A. SAMAD.

Chemistry in Every-day Life

I went to sleep with a Chemistry book in my hand. I dreamed of Chemistry laboratories. And when I got up in the morning I found Chemistry pervading the whole atmosphere. The glass panes through which the rays of the Sun entered the room were the product of a chemical art, the glass industry. The dial of the watch which attracted my attention next reminded me of the chemical processes by which the dial had been obtained from an oxide of zirconium; the vision of the fiery furnaces,

bark by means of water, when mixed with flax or wool can also serve the purpose of jute.

Shipping:—On our market we have only two shipping companies: the Scindia Steam, India's premier concern, and the Bombay Steam.

There can be no doubt, in any case, about the advantages to be gained from the European war. It is not necessary to go into details but higher freight charges have already been levied for coastal trade, space will be fully occupied and the resultant effect can only be beneficial.

ANAND SWARUP NANDWANI.



IN PRAISE OF LIARS!

It pains me to find that prophets, saints, sages and other Godfearing men have unanimously condemned liars and held them pernicious to human society. The verdict of these good men condemning the liars to eternal doom and worldly failure, has not been clear to me, even after years of cool thinking. It does not hold water when I cast a glance on the modes of living, and the words and deeds of the present-day politicians, administrators, high officials and those at the helm of world affairs.

With full conviction I say that our failures in the educational career and the public-life are mostly due to our inefficiency in the art of lying. Of course, I call it an 'Art.' Those who are capable of delivering emotional speeches, and sentimental orations with a tinge of lie and exaggeration top the list of speakers, and thus triumph over those simple-folk, who are straightforward and truthful, I mean, the unskilled in this art. To-day those countries win the day, whose Radio-announcers have been thoroughly trained in the art of lying and can give wild and fantastic lies a believable shape. It is a matter of personal experience to all of us that school chaps. who know some rudimentary processes of this Art, can easily save themselves from the cruel clutches of the "Masterjee." Only those mincompoops fall easy prey to the 'lashes,' who are devoid of ready-made replies to the thundering querries of the teacher. Thus the clever-liars, who are experts in putting on appearances—a long face, drawn lips, wrinkled cheeks, a pulldown mood-have always an advantage over the plain-spoken fools of the former type. Surely in this way the lians can gain access to "the good books" of the teachers.

None can gain favour in the eyes of high officials and authorities—professors, doctors, engineers—without having a complete and thorough knowledge of 'Flattery,' 'the civilized lie.' It is a tough task for those, who obey the dictates of their conscience, to obtain promotion to higher positions through recommendations. They are despised instead of being held in high esteem.

its own as a result of the rumble of the beligerent drums. The largest exporting countries of textile products have already curtailed their activities and have diverted their attention to the production of ammignition. Moreover the actual hostilities around their countries have stopped their normal course of business. But India which is out of the war zone for the time being can carry on her business as usual. With the stoppage of imports from other countries, the Indian Textile Industry can afford to increase its production to the maximum capacity. The entire home market of India will be at its disposal. To crown all, many of the markets in the Middle East and East and South Africa may also have to import cloth from India to fill the gap. At the same time the imports of superior cotton from countries like America may not be possible. African cotton will find its way to India but to a greater extent India will have to depend on its own cotton.

Iron and Steel:—28,39,779 tons of iron ore were produced by the principal mining companies in Behar and the Eastern States agencies as compared with the net produce of 28,37,998 tons in 1937. The production by the Burmah Corporation Ltd. suffered a great set-back and the produce fell from 25,426 tons in 1937 to 18,050 tons in 1939. Though production in India has practically increased, the net increase is more than offset by the decrease suffered by Burmah. As regards the manufacturing abilities of India it is difficult to make a forecast definitely. Suffice it to say that Tata Steels' capabilities will be fully tested and are likely to baffle the misgivings of the most doleful Jeremiah.

Rubber :—About 1,25,000 acres in South India, chiefly in Travancore, are given over to rubber plantation. Many factories have been started in Bengal, Bombay and United Provinces, but the biggest industrial factories for tyres, foot-wear and industrial rubber products are to be found in Bengal. In the pre-war time the stubborn competitors in rubber industry were the countries of Equatorial region which cannot now export to India cheaply on account of the submarine danger. Therefore India has a good opportunity of increasing her production of shoes and tyres, particularly tyres for bicycles and bullock-carts. The Allies can also exploit India's resources of rubber for armament purposes to her advantage.

Jute:—Although there is a heavy demand for jute sand-bags in the belligerent countries for air raid precautions, the future of Indian jute is problematical. India is the greatest jute producing country in the world and enjoys a complete monopoly in this sphere. But on account of the fear of submarine warfare, India's export to Australia, America, Japan and South American countries will dwindle away. Moreover various countries of Europe are busy in discovering a suitable substitute for jute. Probably the most important of all the substitutes is the rosella hemp fibre from Java which is becoming increasingly popular and the mills manufacturing bags with this fibre are at present worked at full load. The rosella bags are said to be better and cheaper than jute bags and are in good demand. The output is estimated at 2 to 3 million bags and there is every likelihood of the capacity of the existing mills being increased.

A patent for a process for breaking up willow bark has been taken out in Germany. The fibre produced by the Tannic acid extracted from the peeled

intellectually, and physically. It aspires to convert each one of its members into an embodiment of all civic virtues—honesty, integrity, courage and tolerance. It desires to work like the heart in the body of the province, receiving young blood and sending it out to every vein, artery and limb—imbued with its own power and spirit. But great achievements are seldom the product of the moment; they are usually the consummation of a series of efforts on the part of men with a set plan and resolute power. Let our success, small or great, spur us on to still greater efforts. Our work of this year must form only a rung in the ladder leading to still loftier heights.

The Patron of the Union, Dr. O. H. Malik, deserves the sincerest thanks of the Union for the kind and sympathetic interest which he has been taking in the affairs of the Union throughout the session. But for his persistent efforts, the Union Hall would still have stood an unfinished, roofless structure.

WAR & INDUSTRY

Man is born in other's pain and dies in his own and so is the case with the industrial world of today. Though it is nauseating to make capital out of human suffering, alluring prospects wash off man's callousness. In the last Great War, Japan stole a match over India in industrial competition and our poor country was left stranded on account of its inherent weaknesses. The present European conflagration will be hailed by those economists who foresee India's amelioration in the worsened international situation.

Since the last war India has made a great headway in the race of industrialisation and the time seems ripe to apply the anodyne of war to assuage India's economic ills. Economically India stands to gain in three directions. Firstly, the mitigation of foreign competition and the increased purchases of finished commodities on the Allies' account will give a fillip to industrial expension. Secondly, the legitimate rise in internal prices will stimulate more production and thereby produce beneficial effects upon the agriculturists and the producers. Lastly, the increased burden on land which is a formidable hurdle in India's agricultural progress wi'l be lightened with the opening of new avenues of employment. It must not be thought, however, that India's future is going to be one of unalloyed gain for industry generally or for individuals. The fate of many industries which are flourishing at the moment will be sealed if the war takes a protracted Outstanding benefits accruing to India will come from the improvement of her purchasing power as a result of an increase in our export values and as the inevitable outcome of more employment from the expansion of industry. The altered circumstances will influence industry as follows :-

Textile Industry:—The textile industry—and with it cloth market all over India—which was feeling a burden of heavy stock will come into

This was the first competition of its kind ever held in the N. W. F. Province Considering the proximity of university examinations, the number of entries received was quite satisfactory. Some of the very best speakers from Lahore Colleges took part in the debate and the general standard of speeches delivered was quite high. The trophy was won by the Forman Christian College, Lahore, which was so ably represented by Messrs. Rajbans Krishen and Muhammad Akbar Shah (the latter an old boy of ours). Mr. Rajbans Krishen won the first prize and Mr. Muhammad Afzai of the Islamia College, Lahore, the second prize. The Honourable Malik Khuda Baksh, Speaker of the Frontier Legislative Assembly, Sardar Mohammad Aurangzeb Khan, Leader of the Opposition in the N.-W. F. P. Assembly and Mr. Abdul Qayum Khan, M. L. A. (Centrel) acted as judges; and Dr. Khan Sahib, ex-Premier gave away the prizes. By instituting this competition the Union has not only paid in its own humble way a welldeserved tribute to the memory of the great founder, but brought young men of different parts of India together at the foot of the historic Khyber Pass, and provided an opportunity to them to know one another more intimately.

The starting of a regular ELOCUTION CLASS was another departure made by the Union from its usual routine of work. The training imparted in the class has already produced commendable results. Our junior speakers, Sh. Ihsan-ul-Wadud and Roedad Khan have won the trophy for the best team in the inter-college debate held at the Government College Lahore, under the auspices of the Young Speakers' Union.

The Union celebrated the "JAMAL-UD-DIN-AFGHANI DAY" with great success. Prominent among those who spoke on various aspects of the life and work of the world-renowned socio-political leader were Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Hon'ble Malik Khuda Bakhsh and S. Mohammad Aurangzeb Khan. Sayyid Jamal-ud-Din was a protagonist of Pan-Islamism—a movement for the consolidation of the Muslims of the world and for the creation of a sense of brotherhood and community of interest in them. He was in, Prof. Browne's words, "a man of enormous force of character, prodigious learning, untiring activity, dauntless courage, extraordinary eloquence both in speech and writing and an appearance equally striking and majestic. He was at once philosopher, writer, orator and journalist, but above all politician, and was regarded by his admirers as a great patriot and by his antagonists as a dangerous agitator."

Thanks to the kindly and sympathetic interest taken by K. B. Haji Saadullah Khan, Honorary Secretary of the College and our patron Dr. O. H. Malik, the magnificent UNION HALL is nearing completion. A beautiful plaster-of-Paris ceiling is being provided to ensure good acoustics and arrangements are being made to supply reflected instead of direct light. Furniture is being ordered. We can now look forward to an early realization of this old dream of ours, when we shall have a magnificent building of our own, provided with committee and common rooms, lobbies and bathrooms. When completed and properly furnished, the hall promises to be perhaps the most imposing edifice of its kind in the whole of North India.

The Union has done a useful year's work. But still a great deal remains. Its aim is to produce young men perfect in every way—morally.

- (b) Every intellectual worker should consider it his duty to do some manual work in his leisure hours.
- (c) For the political salvation of India, the Mussalmans should make common cause with the Congress at this juncture.
- (d) The Congress High Command has betrayed the cause of Indian Revolution.
- (e) Men having failed to preserve peace, women should adopt the role of peace-makers.
- (f) Capitalism and not democracy is at stake in this war.
- (g) Every Indian should be a nationalist first and Hindu or Muslim afterwards.
- (h) For the welfare of he North-West Frontier Province, it is essential that the tribal territories should be completely incorporated into the settled districts.
- (i) The settlement of the communal problem and the adjustment of the various conflicting interests must be a condition precedent to the attainment of independence by India.

The Union has this year extended the sphere of its action. a view to discovering and encouraging the hidden talent of public speaking in the province, it held on the 11th of February last a DECLAMATION CONTEST open to all High Schools in the province. The success achieved by this innovation surpassed all expectations, and the competition proved something of a revelation, as it brought into light the existence of a wealth of speaking talent in the Fronticr schools which had not been anticipated before. As many as sixteen teams from various parts of the province took part in the The general standard of debate was unexpectedly high, and the judges (Dr. Khan Sahib ex-premier, K. S. Shah Alam Khan Director of Public Instruction and Dr. O. H. Malik, Principal) paid a tribute to the speaking powers of many of the competitors. The silver trophy, which has been generously presented by Khan Bahadur Haji Saadullah Khan M.L.A., Honorary Secretary of the Dar-ul-Ulum, was won by the Charsadda Government High School team, while the prize for the best individual performance went to a competitor from Government High School, Mansehra. We share the hope expressed by Dr. Khan Sahib that our province need have no fears about its future administrators, if its schools can produce such good speakers.

A still greater achievement of the session was the successful holding of an ALL-INDIA SPEAKING COMPETITION on the 28th February, in honour of the memory of the late Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayum, Life Honorary Secretary of the Dar-ul-Ulum. We cannot forget the deep debt of gratitude which this province owes to the great Sir Abdul Qayum who worked so indefatigably for the intellectual, moral, and political emancipation of this land of the Pathans. As a token of our humble tribute to the founder of the Dar-ul-Ulum, our Union decided to hold a speaking contest open to all colleges and universities of India, and Major S. M. Khurshid was good enough to donate a beautiful silver trophy for the winning team.

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB. From the time, the Dramatic Club was carved out of the rib of the Khyber Athenaeum, it became active but its activity was of a rather secretive type. Its president, Prof. Q. Inayat Ullah, whenever interviewed for information, simply said that he meant to spring a surprise some time in March; but that in the meantime, he wanted to keep us in suspense. Suspense and surprise—the two well-known devices of experienced stagers!

The one-act play—Shivering Shocks—which was actually staged on the occasion of the Annual Prize-giving on March 14 before a distinguished gathering, including H. E. the Governor, exceeded all expectations and proved a thundering success. Rowley worked wonders and Dallas was absolutely at home and natural. We congratulate Prof. Q. Inayat Ullah and his associates on the great success which has crowned their efforts, and hope that their next performance will be a still bigger hit.

We are sorry to hear that Qazi Sahib, who was one of the founders of the club and had produced several successful plays before its amalgamation with the Athenaeum, has resigned its presidentship. We hope that his successor Dr. Imdad Husain who, as Rowley, has given such wonderful demonstration of his talents will succeed in taking the club to still higher altitudes of glory.

KHYBER UNION

Khyber Union is the premier students' association in the Dar-ul-Ulum Primarily a debating society, it has been growing in strength and widening its sphere of influence until now it has come to occupy a prominent place in the life of the College, and is the most representative body of the student community. A seat on the Union cabinet is a much-coveted honour. The Union holds its own elections every year, and they are as a rule keenly contested. By participating in the election of office-bearers the members learn at first hand the value of the vote and the importance of exercising it properly, and get acquainted with this important aspect of a democratic organisation.

The Union provides its members with every facility for acquiring the art of public speaking. It holds debates on subjects of topical interest and encourages its youthful members to take an active part in the proceedings. It invites well-known speakers to come and deliver addresses from its platform, so that the members may have apportunities of not only profiting by the mature thoughts of the speakers but also of listening to really good speeches and learning from them the art of public speech.

The Union has had a very busy session. Debates have been held regularly, and subjects like the following have been discussed:---

(a) India should join the war on the side of the Democracies unconditionally.

ISLAMIA COLLEGE, N. W. F. P. KHYBER UNION THE

MINISTRY, 1937-49



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reports of these trips, we are not in a position to say how far the members were benefited by a change of scenes and environment.

Recently, the Society has held its annual meeting, which was addressed by no less a person that Rao Bahadur B. Vishwa Nath Director of the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research. The distinguished lecturer spoke of modern scientific researches which were being carried on at the central research Institute and of the promising results which have already been achieved. The work of the institute has helped, in his words, to increase crop yields, to lower costs of production, to improve the commer cial quality and nutritive value of agricultural products and to improve breeds of mitch cattle—all of which are conducive to the prosperity of the farmer. The most outstanding discovery of recent times to which he referred was that which made it possible to introduce a change in the heredity of plants and to produce superior plants with greater vigour and ability to withstand drought and disease. Prof. M. Mushtaq Ahmad thanked the speaker for his interesting and instructive lecture; and the function closed with a tea on the staff club lawn.

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MAJLIS-I-ISLAMIYAT has been doing very useful work throughout the winter term. It has under the guidance of the College Dean, provided opportunities for Frontier young men to come into contact with renowned students of religion and to profit by their views on some of the most vital problems of life. Under the auspices of this society, the Hon'ble Malik Khuda Bakhsh, Speaker of the Frontier Legislative Assembly, addressed the whole college on 25th February. His subject was "Religion and the Muslim Youth". He described to his youthful audience the Islamic conception of life and character and stressed the responsibilities of young sons of Islam studying in an Islamic College. He emphasized the fact that a true Muslim can neither ignore the physical side of his life nor the spiritual.

An outstanding event of the term has been the visit of the great scholar, historian and theologean, Maulana Syed Sulaiman Nadvi. He delivered two very informative and inspiring lectures on the 10th and 11th of March, and exhorted the audience to cast their lives into true Islamic moulds, to realize the importance and necessity of mutual co-operation, and to make the Muslim creed (the Kalima-i-Tayyiba) the ideal of all their aims, ambitions and deeds. Both the lectures attracted large audiences not only from the Dar-ul-Ulum but from the city, the cantonments and the adjoining villages as well. Syed Sahib's stay at the college brought the members of the staff and the students into personal touch with him, and as such did lot of good to all.

The Dean Sahib is thinking of celebrating the next "Id-i-Milad-un-Nabi" on a grand scale, when well-known religious workers and leaders of thought will be invited to come and deliver a series of lectures on the various aspects of the life of the great prophet of Islam (may the peace and blessings of God be upon him).



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Urdu:-Ist prize-Safdar Gilani, I Year.

2nd prize-M. Ikram-ul-Haq Saghir, I Year.

Pushtu:-Ist prize-Mohammad Yusuf, I Year.

2nd prize-Shaukatullah, III Year.

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THE SARHAD MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY continues to do valuable work with little beating of drums. Its library of Mathematical books has been further enlarged, and books to the value of about Rs. 400 have been added during the year. The President, Prof. Hafiz Mohd, Osman delivered an interesting lecture on 'Pythagoras' and Prof. Zia-ud-Din spoke on "Statistics and the Calculus of Differences." The Annual Day of the Society was celebrated last week, when the chief guest, Prof. A. Hameed of the Lahore Government College, delivered a learned talk on "Muslims and the Science of Mathematics." He gave a masterly survey of the valuable contribution which Muslims of various parts of the world have been making for many centuries to the rise and development of this science and, in the end, referred particularly to the great work that is being done in India by a handful of distinguished Muslims, including Dr. O. H. Malik, in the cause of Mathematics. The venerable Hafiz Sahib thanked the lecturer for his illuminating address, after which all repaired to the Staff Club Lawn for tea.

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THE FRONTIER SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY opened its winter term with a lecture by one of the foremost physicists of America, Prof. H. A. Millikan, Nobel Laureate in Physics and Director of the Californian Institute of Technology, who is touring the world in connection with his investigations on cosmic rays. Dr. Millikan has earned world-wide reputation for his accurate demonstration of the indivisibility of the electron, and his 'oil drop' method for determining the properties of the electron is a well-known experiment now conducted in every Physics laboratory in the world. He spoke on "Cosmic Rays."

In another meeting, Prof. Mohd. Ahmad delivered a very interesting lecture on "Social Insects." Later Prof. Abdul Muttalib Jaffery gave a very informative talk on "The Atmospheric Phenomena of Light." The Society is holding its annual meeting some time in the second week of April.

Under the inspiration of the Principal, a scheme has been drawn up for the encouragement of scientific hobbies like photography, Radiomechanics, glass-silvering, soap-making and scientific collections; and each group of enthusiasts has been entrusted to the care of a professor interested in the hobby concerned. We hope valuable results will be obtained in the near future.

* * *

THE SARHAD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY had a fairly busy autumn term; but with the advent of the new year there came a lull over its activities. Most of the members went out on educational tours to Lyall-pur and other places of agricultural interest. Since we have received no

And now, I ask you all to rise and to drink with me the health of the staff and the students, both past and present, of the Islamia College and to the prosperity of this institution.

COLLEGE SOCIETIES

The winter term, of which we have to take note in the present issue has, as usual, been the busiest time of the year for College Societies.

THE KHYBER UNION especially has been so vigorously throbbing with energy that we have found it desirable to publish a separate note about its activities elsewhere. Here we shall briefly review the work done by the other Societies during the term.

* * *

THE KHYBER ATHENAEUM has gained greater popularity and attracted a larger number of students into its folds. It has broken with its past traditions and instead of remaining a society of the 'high-brows,' it has become a source of entertainment for the average student. On the 4th February 1940, it presented a stage-performance called the 'Radio Sct' which was greatly enjoyed by the sudience. The performance can be best described as a mixture of music, dancing and humour. A special feature of the show was a novel contrivance by which dancers could present the rhythm of their movements to the audience without being visible themselves. A good deal of the success of the performance was due to the co-operation of the Station Director of the All-India Radio and the proprietor of the Imperial Electric Stores, who lent the use of the A.I.R. orchestra and various necessary appliances. We hope that now that the Dramatic Club has been separated from the Athenseum the latter will once again concentrate its attention on a serious study of literature and art.

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THE ORIENTAL SOCIFTY has also shown signs of life since we published our somewhat disparaging remarks about it in the last issue of the "Khyber." A debate was held on the 10th February, 1940 on the following proposition: "that in the opinion of this house, the adoption of the Latin Script will be in the best interest of Urdu as the lingua franca of India." Among others, Messrs. S. M. Timur and M. Ashraf made very thought-provoking speeches.

The annual poetic symposium was held on March 3 under the presidency of Sardar Abdur Rabb "Nishtar." It was attended by a number of well-known poets from Peshawar, Kohat and other places, the more prominent being Messrs. Agha, Azhar, Barlas, Barq, Hamza, Kaifi, Sarosh. Shaida and Zia Jafari. Most of these poets recited their masterpieces and elicited tributes of praise from the audience. In the competition which was confined to students, prizes were awarded to the following for writing poems of outstanding merit:—

Hyderabad, and I know that without the active support of our distinguished guest we would not have been so successful in our mission. We, the Pathans of the North-West Frontier Province, never forget a friendly act, and as long as the Dar-ul-Ulum exists, the names of His Exalted Highness Sir Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur and Nawab Sir Akbar Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur will also be enshrined in it.

I pray that both His Exalted Highness and our honoured guest of tonight may be spared for the service of their nation and country for a long time, and I also pray that their association with us and with this institution may daily grow in strength.

Ladies and gentlemen, I will now ask you to rise and drink to the health of the Right Hon ble Sir Akbar Hydari, Prime Minister of Hyderabad.

SIR A. HYDARI'S REPLY

I had made up my mind, before coming to Peshawar, not to deliver any speeches beyond replying to your Address of yesterday. You have not kept to our pact and have forced me to break my own resolution, specially as you have thrown on me the responsibility of replying to the toast which you have been kind enough to propose. I thank you cordially for that toast and wish to say, on behalf of all my party and of myself, how deeply we all appreciate your kindness and hospitality and the trouble you have taken to make our stay both interesting and instructive. Every one of us is grateful to you for the care you have lavished on us and all of us will be taking back the fondest recollections of our visit to Peshawar and the neighbouring regions where the genial welcome of the Mohmand and Afridi and other tribesmen has been a source of genuine pleasure to us all.

I said I had made up my mind not to speak but I cannot help saying that the contacts made yesterday and to-day will, I hope, be the prelude to future contacts. Nothing has impressed me more during this brief stay than the feelings of regard which you entertain for His Exalted Highness and his State and I assure you that, just as the distance of 2,000 miles between us does not affect your sentiments towards us in Hyderabad, in the same way that distance in no way impairs the sentiments of affection and identity which we in Hyderabad entertain towards you all. I am certain, too, that just as distance has no effect on our relations in the same way time will be of no consequence, for those relations have a basis which will remain and have always remained unaffected by considerations of time or space.

You have been kind enough to refer to me as the Ambassador of His Exalted Highness. Permit me here to say, as a servant of His Exalted Highness who has the distinguished title of 'Faithful Ally of the British Government,' that gathered as we are to-night,—Hindus, Muslims and Christians,—this gathering signifies our essential unity, both in the north and in the south, under the British Crown, to whose living symbol we drank our loyal toast at the very commencement and within whose Commonwealth of nations we of India are included.

two thousand miles away. This "Osmania" Hostel will now symbolise this close connection between the two.

The importance of your position in the Indian polity needs no emphasis. You are the link in the great chain, forged by a common faith which binds the Muslims of India to the Muslims of Morocco, Turkey, Algeria. Tunis, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia Arabia, Iran. Afghanistan, and the militions of Muslims in Rursia and China. At the same time, you are the sons of India, proud of holding the great mountain passes in custody for the security of the land to which we all belong, the cuardians of its gaic-way and the custodians of the inviolability of its frontiers. Let this Collegiteach its sons to harmonise this dual roil, each of equal importance, let them thus be worthy interpreters, on the one hand, of true Muslim traditions, learning, culture and art to our brethren of different faiths in India so that they may understand us better and m so understanding us respect our pride and, on the other let them be no less worthy interpreters of the soul of India to the Muslim peoples and States beyond its borders

And now, Gentlemen, I have the honour to enveil the tablet dedicated to His Exalted Highness and wish the Islamia College and the Osmania Hostel a long record of proud endeavour and faithful service.

K. B. SAADULLAH KHAN'S SPEECH AT THE BANQUET

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Tonight's function has a unique importance in the history of this Dar-ul Ulum for it has brought to us in the person of the Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari a distinguished ambassador of the most distinguished Ruler of Indian India - His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar. If His Exalted Highness is one of the brightest ornaments of the Muslim community whose name shines forth throughout the world for princely liberality, I can say without exaggeration that the Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari is one of the brightest ornaments of Indian Statesmanship. The British Government could not have made a more handsome acknowledgment of Si- Akbar Hydari's political sagacity which he displayed so wonderfully at the Round Table Conference than by appointing him a Privy Councillor, one of the trusted advisors of His Majesty the King Emperor. We consider Hyderabad extremely fortunate that it should have in Sir Akbar the occupant of its highest administrative and executive post and it shows the wisdom of His Exalted Highness that he should have him as his first counsellor and Prime Minister. Under the guidance of these two eminent persons, the prosperity and progress of Hyderabad are assured.

We have already publicly expressed our gratitude to His Exalted Highness the Nizam for the generous help he has given to this College, and i consider it my good fortune that it should be during my humble stewardship of the Dar-ul-Ulum that it should have secured the patronage of that illustrious ruler. I was one of the deputation that toured the Muslim States of India, and, I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that in no other State did we receive a warmer welcome and a greater encouragement than in

We would now ask you, Sir, to unveil the tablet of the "OSMANIA HOSTEL."

SIR AKBAR HYDARI'S REPLY

When I met your deputation in Hyderabad last year, I little knew that it would lead to my visiting Pethawar again after 40 years. I was here last in the year 1900 when I also made my way in the slow conveyance available in those days, to the Khyber Pass. It was no small pleasure for me to think of renewing my acquaintance with this city, and I, therefore, readily accepted the kind invitation of His Excellency the Governor and yourselves. Now that I am in your midst my pleasure is mixed with the consciousness of the privilege conferred upon me in being asked to unveil, on behalf of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, the tablet designed to associate this Hostel of the Islamia College with his distinguished name.

A span of nearly half a century, though long in the life of an individual, can hardly be said to count in the history of an ancient city. Yet, the interval has worked many perceptible changes in Peshawar. For one, the Islamia College did not exist when I first came here; for another, you were not then the seat of Government of an autonomous Province.

Your reference to the site, not far from here, of a University which flourished in early Buddhist times recalls those historic associations in which these regions abound. Spoken of by Ptolemy, they were once subject to the influence of Greek culture, brought to India by Alexander, that great missionary of Greek influence in the East; ceded, then, three hundred years before the birth of Christ to Chandragupta, they came to be included in Asoka's Empire and that of the Kushans and remained under the spell of Buddhism for centuries. With the advent of Sabuktagin came the first direct influence of Islam, and, three centuries later, the Mongols under Chengiz Khan established their supremacy. It was three centuries afterwards that a wave of Afghan immigration spread over your district and then came successively the Empire of the Great Moghul, of which you formed part, Nadir Shah, Raniit Singh and, ultimately, the British. Your country has thus been a crucible of change, and your mountains and valleys have seen the advent and the rise and fall, since the beginning of Time, of different races and religions and diverse civilisations. In such surroundings, with the site of a University of Buddhist times not far from here and the memory of Panini, the father of Indian Grammar, who once lived in these parts, there is true inspiration for a House of Learning such as you have built. I am certain it will contribute to the life and progress of your Province and will produce a youth which will distinguish itself in the arts of peace just as it has always won renown in the science of war.

I cannot help alluding here to the intimate connection between us. For nearly two centuries and perhaps more, the Pathans have added to the diversity of His Exalted Highness's dominions. They not only form part of His Exalted Highness' Armed Forces but are also peacefully settled both in the towns and in the remotest villages where they are bound by ties of religion to some of their fellow subjects in the heart of the Deccan nearly

scarcely remind you, Sir, that not far from us is the site of a famous University which flourished in early Buddhist times. Nothing remains of that ancient university except a few ruins and mounds, but we are thankful to say that the spirit of learning which it symbolised still lives and is enshrined in the buildings that you see standing before you

the transformation of which you are a witness to-day is the result of the fulfilment of a dream of the late Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Oaiyum and the late Sir George Roos Reppet over a quarter of a century ago. was a small and humble beginning has grown to such dimensions that it can already claim, with every justification, the status of a full-fledged University which would have come into being, had it not been for the financial disabi-Lities of the Muslim community in general. The people of the North-West Frontier have never been the tavourites of Forme, but, realising the importance of the role which this institution was destined to play, they rose fully to the occasion and despite their meagre innancial resources raised a sum of several lakhs of rupees to help its founders to establish and maintain it. Its expansion has been so rapid and extensive that, nothwithstanding liberal monetary assistance from the Government, there was no alternative for us but to send out a deputation to tour the leading Muslim States of India with a view to invoking their generosity in the cause of Muslim education in this Province.

We take this opportunity of grotefully acknowleding the generous response of Musim Princes to our appeal for help, and to no other ruler is our gratitude deeper than to His Exaited Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berai whose unstituted munincence in the cause of learning is a household word throughout India. In fact, his liberal patronage of tearning reminds us of the glorious achievements of the House of Abbas in Baghdad. His Exaited Highness has not only made a cash donation of a lakh of rupees to our funds but has also invested a sum of fifty thousand rupees in promissory notes in our name the income of which would be a substantial contribution to our annual budget.

We are deeply grateful to His Exalted Highness for granting our humble request to name our new hostel after him and for permitting you to unveil the tablet bearing his distinguished name. The ceremony of to-day, we assure you, Sir, forges a link between us and the illustrious House of Asif Jah, a link which we devout y hope would become stronger with the lapse of time. It was only in the fitness of things that you should have come to us as the emissary of His Exalted Highness for it was mainly due to your support and encouragement that the citoris of our deputation were crowned with success. To you, Sir, Iroin the rulness of our hearts we tender our sincere thanks. We sincerely hope that this function marks the beginning of an ever-lasting connection between this Dar-ul-Ulum and the premier Muslim State of India. We look forward to the patronage and assistance of Hyderabad in fulfilling our great dream of raising this Institution to the status of a University, and we trust that we will receive the same liberal measure of support from you as we did last time. In the end we pray that His Exalted Highness may enjoy long life and prosperity and that our association with his noble House and his State may continue unbroken for ever.

of the site of the College, alluded to the intimate connections that have existed for centuries between Hyderabad and the Pathans, and emphasised the importance of the position of the Frontier province in the Indian polity. He stressed the dual role which the young sons of the Dar-ul-Ulum were destined to play in the future history of India; as worthy interpreters not only of true Muslim traditions, learning, culture and art to their fellow countrymen, but of the soul of India to the Muslim peoples and States beyond the borders. Then he unveiled the tablet by pressing a button, the audience rising to their feet. The President of the Khyber Union then offered him life membership of the Union, which he accepted.

Sir Akbar Hydari and party then inspected the Osmania Hostel and were taken round the Oriental Library, the mosque and the College before going to the Cricket Lawns where a big garden party was given in their honour by the Fresident (H. H. the Mehtar of Chitral) and members of the Council of Management. His Excellency Sir George Cunningham was among the most prominent guests present. Sir Akbar and party paid a visit to the historic Khyber Pass on the 11th and were entertained to a sumptuous tribal lunch in the Afridi hills. Major Iskandar Mirza, Political Agent of the Khyber, showed the party round and introduced to them the leading tribal Maliks who had come to greet the honoured guest. The same evening a grand banquet was held at the Rooskeppel Hall. K. B. Haji Saadullah Khan's speech proposing Sir Akbar's toast and the latter's reply are printed elsewhere.

Next day, the party went through the Kohat Pass and inspected the Afridi Arms Factory in the tribal territory, where they were welcomed by the chief Manks of the area. Later they were entertained to a big lunch by K. B. Sh. Mahbub Ali Khan, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, who introduced to them the leading members of the local gentry and took them round the city.

The party left the same evening for Taxila to inspect the archaeological excavations and the museum on their way back.

ADDRESS PRESENTED TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR AKBAR HYDARI, NAWAB HYDAR NAWAZ JUNG BAHADUR, Ki., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT

We, the members of the Council of Management of the Dar-ul-Ulumi-Islamia-i-Sarhad, beg to offer you a most cordial welcome on your first visit to the premier educational institution of the North-West Frontier Province. We are aware of the fact that this is not your first visit to this historic land of the Pathans; for long before the advent of modern transport facilities, you made your way in a primitive tonga over rough and dusty roads to the Khyber Pass. You would have, doubtless, passed the present site of the DAR-UL-ULUM which in those days must have been a desolate wilderness, strewn over with the graves of warriors who fought and fell in battles at the foot of the Khyber hills. To-day, as you see, the desolation has been transformed into a smiling garden and a home of learning which is the meeting-ground of the cultures of the East and the West. We need

OSMANIA HOSTEL

SIR AKBAR HYDARPS VISIT

About this time last year a deputation of the Dar-ul-Ulum Council of Management, headed by the Honorary Secretary K. B. Haji Saadullan Khan toured the principal Muslim States of India to collect funds for the College. Their appeal for assistance met with ready response. His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, whose name has become proverbial for its constant association with generous financial support to the cause of education, graciously made a donation of Rs. 1.00.000 in cash and Rs. 50,000 in State securities. In their gratitude, the Council of Management resolved to perpetuate the bond of affection which had thus been forged between the great House of Asif Jah and his humble brethrenin-faith of the Frontier, by calling the new hostel after His Exalted Highness's illustrious name; and a submission to that effect was made to the nobie ruler of Deccan. The requisite permission was kindly granted by a special "firman," and the Council of Management's further prayer asking for the deputation of the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari to come and perform the unveiling ceremony of the tablet over the Osmania Hostel was also accepted.

Accordingly, Sir Akbar Hydari accompanied by Khan Fazl Muhanimad Khan, Commissioner of Education, and staff arrived at Peshawar on march 9. He was given a warm and enthusiastic reception at the Cantt. railway station, from where he drove to the Government House. Next moining, he was taken to the Mohmand Border via Michni, Shabkadar and Abazai, and met a number of leading Mohmand Maliks and Khans of the ilaqa on his way to Umarzai where he was the guest of honour at a grand lunch given by K. B. Haji Saadullah Khan, Honorary Secretary of the Dar-ul-Ulum.

The "Unveiling Ceremony was performed the same afternoon in the presence of the targest gathering that had ever assembled at the College. Under a huge and tastefully decorated shamiana were seated, besides the members of the Council of Management, the staff and students of the College, hundreds of distinguished guests, European and Indian, official and non-official. Prominent among those who had come from beyond the Frontier districts, were Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, the Punjab Premier, the Bishop of Lahore and Prince Jahanzeb. The proceedings opened with a recitation from the Holy Quran, after which K. B. Haji Saadullah Khan presented the address on behalf of the Council of Management, welcoming Sir Akbar Hydari, narrating briefly the history of the development of the Darul-Ulum and paying a sincere tribute of gratitude to H. E. H. the Nizam, and requesting Sir Akbar to unveil the tablet designed to associate the new hostel of the Darul-Ulum with the distinguished name of His Exalted Highness. In his reply Sir Akbar Hydari referred to the historic associations

Now the most important thing to keep in mind is that it is the individual who has to reform himself. No reform societies or laws can change the social fabric. It is the individual. Do not forget the simple proposition. Individuals make society. It is the character of the majority of the individuals which is to determine the character of the society. You may have ideal rules and regulations, but if those who have to work it are not up to the mark, the result will be nill. You have to begin with yourself from to-day if you wish India to be free-not free in the political rense-free from slavery to the demon of selfishness, dishonesty, impurity and hatred. First free yourself from this great slavery, the slavery of Nafs-i-Ammara First act on BUGHZUN LILLAH WA HUBBUN (The Ego, the Self). LILLAH (opposition for the sake of God and love tor the sake of God) and then you will find that all happiness and power of the world will glide into your hands. The life of simplicity and efficiency, clean thoughts and clean habits, a loving heart and honest dealing with the world are greater assets than Rolls Royce cars, palaces and Shylock's tons of money. Marerialism has allured us too much towards pomp and display; and we are tempted to make insincere attempts to cover our weaknesses. This defect should be continuously present to our minds at all times.

In the end, I pray to the living God that he may direct you to the right path and give you strength and courage to deny yourse'ves the glamorous reward of material gains at the expense of those high standards, the standards of

Absolute unselfishness;
Absolute honesty;
Absolute purity; and
Absolute love.
AMEN.

live'! Consider the rights of neighbours according to Islam. Their claims are such that it was even mooted whether they may not also become heirs. Similarly the existence of a joint Hindu family system amongst the Hindus was an institution for helping the weak. Modern selfishness has ruined all those methods of alleviating misery and trouble. It is no longer ZAWIL AQRIBA WAL YATAMA WAL MASAKEEN A WARNIS SABEEL (Give to near relations, orphans, poor and the travellers). It is now "Self." Beware of "Self." It is ruining the world and therefore ruining every "self" living in it. There is a vicious circle.

Then think of HONESTY—I will give you an incident which shows what kind of honesty human beings like ourselves have practised in the past. Hazrat Ali was going into the accounts of the Treasury (Bait-ul-Mal). Some friends came and began to talk. He put out the lamp. They asked why. He said "the oil belongs to Government. It can't be put to my private use." Again one day Caliph Omar went home and found that his wife had some money. He enquired how she had got it. She said that she had been saving a few annas from the daily pay given to the Caliph from the Treasury. He sent an order to the Treasury that his daily pay be reduced by the amount which his wife had been saving every day. He said be did not need it. Those were men like us who could put absolute honesty into practice. Why can't we? The answer is, because the inaterialistic philosophy of the west teaches us to swell our gains at the expense and misery of others.

Have you ever thought, what part LOVE plays in bringing peace and harmony into the world. How dear a loving father or mother is. A loving couple makes the house a heaven on earth. God is love. in us which raises us up to Him. Tennyson has put it very nicely "God in man is one with man in God." I would refer you to the story of Subuktageen who got a kingdom because he was leving to a deer. He had caught its calf. Seeing tears in the eyes of the mother-deer he let it go. This is history. Love for your brother men is the sine gua non for the harmonious working of a nation. At every step in the holy Qoran you are taught to love. You have to love your God and your relations and your children. You have to look after the poor and the needy. You have to assist the decrepit and the weak. Is it not the height of love that a Muslim should not be allowed to say even "Oh" if his parents are cruel to him. I have found great happiness in it. Remember the Jew who used to throw duson the holy Prophet. One day the holy prophet was going in the street and the Jew did not throw dust on him. The holy Prophet turned to his companion and said "our friend must be ill that he has not remembered us." The holy Prophet went into the house and inquired after the health of the Jew. The lew was so much overwhelmed by love that he became a staunch Muslim.

PURITY is another characteristic which is the condition precedent for establishing a happy social environment. The outstanding instance of absolute purity is the incident of Caliph Omar's son. He was punished by has father for making overtures to a woman. He died under the cat.

I wish to warn you against this propensity on the threshold of your future career. India is a poor country. We cannot afford luxurious living and loose morals. India is already divided. We should not cherish that love of lucre and pleasure and that dire lack of respect for God and His Commandments, which turns human beings into animals and makes them act as animals to one another.

There is already not much to say for the life of India. Take business, for instance. Go into a liquidation court. You will find how educated people commit legal dacoities and ruin people. Companies are floated. Poor ignorant shareholders succumb to persuasions. The companies go into bankruptcy and the shareholders have to give up their life earnings to pay for the enjoyment of a few villains of the piece. There is no business honesty. Capital is there. Banks are full of it. But who is going to advance money, for there is very scant hope of getting it back. Curiously, the inclination is to help the dishonest debtor, to demoralise him, and to make capital shy, and thus by repercussion economically to ruin the very man who is sought to be helped.

Turn to services. You will find instances of corruption and unscrupulousness in them. I cannot forget the remark of a responsible officer "Thank God I am not a widow or a minor in this country." He made this remark when dealing with a widow's case.

Just let us consider for a few minutes the affairs of our own families. Selfishness and dishonesty is the pervading spirit.

Last but not the least, turn to communal and political matters. Intolerance and dishonesty is the watchword. Violence is the article of Faith. Hatred is the foundation.

We can, therefore, safely deduce the proposition that 'God-control' is the only answer to this perplexing riddle. But what is God control? Merely saying that one believes in God is not enough. There are very few real atheists in the world. It is obedience to God in our lives which really matters. In every religious book you will find Him saying that He guides you. "YAHDE MAIEEN YASHA" (I guide you) says the Koran. The first thing to do is to ask Him for guidance and to turn to Him in our everyday lite.

The next thing to remember is to see that we model our lives according to principles which have been accepted by all religions as the GUIDING STARS of human life, the principles which are admittedly the dictates of God. You have not only to accept them but to weave them into the scheme of your life.

UNSELFISHNESS I will take first. If you take the religion of Islam, you will find in the life of the Prophet (be peace on him) one of the greatst unselfish persons ever born on earth. The same you will find in Jesus Christ and revered persons of other religions. Have you forgotten the story of how when once the Holy Prophet came to know that there was a golden coin in the house, he ordered it to be given to the poor at once. If we would only be unselfish and if we would only believe in 'live and let

Convocation Address

Delivered by

The Hon'ble Khan Buhadur Kazi Mir Shmad,

B.d. LI.B.

Judge, Court of Judicial Commissioners, N. VI. F. P.

You students are going out into the world. You are entering the great struggle of life through which we have been. It is essential that you should lead a life which should make you happy and make also those happy who are around you.

For this purpose it is necessary that you should have that character which every religion in the world and every code of morals has regarded to be conducive to hapinness and peace—the character of an honest, unselfish pure and loving person. It is not denied now that although in education and science Europe has attained an unparalleled height, there is no peace and harmony in that continent, either in individual homes, or in nations as a whole. There is a feverish anxiety for getting more wealth, for conquering more lands and for having more enjoyment. There is naturally a corresponding indifference towards all human virtues—honesty, truthfulness, mercy, charity, helping the weak, etc.

Now you must consider what is the secret underlying this paradox. Normally we should expect that so much knowledge and material comfort should have absolutely dispelled all worries and anxieties. There should be all milk and honey, and people should have the feelings of Tennyson's Lotos Eaters.

To my mind, the secret is that the existence of that Divine power which millions of human beings recognize under different names and through different religions as the deciding factor in all that happens in this world, has all along been ignored. His, I mean, God's very existence is denied. High principles which are His commandments, are also supposed to be sentiments which should be restricted to churches, mosques and temples. Have not we heard people say "My religion is my own." The result is the law of the jungle, "the survival of the fittest." Man has more or less begun to devour man.

We in India could not avoid the general influence of what we call "modern," but I would call, the "material," civilization. We also are heading for broken homes and broken hearts. We are also craving for the day when we all should be in what they call "The smart set" and should live the life of pleasure uncontrolled by God—the life of wine, woman and song.

training colleges and to join at their own expense. In this way the number has in some years slightly increased; but these others also being non-Punjabis have had to pay Rs. 550 each over and above the heavy college fees. The total output has not, however, come up to the actual needs. Naturally, there is no unemployment among Frontier-men holding the B.T. degree. If provision is made for training our young graduates within the province, a much larger number of properly trained teachers can be turned out every year, and at no greater expense.

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Refresher Courses.

In addition to the starting of an LL.B. and a B.T. class, the Principal has recommended the institution of "Refresher" courses in subjects like Drawing, Science, Geography, etc. The need and demand for training in Drawing can easily be gauged from the fact that while Drawing is a compulsory subject for all middle and high schools, there exists no provision for training drawing masters in the province, with the result that many of those supposed to be teachers of drawing do not know the subject them-When last year the Education Department held a Drawing Masters' examination as many as 45 candidates appeared for it. But since most of them had not had any previous training, more than 80 per cent of them failed to obtain the certificate. Surely, these tell-tale figures lead to only one conclusion. The utility of Refresher courses has been recognised all over the world and they are regularly held in Europe and America, and in other parts of India. They infuse new blood into the profession, improve the general standards of teaching, and prevent members of the department from deteriorating professionally. Teachers of Science and Geography working in rural areas out of touch with modern developments in various branches of their subjects, are likely to get rusty. To brush up their knowledge and to keep them abreast of the times, they should be given the advantage of listening to experts who have made a special study of their subjects and are, by virtue of their high academic attainments and practical teaching experience, eminently fitted to impart their superior and up-to-date knowledge.

* * *

Geography.

Most of the Matriculates who desire to prosecute their studies further join one or other of the Frontier Colleges. Our College makes provisions for the teaching of almost all the subjects prescribed by the Punjab University for the Intermediate and B.A. Classes. But one very important subject, which sometimes attracts students outside, is Geography. It is a compulsory subject for a number of Public Service Competitions, and competition being at present the only avenue for entrance into higher services, many students want to study it. The Principal has strongly recommended the starting of Geography for the Intermediate Classes; and we hope that classes in that subject will be formed next autumn.

into close association with one another, but will at the same time enable the province as a whole to take a big step forward towards shaking off dependence on other provinces in matters of higher education.

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LL.B. Classes

From 20 to 25 graduates of this Province go every year to Lahore. Aligarh and other places to take up the study of law. On their return, they either set up practice at the Bar, or compete for such posts in government service as Sub-Judge or take up work in business or in other ways. In each of these capacities, their study of law proves of great use to them. They cannot sit idle and swell the ranks of the unemployed. The possession of an LL. B. degree is essential for appointment to Sub-Judgeship. Even as clerks in various courts and offices and as managers and secretaries in business concerns, they are likely to be more useful than graduates without legal training. For these reasons, young men do proceed to a course in Law; and if equally efficient but cheaper training can be provided for them within the province, there is every likelihood of their taking advantage of it in preference to more expensive education elsewhere.

* * *

B.T.

The moral and material prosperity of a people is largely dependent on the type of education imparted to its children. The importance of entrusting the education of rising generations to really competent hands cannot therefore be exaggerated. The Government is right in refusing to take "untrained" men into service in government schools and in discouraging their employment in Board and aided institutions by withholding grants-in-aid for teachers who have not had proper "training." The demand for properly trained and certificated teachers continues unabated. Education being an ever-growing department of national work and the number of students being always on the increase, there is no likelihood of this demand growing less insistent in the future.

But since there exist at present no arrangements for the training of Anglo-Vernacular teachers in this province, young men who have a desire to make education their profession have to go to Lahore, Aligarh and other places for being "trained." But the "training" colleges everywhere are already full to their utmost capacity; and Frontier young men find it very difficult to obtain admission to them. For a number of years, the N.-W.F.P. Government have managed to secure a few seats at Lahore and Aligarh for candidates from this province. But in doing so, they have had to pay to the Training College authorities for each candidate accepted as a N.-W.F.P. Government stipendiary a sum of Rs. 550 besides a stipend of Rs. 25 p.m., i.e., Rs. 850 per student. Even after that, the number of Frontier-men thus admitted has been extremely small, usually two and never above four. The funds at the disposal of the Government not permitting a larger number being sent up for training, and the number thus produced being too small for provincial requirements, the Government have been encouraging other candidates to take the admission tests of these

that those who were shortly to leave the dear, old alma mater would take away sweet memories of the happy days they had spent at the Dar-ul-Ulum, and ever look back to the College with pride and love. Nothing would ever break the ties of regard and affection that bound them to their professors and college-friends. The Principal then addressed the young men who were going out into the world and told them what high expectations were entertained of them by their college and what duties they owed to their God, country, nation and the alma mater. He wished them all the best of luck, and expressed a strong hope that by their conduct and character in the struggle of life they would bring honour and good name to the college.

The customary concert of the "farewell night" was this year replaced by a variety performance arranged by the College Dramatic Society. The show was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Amin and Barkat received well-deserved praise for the excellent quality of their music, and Kashif won the admiration of everybody for the skill and grace of his dances. We congratulate the president and directors of the Club for the success that crowned their efforts and hope that we shall have many more entertainments of a similar type.

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Expansion Programme

Every year a considerable number of Frontier young men have to go outside the province in search of higher education. This annual exodus forms a far from negligible drain on the resources of our economically backward province and involves a good deal of avoidable expense on the part of the parents. Moreover, many of those who leave the province for places like Lahore are drawn from the simple surroundings of a Frontier village or town and are unaccustomed to the life and ways of big cities. They are consequently liable to succumb rather easily to the temptations with which large centres of "fashionable" society abound. They have few opportunities of coming into intimate contact with the life and people of other parts of their own province. No facilities are available to them to apply their "theories" and "principles" to conditions prevailing in the N. W. F. Province. Hence, on their return, they are apt to prove to that extent less useful citizens of the land of their birth.

The opening of M. A. and agriculture classes within the province has succeeded in reducing to some extent the number of those wanting to go elsewhere for the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. If proper facilities are provided here for imparting instruction in some of the other popular branches of post-graduate study also, the size of this exodus can be reduced still further. Besides M.A., the subjects which attract a large number of our graduates away from us are Law and Education. It is for reasons like these that Dr. Malik has submitted to the Council of Management of the Dar-ul-Ulum a proposal to start B.T. and LL.B. classes at the Islamia College. If the Council accept this eminently reasonable suggestion of the Principal, as we earnestly hope they will, they will not only be saving the parents a large amount of unnecessary expenditure and bringing students from different parts of the province together

through various stages of evolution before coming to assume its present shape. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Kazi Mir Ahmad, who presided, thanked the learned lecturer for his interesting and informative address.

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The Khyber Hiking Club.

The President. Prof. Zia-ud-Din, has the hiking spirit in his blood. No wonder therefore that the club has been functioning successfully even during the busicst part of the academic year. We have referred to its "Treasure Hanting Coatest" already. During the present term, the Chib has held a 10-mile walking competition open to all and a 5-mile one confined to competito, s drawn from High Schools only. Being the first of its kind in the history of our sport, the event aroused considerable interest. The trophy was eventually won by Anwar Air Sadiq, our ex-captain of Football, Swimming and Water Pole teams and the only triple-colour-holder of the College. The club has published an attractive programme of hiking trips to Swat and Kashmir.

* * *

Coaching Classes.

In order to widen the mental horizon of our students and to assist such of them as may be thinking of sitting for one or other of the Public Service Commission examinations, a series of bi-weekly lectures has been started and talks are being given by members of the staff on general knowledge, Everyday Science, Economical problems, literature and topics of the day.

* * *

Speaking Competitions.

The Khyber Union has this year instituted two speaking competitions: one for all the High Schools of the Province and the other for all the colleges and universities of India. Khan Bahadur Haji Saadullah Khan has kindly donated a silver trophy for the former and Major S. M. Khurshid one for the latter. Our sincerest thanks are due to both these donors for their liberality. A report of the successful holding of the two competitions appears elsewhere.

* * *

Farewell Party.

On March 23, the staff and "non-University" students gave a grand garden party in honour of the outgoing members of the VI, IV and II Year Classes. The farewell address, which was read by Muhammad Asghar of the V Year Class, expressed regret at the impending departure of old friends, wished them god-speed and fervently hoped that they would all worthily uphold the ideals imbibed in the Dar-ul-Ulum. Muhammad Zaman of the VI Year replied on behalf of the university candidates and thanked the hosts for their blessings and hearty send-off. He assured them

"The hallmark of a thinker has always been a passion for truth. To-day this passion is being diverted to falsehood and propaganda. Philosophy and history have been twisted to suit the particular needs of an individual. Science is coming in for severe criticism and with justice, for scientific progress has out-stripped moral progress. The study of science, instead of being directed towards the benefit of humanity, is being enobilised for the destruction of mankind and little else. Religion has been and is being scoffed at in some countries; derisive tirades are not only pointed against other religions but their very own religion is being trodden under foot."

Sir George Cunningham then referred to the lesson of character and leadership which the students learned in a college or university and said many of those whom he was addressing would shortly be leaders of various aspects of life in this province. He asked what would they lead it to? Would they lead it to the kind of ideal which is unhappily in vogue to-day? Or would they lead it on the path of truth and to the kind of ideal set before them in their universities. Turning to followers, he asked would they desire to be followed by people who have no initiative and no soul of their own?

Concluding Sir George said that there could be no question about the ideals for which British rule in India stood. His country and their country, his religion and their religion must rise or fail together.

Khan Bahadur Haji Saadullah Khan, Honorary Secretary of the College, paid a warm tribute to Sir George Cunningham for the sympathetic interest he had been taking in the College practically from the time of its foundation a quarter of a century ago. The Khan Bahadur Sahibassured His Excellency that the Pathans were a brave people and that they never forgot the smallest kindness done to them. They were friends of right and justice and whenever an opportunity came they would rise as one man to defend the cause which they made their own.

Then followed a one-Act play "The Shivering Shocks" staged by the Amateur Diamatic Club. His Excellency and other guests were greatly impressed by the standard of acting displayed by the members of the Club. A reference to the play is made under the head "College Societies."

* * *

The University Extension Lecture.

On the 17th March, we had the privitege of listening to a learned discourse on "The Origin and Development of Arabic Script" by Principal Muhammad Shafi of the Oriental College, Lahore. The speaker is a scholar of wide fame and has devoted a whole life-time to the study of Arabic language and literature. With the help of the Epidiascope and slides made from rare manuscripts, he traced the rise and growth of the Arabic script and brought home to the audience how the modern script had passed

themselves the glamorous reward of material gain at the expense of the high standards of unselfishness, honesty, purity and love." K. B. Haji Saadullah Khan, Honorary Secretary of the Dat-ul-Ulum, thanked the president for his inspiring message and expressed a hope that both the graduates and under-graduates would live upto the high ideals placed before them by the learned Kazi Sahib. The full convocation address is printed elsewhere.

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Prize Distribution.

We had once again the pleasure of welcoming in our midst His Excellency Sir George Cunningham, our old friend and Patron, on March 14, when he presided over the annual Prize-giving. Besides the members of the Council of Management, the staff and students of the Dar-ul-Ulum, a number of distinguished visitors from the City and Cantonments also attended the function.

A student opened the proceedings with a recitation from the Holy Quran. The Principal Dr. O. H. Malik read out a very interesting report on the working of the College during the period of his stewardship. It recorded all-round progress, and particularly mentioned the new features which had been introduced during the past few months. It also enumerated the proposals that were afoct to make provision at the Dar-ul Ulum for the study of Law, Teaching, Theology and Yunani Medicine and Geography, to open classes for training mechanics, wiremen, electricians, etc., and to encourage such useful hobbies as photography, book-binding, soap-making, painting and radio-mechanics. The full reports of the Principal and of the Headmaster are printed elsewhere in this issue.

His Excellency then gave away prizes and certificates of merit for academic distinction and 'colours' for proficiency in games and sports. Among the recipients of prizes were three 'malis' who had been adjudged to have kept their parts of the College estate in particularly good condition.

His Excellency rose to speak amidst loud and enthusiastic cheers. He said that he always enjoyed his visits to the Islamia College, that he was greatly interested in its welfare and would continue to take keen personal interest in the Dar-ul-Ulum not only so long as he was in India but even afterwards in his retirement and in fact, to the day of his death. He was glad to hear from the Principal's report that high standards were being maintained at the College and good progress was being made all round.

Reverting to the present international situation. His Excellency said that "the present struggle is between moral forces; between the moral right and the moral wrong. Not only our bodies but our souls are at stake." Sir George asked his youthful audience to place themselves for some time in the position of students in England and to think for a moment whether they would like to see all things of value, which they had learned and imbibed from their alma mater. In joopardy. "Culture, literature, science, philosophy and history are a few of those things for which you and your College stands and these things are in danger of being destroyed to-day."

to the hall being named after him. The site for the proposed Central Dining Hall, which is to perpetuate the memory of Sir George Roos-Keppel, was also shown to His Excellency, and he approved of the idea of having the mosque, the library, the Union Hall and the Dining Hall symmetrically built on four sides of a square and forming the centre of all student activity. Later he had tea with the Principal and had a lengthy talk with the nembers of the Council of Management, and promised to present to the College gardens some flowering shrubs from the Government House.

* * *

The Sunday Sermon Scheme.

Three very thought-provoking sermons were delivered during the winter term as part of the Sunday Sermon Scheme. Prof. S. M. Timur spoke on "Retribution," Prof. M. A. Latif on "the Collapse of International Morality" and Maulana Syed Sulaiman Nadvi on "The Ideals of Young Islam". Sermons such as these very often stimulate interest in moral virtues emphasized by the learned speakers; and create a desire in the minds of the youthful audience to devote at least a fraction of their time to a serious consideration of problems of nobler and higher value. And whatever tends to lead young men towards living richer and fuller lives is worthy of admiration.

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The Physical Education Board.

The Physical Education Board is continuing to do useful work. Another lecture, illustrated by magic lantern slides, was given under its auspices on the 27th February. This time the speaker was our popular Medical Adviser and old friend, Col. Dimond; and he spoke on "Tuberculosis." During the course of a very instructive talk, he traced the history of the disease, and explained how it had spread to all parts of the world. He cited facts and figures to show what a heavy toll of life it took every year, especially in India, and how important it was to reduce the death rate due to this terrible scourge. Finally he enumerated the symptoms of the disease, and stressed the fact that by proper and timely care, Tuberculosis could both be avoided and treated. He appealed to the educated young men of the Frontier to co-operate with him in his Anti-tuberculosis Crusade. We have no doubt that our readers will do their very best to help in rooting out Tuberculosis from their villages and towns.

* * *

Convocation.

The annual convocation for the conferring of degrees was held in the Roos-Keppel Hall on Thursday, the 14th March. The Hon'ble K. B. Kazi Mir Ahmad, Judge, Court of the Judicial Commissioners, N.W.F. P., admitted candidates who had passed B.A. (Hons.), B.A. and B.Sc. examinations to their respective degrees, and delivered a Convocation Address of great educative value. He advised the young graduates to free themselves from slavery of all kinds and to have the courage to "deny



Left to right, $Sir(Akbar(H))(ar)_{ij}(K,\beta) \cdot Hajr(SammHab(k^2)))_{ij}$ $= 1 + 1 \cdot coal(Muhammad(Kbar))$



Abdul Rashid Ibrabina, Editor English,



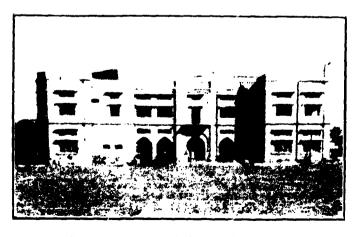
Roided Khen and Sh. Heaned Wadud, winners of the juniors' Trophy o leved by Young Speakers'. Union of the Lanore Geet. College,



La ticipan's in the Ali-India Deliate photographed with the ledges, the Frin i-pul and the Khyber Umon ministry.



Students Gathered for Manual Work,



The Cunningham Hall of the Khyber Union.

COLLEGE NOTES

The "Beautification Campaign."

The "Beautification Campaign" has gone on with unabated viscour throughout the term, and to-day the whole college presents a very different New flower-beds have been planted and old hedges have been restored or rehovated. New walks have been opened up. bushes have been replaced by more beautiful varieties. Old grounds have been weeded and new lawns have been laid out Rows upon rows of flowerpots and palms have been placed round the college buildings. Every part of the vact college estate has received attention and has either felt the "magic touch" or is going to feel it soon. With the arrival of the Spring. the citrus trees along the roads have burst into bloom, and the sweet fragrance of the lovely orange blossoms has turned the whole atmosphere into a veritable "perfumery" The presence of long patches of beautiful flowers of all imaginable shapes and hues round about the orange trees has invested the whole scene with a celestial charm of its own. Even the most confirmed "book-worms" may be seen nowadays going out for a stroll along the balmy roads lined by sweet-scented "karna."

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H. E. The Governor's Visit.

His Excellency Sir George Cunningham, Patron of the Dar-ul-Ulum, paid a visit to the College shortly after his return from leave. The Honorary Secretary K. B. Haji Saadullah Khan and the Principal Dr. O. H. Malik took him round the College buildings. Science laboratories, the Agriculture Farm and the College Dairy. His Excellency, who has always taken a generous interest in the welfare of the institution was greatly impressed with every thing he saw, and discussed fully and sympathetically the possibilities of future expansion. The Principal laid before him a comprehensive programme of development and explained the utility and feasibility of such plans as the starting of B.T., LL.B. and more M.A. classes, introduction of Geography as a College subject, institution of refresher courses in various subjects, extension of the Agriculture Farm, construction of a central dining hall for all boarders, the establishment of fruit and vegetable gardens, and His Excellency the introduction of poultry farming and sheep-breeding. made certain useful suggestions and advised the Council of Management to submit a detailed scheme which would receive careful and sympathetic treatment from his government. He also inspected the new hall which is being built for the Khyber Union. The President and Secretary of the Khyber Union welcomed him on behalf of the students as an old friend of the Dar-ul-Ulum and begged permission to associate his name permanently with their hall as a mark of respect and appreciation for his sincere support to the cause of education in general and of their Alma Mater in particular. His Excellency thanked them for their kind thought and gave his consent

Thus when I go away, and am, nobody can say, how far away from the thrilling and throbbing life of my college, I shall still feel a reflection, an echo of the joys that I had here which might well console, inspire and strengthen me. The college, I shall then say, was a small world indeeda world which knew no care, no worry, no long sorrows. A friend said to me some time back that one ought not to be pessimistic or sentimental about such separations. Little he knew my feelings. The coilege was not merely an educational centre for me, it was my home, my playground, my civilizing influence, my all, for six years. And now I shall have to leave it. and for what? I shall quit a bed of roses and step on to a bed of thorns. I go forward to uncertainty, the dismal search for living, the cares and worries of the world and perhaps to an unrelieved darkness. I leave behind carelessness, unrepressed laughter and unchecked gaiety. I dive into a miry sea of old, care-worn, dreary faces and have to emerge from a clear pond of young and merry ones. There was a life which none can recall and recapture later. My loss is not small.

If ever we come back again to the college on a chance visit, we will not find it to be our college, the college of our days, the college we lived in. The eyes that shone' will have 'dimmed and gone,' as it were, and nobody would even recognise us. The trees, the fields, the buildings are there but no 'familiar faces' which illumined these inanimate objects. Thus there will be a feeling of double loss, and all that we loved and were attracted by before, will seem repellent. The world of a college changes fast, faster than ivy, which yearly puts on new leaves. So if one feels sorry and forsaken at his departure from the college, no wonder and no blame.

However, my comrades who are to accompany me out of the college I let us muster up our energies and live cheerfully and joyfully the little time we have here. Let us manfully face the approaching ordeal, when we shall bid adieu to our alma mater and step out into the vast, unheeding and wriggling world.

So, my dear, dear old college! I take cheerful leave of you. I know you are feelingless: Men may come and men may go for aught you care. But I don't mind. I loved you while I was here and will continue loving you wherever I am. My sincerest and my humblest prayers are with you.

God bless you! Amen. Good-bye.

A. RASHID IBRAHIM.

and respected, even the servants who have served me and enlisted my sympathies-all will be gone from me, and leave me the sicker in my heart. I shall see no more the green trees and the multi-coloured flowers which made my college look a veritable paradise nor smell the faint entrancing odour of orange buds which flitted into my room from the roadside in the spring: I shall no longer roam about in the spacious and velvety fields here and breathe their fresh morning air; no more shall I walk on the road to lamrud or on the railway line to Landi Kotal, and view the burning reds and the dismal greys of the sky in front of me, beyond the barren yet aweinspiring hills of the Khyber Pass; no longer shall I saunter agout on the college roads lined with its magnificent brown buildings nor see the college compound studded with charming sky-blue pugrees and black-blue uniforms; I may not again pray in the levely college mosque and enjoy gazing at the fine sprinkle of its fountain. The meetings of the innumerable college societies in which I occasionally spoke and which I invariably attended, the dinners, tea and garden parties which I joined and the hockey and football matches—which I watched, especially those with our rivals, the Edwardes College, will be things of the past—sweet memories. My room and my hostel and their associations; our Common-Room with its mighty din; our Dining-Hall with its loud tete-a-tete all around—the radio still pouring on its no less loud songs-; our bearers and bihishtics; our Royal Family in the Upper Wing with its day-long gup, and fun, and raillery, our moonlight walks and singing; our mild jokes and innocent romances; the changing season and months—the trip, to the Kababi in winter and the ice cream and mango parties in summer;-all, all will pass way, ephemeral things as they are but they shall leave indelible stamp upon my mind.

Can I ever forget my professors whose instruction and company has been the healthest influence on my life? The generous and most affable temper of our l'rincipa!, the jovial loud talk of Hafiz Sahib and kindly smiles of Qureshi Sahib will ever remain imprinted on my memory. The enviable hours I have had the honour of spending with our learned Sheikh Sahib and their sobering and illuminating effect; the happy afternoons and seminary periods spent with Prof. Latif and our frequent interruptions of his lectures which he would take most good-humouredly; the parties at Dean Sahib's when often I managed to drift his discourses on theology into the sphere of gastronomy and his unfailing interest in both;—these and more, I shall ever cherish in my heart. I may go away from the scene but these happy memories, I am sure, will constantly brighten up my future life.

Can I also forget the most welcome company of my friends and their peculiar manners and idiosyncracies which I so liked and loved. There was Bashir with everything mechanical about him—the reading, the writing, the greeting and even the walking—, his house-wife capacities were what I liked even more than his uprightness. Zaman who would often manage to make too much of an imaginary grievance was, in spite of it, a most happy companion with his raillery and wit and constant tussle with Hashim. And Hashim too, simple soul, was a nice company—so good-natured and malleable he was. The two Munits, S. D. and F. B., were the lights of many of my otherwise dark hours. There were many more also, I am proud to say, who were the source of much comfort and pleasure to me during my stay at College. I shall ever remember them.

of the impending separation. But how long. Close we may our eyes to the sullen realities, do they ever spare us? I naturally counted the days of the period yet intervening between us and the examination, and was thus only too painfully reminded again and again that I was now but a guest of the college and that soon I would be a stranger.

I made every effort to forget this; I even ceased thinking of my examination which was so closely linked with my final departure from the dear old college; I tried to drink, as deep as I could of my life here; I threw myself heart and soul into my studies and into the enjoyment of the various pleasant college features, whichever offered itself. And these helped me much in veiling the future.

But what of the students and professors. Ineir attitude I must coniess, is very unchivalrous at such times. They too look upon us as upon guesis and even sometimes consider us as good as gone. The more ambitious amongst the younger students envy us and want us to vacate the coveted seats in the societies or on the playgrounds, for them. We are no longer students but mere intruders: the tutors pay more attention to those who are yet to remain in the college for some time; the superintendents of games concentrate their efforts on less temporary hands; and the bearers dread more the would-be chiefs. Even the triends we had made become more spanng in their show of intimacy and divert their affections in more lasting directions. All this is but natural, I admit, and often even unconscious. No real oftence or closure may be meant. But it is enough to sting us. College affections, we know, only extend to our term of lite here but why should we be made to realise this before the appointed hour. Our own teachers only, however, provide us an anchorage in this sea of mild selfishness. They devote now greater attention to us than ever, and are more generous and kind. The trees, the flowers, the green grass and the placid buildings also give a relief: they don't seem to say, "You are soon to go away;" they are as welcome sights as ever.

Now that this feeling that 'the college is no longer ours and we are no longer of the college' hangs heavy on us in spite of ourselves, we realize what college is to students, and has been to us. We often grumbled at the unending cycle of examinations and their terrors, but now they sink into insignificance as we view back our past career here, of happiness, carelessness, comfort and peace. I wish I had known it earlier and swallowed even more of the college. I have done pretty well in studies and have served many societies and have made many friendships, but I wish I had done even more.

Now that I am shortly to go away I realize fully what I'm going forward to and what I am leaving behind. Even before I have left

Fond memory brings the light

Of other days around me.

and makes me conscious of my great loss.

I shall leave behind the old familiar faces, and the old familiar sights. The friends I have known and loved, the professors I have admired

but most of his compeers have the art of concealing their cowardice under a well conceived bluff. Falstaff, Dogberry and Touch-Stone belong to this honourable group of bluffing theatricalities. Even Shakespearean kings have some cowardice which they hide under their imperial magniloguence.

A friend of mine was detected misappropriating the Sola hat of his pappa; and when he was impeached for his audacity he dismissed the whole painful episode by saying: "fathers are such poor stuff." Of course, fathers are not very desirable when they help our friends to discover the real owner of our clothes which give us a theatrical charm.

Excuse me a cynical remark if I say that our modern age is awfully helpful to our borrowed plumes. One need not tell you the sad business of purchasing second-hand hats and suits. Man is a pedantic animal.

Readers might laugh on these theatriculities with impunity. But there are theatriculities among readers and listeners too. Once a professor surprised a diligent student by asking him: "Do you understand Sordello." The student who wanted to create an impression of his mock-dignity blurted out 'Yes Sir.' The next question, as a natural corollary was 'Can you explain it?' There was just an innocent blush and the boy acknowledged his defeat by saying: "Sir, it is not explained in Munshi Ram's note."

I fear I am geiting on your nerves. I should make a retreat before you say: "But you play an invincible bore."

GHULAM JILANI ASGHAR.

MY SWAN-SONG

The Christmas had come and passed, and with it had passed the year 1939. The New Year dawned upon us as all previous new years had and though there was great hue and cry in the papers and elsewhere that a new era, a new period of human history, had set in, such a feeling I thought, must be a purely subjective one, for I observed or noticed nothing new, nothing unusual around me—the same old life and the same old people were before my eyes. But I was yet to see. As soon as our January examination had passed and we had enjoyed a sufficiently long interval of rest, we became aware of the monster of the University Examination that loomed large ahead. But this was not much: we had become used to such visitations. However, this time along with a sense of the long labour and the terrible ordeal that awaited us, another feeling—the feeling that we had but a very limited lease of college life left to us now-crept most inevitably and surely upon us, sickening our hearts and paralysing our energies. It was now that I realized that a new year, a new era, indeed, had set in in my life.

For some time one 'activity' or another, some party, meeting or athletic function occupied me and saved me temporarily the bitter thoughts

"terrible, terrible. But there is One above...." she replied, "Yes, he's just changing his socks. He will be down in a minute." But there are very few domestic Mrs. Gladstones, otherwise all poor husbands will find themselves in the limelight of popularity.

Last year an old M. L. A. was caught red-handed. He was wearing a well-tailored suit. He had all the outward graces of an English-knowing gentleman, but when a visitor addressed him in English he found himself in an awkward predicament. He gave expression to feelings, meant to be indicative of his born antipathy to all things foreign. The audacicus gentleman, who had addressed the venerable member, always remembered afterwards that his old gentleman belonged to that "Parliamentary Species" who expressed their opinions by raising a hand or giving a sanctimonious nod.

You will accuse me of intellectual myopia if I leave out "educational theatricalities." Once, a professor who had the moderate dimensions of Dr. Johnson, attempted to speak in the same elephantine style. He was successful in making "little fishes talk like whales." In the end when the period was over he just asked in the customary way; "do you tollow." A boy stood up and made a low complaint against the difficult language of the tearned professor. The professor dismissed the whole thing by making a condescending confession, "O, I talk like great Dr. Johnson." It is needless to say that actually the professor had only the dimensions of the big Doctor.

Another professor used to awe his poor students by indulging in the clap-trap of Piccadilly and Downing Street. When his pupils asked him to explain the meanings of some hybrid phrase, he related to them his romantic voyage to America. I still remember my school days when our History teacher gave us an elaborate account of Queen Elizabeth's grand amour de convenance, when he was asked about the Spanish Armada.

Perhaps, Charles Lamb was a literary 'theatricality.' He will tell you that he is talking about 'The Old China,' or 'Bachelor's Complaint' and in the end you will feel that all the time he had been talking about his financial embarrassments or about the madness of his crack-brained sister. Coleridge tells you that he is talking about the 'Frost at Midnight,' but contrary to all sacred hopes, his German metaphysics and his Omnipotent Opium creeps in imperceptibly. And when you ask: 'Mr. Coleridge you have led us away from what you promised!' He replies:

"The inmates of my cottage, all at rest, Have left me to that solitude, which suits Abstruser musing."

And even again if you chaff at his treatment he gags your mouth with his high-sounding, pseudo-poetic 'pantisocracy' and 'esemplastic.'

This art of assuming an undue advantage is not limited only to a Browning, a Coleridge or a Lamb, even the most ordinary laymen have this tendency. Hamlet thought that 'one may bluff and bluff and be a coward,'

Leaving his heroes aside, I will mention some of the daring "theatricalities" that always trouble us, poor, matter-of-fact mortals with their borrowed plumes. Poets, politicians, professors, students, in short men of all crafts and colours have their make-up which gives them a grandiose show of magnificence.

An old girl once called Browning "an exuberant financier." Browning had an over-worked tendency of appearing in duck white suits, with all the foppishness of a two penny dandy. Perhaps he liked to put on an appearance of defiance to his readers who hounded him to tell them the meanings of his hieroglyphical 'sordello' Byron was also one of these time-honoured 'theatricelities.' And when the English society dicliked his Byronic make-believe grandeur, he ran away to die at Missolonghi.

Politicians have always occupied a conspicuous place in this 'Pantheon' of accredited theatricalities. Dizzy, the old octogenarian child kept up his brilliant kerchiefs to the last. Imagine a tottering Jew, with all his womanish dreperies, rising into prominence in the Victorian society! But he made a good show. Cladstone, despite the mysterious sacredness about him, could not receive those vocile our cheers which were lavished on his Jew opponent. It is said about Dizzy, that he cut a very sorry figure in the first "elocutionary contest" held in the Parliamentary Chambers, but soon he won his spurs by displaying his theatrical greatness. Lytton Stratchey tells us that he had flawless trousers and spotless gloves, perhaps trousers and gloves play a noticeabe part in our greatness! Of course, that is why the Victorians called trousers—'Indispensible.'

One of our prominent religious leaders displayed a feat of intellectual ingenuity at the time of the death of his father who was also a great political leader. The son accompanied the funeral procession in his father's hig coat which hung ridiculously loosely on his small shoulders. He was carrying his father's stick, and even imitated his father's solemn low voice when he delivered the funeral speech. He burst out into a rodomontade of hysterical weeping in the peroration, thus fully imitating the elocutionary devices of Mark Antony. Most of the audience thought that the Pappa's big woollen mantle had fallen on his son. But I differ from this ungenerous opinion. I think the father's posthumous spirit embodied in the coat and the stick was working in the son. Hamlet hoped that "a great man's memory may outlive his life half a year." But Hamlet usually made wrong generalizations, and this is one of the wrong prophecies which he uttered during a fit of lunacy. The old father is still living in his worthy son. Whenever I see his old coat and his stick, I am reminded of the old leader who used to utter great political lies on the public platform. If lies are hereditary, then his son is a very apt descendant of his father. People say. it is a stupid child who knows less than his father.' Of course I but not so stupid as a child who knows fewer lies than his father. To tell a plausible lie is one of the classical virtues of a good 'theatricality.'

Mrs. Gladstone acted wisely when she emphasised the theatrical grandeur of her lord. When a female friend was lamenting the terrible state of affairs in Ireland or somewhere, and winding up her lament with

To a lay man, and to some others also who do not belong to this reprehensible category, style is ornament, a decoration, a beauty added to an otherwise simple theme. It is a complicated way of saying something simple. For example Sir Thomas Browne instead of saying "But it is time to go to bed", says in his Cyrus Garden:—

Now this certainly is an ornamental and an elaborate style characteristic of its author. There could be no better example of the hackneyed dictum of Buffon, "style is the man himself." The ornament here is not something added from the outside but a fundamental part of the author's way of thinking. True style says Remy de Gourmont is as personal as the colour of one's eyes or the sound of one's voice. In any writer of any note we seem to hear the inflexions of his living voice in his style. To write as Flaubert understood it, is to exist, to be one's self. To have a style is to speak in the midst of the common language a peculiar dialect unique and inimitable, yet so constituted us to be at once the language of all and the language of an individual. Style says Middleton Murray, is, in this absolute sense, a complete fusion of the personal and the universal. It is not an ornament, it is not an exercise not a caper, nor complication of any sort; it is the sense of one's self, the knowledge of what one wants to say and the saying of it in the most fitting words. It is when we approach style in this manner that it becomes synonymous with Form. Form must be the form of the mind. Not a way of saying things but of thinking them.

Let us then not separate the element of style in good writing—well remember Swift's The Tale of a Tub "Last week I saw a woman flayed and you will hardly believe how much it altered her person for the worse."

I. H.

THEATRICALITIES

Carlyle was rightly given the title of the "Sage of Chelsea" for, often in a paroxysm of occasional prophethood, he could talk very wisely. In spite of his moderately good vocabulary, he was always seriously prone to "neologise." He has stuffed his heroes with such personal idiosyncrasies. Theatricalities" is one of those characteristic neologisms. His heroes are not men of straw, and not merely human dwarfs clad in giantish robes. To speak more precisely, his heroes are not only superficially great, but they have some intrinsic greatness,

There is nothing really obscure in all this. What it amounts to is that matters separate from form are not known in poetry or the other arts. A mathematical or medical formula can be conveyed in any language. It does not matter how one expresses a scientific truth so long as one gets it into the minds of those who want it. Scientific truth is general; poetic thought is particular or perhaps individual. One can not explain the meaning of a poem any more than one can describe an individual person. A poem, like a human being, possesses individual uniqueness.

This identity of content and form gives to a work of art its unity and is, as Bradley says, of the very essence of all art, so far as it is art. "Just as there is in music no sound on one side and a meaning on the other, but expressive sound; just as in painting there is not a meaning plus paint but a meaning in paint or significant paint, so in a poem the true content and the true form neither exist nor can be imagined apart." Form is a means to an end and not an end itself.

So we arrive at this conclusion; When we are in the midst of the poetic experience or of the aesthetic experience, it is irrelevent to make distinctions of theme or style. That does not mean that these two aspects are not notionally separable in an analytical mood. When we are out of the poetic experience we may by analysis decompose this unity and think of theme or style separately as we think for instance of the material of a billiard ball and its form. Regarded in this way what are the themes of literature? Aldons Huxley in one of his essays says that art deals mostly with the obvious. There are some great obvious truths of life, like, the love of the parents for their children, the enjoyment of the countryside, the love of one's own home and country, the shortness of life, the uncertainty of joy and so forth. These truths have eternal and universal significance and form the themes of literature. But the popular artist states these truths with hopeless incompetence, making them exceedingly distasteful even painful to the sensitive reader. The fact that mothers love their children is, as pointed out, one of the great chylous truths of life. "But when this great obvious truth is affirmed." says Huxley, "in a nauseatingly treachly mammy song in a series of soulful closeups, in a post-Welcoxian lyric or a page of magazine-story prose, the sensitive can only wince and avery their faces, blushing with a kind of vicarious shame for the whole of humanity." although the theme is great it is given a deplotably nauseating expression. Similarly if we take a modern Hollywood film its theme may be the same as that of Othello, i.e. sexual jealousy, but how cheap and vulgar the treatment usually is as compared to Shakespeare's. A French critic has estimated that there are only thirty six possible situations for novels and plays but one can go even further and say that there are only four. Man taken as the centre can have relation with himself, with other men, with the other sex and with the infinite, God or Nature. A piece of literature must take one of these for its theme. How limited the themes but how various actually are the literatures of the world! If man did not have style as a means of achieving variety, every thing would be said in the first hundred years of literature and how boringly it would be said

But what is this style that gives to the theme its remarkableness, its uniqueness,

as a whole, then it has no poetical value, and any consideration of it is irrelevent for our purposes.

But the terms theme or substance and style or form can be used, and are frequently used, as forming an antithesis inside the poem. Substance is within the poem and its opposite form is also within the poem. Here substance would mean the subject matter, the so-called of those of the poem and form the technical aspect This contention implies that there are in a poem two factors, or components, a substance and a form and that you can conceive them distinctly and separately so that when you are speaking of the one you are not speaking of the other. Otherwise how can you ask the question in which of them does the value lie? But really in a poem there are no such factors or components and therefore it is strictly nonsense to ask in which of them the value lies. Paradise Lost is form and matter but how distinguish between them inside the poem. The story of Paradise Lost may be separated from the poem but if so there remains no longer the poem as Milton wrote it. The effect on the mind is quite different. What are we then to think but that the matter has passed into the form or that there is identification of matter and form. The poem does not convey a certain ornamental translation of something you know separately. veys the story, thought, spirit, music, figures and so on all together. Poetry is in one sense all form. And all form is expression. One must note that the same thing may be said of all the fine arts. What they convey to the mind is not properly the artistic treatment of the subject but the subject so translated into form that the mind does not want anything else.

To say that poetry is form, does not mean that poetry is meaningless or wanting in substance. It only means that what poetry or any fine art means cannot be put in any other form but that of the original. Take for example Hamlet's "To be or not to be that is the question." Can one say that it means the same as: "What is just now occupying my attention is the comparative disadvantages of continuing to live or putting an end to myself."

Shakespeare's line gives us the exact state of Hamlet's mind in a crisis, while the so called meaning of it in our words entirely misrepresents Hamlet at that moment of his existence. The Hamlet that we know could not have talked this journalese.

Of course there are different kinds of poetry and there is a difference of scale, or rather a difference of degree, in the quality of life put into the poem. The poetic meaning of the passage in Milton "Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil", is different from that of "Looks toward Namancos and Bayona's hold." In the immeasurable dignity of the first passage it is the thought that tells; in the second the superficial beauty of sound. One may take these two quotations as showing what is meant by "poetic matter." In the first passage however one can no more separate form and matter than in the second. The thought on true fame does not constitute a moral or philosophical or religious theme that can be conveyed to the mind without poetry. It is nothing except as Milton expressed it.

which anyone can tell as he likes in his own way. The form is Milton's way of telling it. That seems obvious enough. His very words are the form then?

From another point of view, however, which is just as common, it is the scheme or the argument that is the form and the poet's very words are the matter with which it is filled. The form is not that with which you are immediately presented or that which fills your ears when the poem is recited—it is the abstract original scheme from which the poet began, which may be detected by examination of the poem and by abstraction from every thing except this outline. Now it is the form and not the matter that is given in the arguments to the several books. The terms have, thus, exchanged meanings. The confusion between these two senses is probably recognised by everyone who has tried to criticize any poetical work at all and is felt as a danger to be guarded against in the use of critical language.

Let us try, now, to resolve in another way this anrithesis of theme and style. In the first place then, let us take subject or theme in one particular sense; let us understand by it that which we have in view, when looking at the title of an unread poem, we say that the poet has chosen this or that for his subject. The subject of Paradise Lost would be the story of the Fall of Man, as that story exists in the general imagination of a Bible-reading people. The subject of Shelley's stanzas To a Skylark, would be the ideas which arise in the mind of an educated person, when without knowing the poem he hears the word "Skylark." Now the subject in this sense is not as such inside the poem but outside it. The contents of the stanzas To a Skylark are not the ideas suggested by the word 'Skylark' to the average man; they belong to Shelley just as much as the language. The subject or theme, therefore, is not the matter of the poem at all; and its opposite is not the form of the poem but the whole poem. This being so, it is surely obvious that the poetic value cannot be in the subject, but lies entirely in its opposite—the poem. How can the subject determine the value when on one and the same subject poems may be written of all degrees of merit and demerit; when a perfect poem may be composed on a subject so slight as a pet sparrow and a worthless poem on a subject so stupendous as the omnipresence of the Deity?

So far then the "formalist" appears to be right. But he goes too far, according to Bradley, if he maintains that the subject is indifferent and that all subjects are the same to poetry. And he does not prove his point by observing that a good poem might be written on a pin's head and a bad one on the Fall of Man. The truth shows that the subject settles nothing—but not that it counts for nothing. The Fall of Man is really a more favourable subject than a pin's head. The fall of Man, that is to say, offers poetic effects wider in range and more penetrating in its appeal. The theme in Wordsworth's words, has potentialities of being "manifestly and palpably material to us as enjoying and suffering beings." The theme has a human significance.

So far, then, we have arrived at this: If by Theme or subject we mean something that is outside the poem and is contrasted to the poem

RESTATEMENTS: THEME OR STYLE

(Acknowledged to the All-India Radio, Lahore)

A French writer relates that a few years ago a man whose name was Fauchois gave a lecture at the Odeon on the French dramatist Racme, in the course of which he made some disparaging remark about his duliness, lack of invention and the rest of it. This caused an immediate riot, a fight took place all over the house; several people were arrested and imprisoned and the rest of the series of lectures took place with hundreds of gendarmes and detectives scattered all over the place. These people interrupted because the classical ideal was a real thing to them and Racine was the great classic. That is what I call a real vital interest in literature. So let it not be imagined that heads can only be broken over religion or politics or women!

The critical controversy over Theme and Style, has, I am sorry to disappoint you, not assumed such bloody and picturesque dimensions as this on Classical and Romantic. The pith of our controversy can be stated in the following little anecdote:

Degas, a French painter and a writer of occasional sonnets, on one occasion found that his inspiration had run day. In his distress he went to his friend Mallarme. "I can't understand it", he said, "my poem won't come out and yet I am full of excellent ideas." "My dear Degas", was Mallarme's reply, "poetry is not written with ideas; it is written with words."

The contioversy, that is to say, is between the relative importance in literature of ideas or words, content or form, subject or treatment, Theme or Style. Most controversies of literary criticism arise because of the extremely fluid and elastic nature of literary terms. Words like 'romantic,' 'classic,' 'nature,' 'form' and 'style' are protean, thought-confounding words and most of the time the controversialists do not know what they are tasking about.

When we talk of the form of a poem what do we mean? We talk of the form of a poem, we talk of its matter. As soon as we begin to examine into the meaning of these terms they not only elude us but they even exchange their meanings, as may be demonstrated. What, for example, is the matter of Paradise Lost, as contrasted with its form? Naturally one answers that the matter is the whole history, the subject treated, all the action of the poem that admits of being looked at, or described, in other words than those of Milton. The form, then, will be Milton's own rendering of the poem; the poetical rendering of the matter, which he presents in a different form in the arguments, the prose summaries which he wrote for the particular books. The matter of Paradise Lost is the story

I never could imagine human nature stoop so low. It's jorring. It sharters my faith in humanity. It puts me to shame—Me! who believes in the highest possibilities of human nature—Me! whose creed is "Beauty is truth, truth, beauty."—Oh! Sol, you don't know what pangs! feel when I see this highest truth throttled by human nature.

Soleno—But the fault is yours. All these months I persuaded you to behave humanly. Convince the Academy chief of your innocence. You never cared. Your idealism turned your head. Now you must suffer.

Ferdinand—Suffer what? indifference 1—ignominy,—dark scandal I care a twopence for all these. My maiady lies elsewhere. Neither the secretary nor the chief can shake it off from me. It's deep. O I soul deep. I am losing faith in Humaniy—in Beauty—in Truth. I cannot afford that If that's gone what else remains, So!! What is life without faith in Beauty, in Truth—in the higher possibilities of humanity.

Soleno—That's really ideal! But to build up that ideal we must look into life's realities. What ideals will stand without these? Look around yourself, can you find that support? Miss Burton couldn't be a genuine one, I fear.

Ferdinand—How say you that? She is a beauty, she cannot be false, she cannot belie her nature. (Stands up and faces the portrait on the mantle-piece). Yes I she cannot be false. So innocent a face to have so vicious a mind! That's impossible. But ha! look at her eyes—a terrible look is in them—(draws back) her lips—O! a horrible smile's there—(draws back a little more) her tresses—heaven forbid! Snakes, snakes—they devour me (takes Soleno's stick and strikes at the portrait) there, there you curly snakes (the picture is torn) that beauty? Where's that beauty. Gone! changed to ugliness! No, that cannot be. Beauty is eternal. This was a picture—a horrible picture—Let me see the original—The original—! let me see the original!

He runs madly out of the room. Soleno following him ones in anger "cursed society! now have it". Roderic stands perplexed and sings—

This is famous London town Town of scandal and renown.

(A sharp knock at the door. Roderic moves towards it—Enter Jones, the art critic, Nichol and Davidson)

Jones-Where's thy master, old man.

Roderic-Gone to see the original, sir!

M. M. KALEEM.

SCENE IV

(Young artist's living room—11 a.m.—Ferdinand sits in a chair calm and pensive. He has a newspaper in one hand. Old Roderic stands by the door with his head drooping).

Ferdinand—So I... the tailor has filed a suit. Couldn't you stop him, Roderic? You said he was an old friend of yours.

Roderic—What does friendship count! Money is the thing, master, i did my best to stop him. "Your money is safe, Drummond! Don't go that length—" say I. "Nothing can be safe with a scoundrel, old man. Your master is a scoundrel. The world has marked him out. Here's a paper, just peep into it and you will see all"—says he and hands over this paper to me. Plain man as I am, I could'nt see what all that meant and brought you that paper. Now, I care a hang for what the world says. I only wish I could pay them bilis and stop their damned tongues.

Ferdinand—Bills or no bills, the world will not change its mind. Give the dog a bad name and hang him! that's our society's motto. Then newspaper men I what else have they to do but spread scandal. That's a paying job. Roderic. But I know not why human beings should bow before the idols of gold and silver. Is'nt beauty enough? Will not truth suffice?

Roderic—That's above my liousy head, master. I am a plain man. I know that truth is truth when you get your two meals properly. When you starve truth takes wings and flies heavenward. But worry not, master! Hav'nt you heard boys singing:

This is famous London town
Town of Scandal and renown
Listen all but do not trust
Lest your conscience may go rust.

Life's sweet and sour cannot be separated. No rose without a thorn, says the wise man. You have had the thorn prick, master; the rose isn't far off.

(At this Soleno enters the room. A top hat in one hand, a long cane in the other. Draws a chair and sits beside Ferdinand. Without a word Ferdinand holds out that newspaper to him. He takes it and opens).

Soleno-Anything new, Ferdil

Ferdinand—Old wine in new bottles! Society's parasites playing the harlequins to amuse their godess. A godess with elephant's ears and ant's eyes; a godess who can laugh at a murder and weep over life's most triffing theme. Murderers, adulterers, drunkards, gamblers and cutthoats can be her angels if only they can hide their dark doings or if only they can cover them up with silver and gold. This godess sits laughing at her harlequins' feats again. Open page three and read that note on the scoundrel's art. 'Twill amuse you. (Soleno opens and reads slowly)

Nancy tell me what's at the bottom of this affair? They say she was hired into a conspiracy.

Mrs. Samson—How am I to know that? Jack! don't blame the poor girl. She isn't that stuff. She has been with us for the last two years and I know her for a perfect gentlewoman.

Nichol-But she is poor And you know money can buy poor angels even.

Mrs. Samson-You think too low of a woman. Jack.

Nichol—Dash it! You know all and you hide it from me. Nancy! (he draws near and puts his right arm round her) mine own Nancy! Can you grow so indifferent to me? I never expected that, darling! (Mrs. Samson smiles and leans her head against his breast).

Mrs. Samson--(Slowly) But, dear Jack, why are you so keen about it. I know it all. But I cannot disclose a woman's secret.

Nichol-Secret or no secret! I want to know the truth (presses her to his bosom).

Mrs. Samson—Oh! It is a sweet mischiel Jack. Miss Button was bribed by some one. Your scoundrel is innocent. It was all a conspriacy. She is poor; she did at for money's cake. (She looks sheepishly into his eyes and smiles).

Nichol-But who bribed her? That's what I want to know (She draws away).

Mrs. Samson—That I can't tell. You wanted the truth, you have it. The rest is beside the point.

Nichol—It is helf the truth. I must have the whole of it. (He leans against the farther arm of the sofa and looks at her sadly). Well! Nancy you keep secrets now....very well! treat me as you like (at this Mrs. Samson draws near and places her head on his bossom).

Mrs. Samson—No! My own Jack! Don't be annoyed! Shall I keep secrets from you whom I have given my all.... Jacobs and his circle bribed Joan!

Nichol—Jacobs! Jacobs! (at this Miss Burton enters. She has a bewildered look).

Miss Burton—Well! Did he recily say—"This innocent face to have so vicious a mind. It's impossible."—Whose portrait was it? Oh! tell me, tell me whose picture could it he!

(Mrs. Samson jumps up and catching hold of Miss Burton's arm leads her out of the room. At the door the looks back and winks at Nichol who stands up and goes out saying—"We have to bow to Jone's poetry, after all! How joyfully will be receive this news!"

talks to so often. Mental derangement, perhaps. Poor soul! he has been awfully maltreated. (Looks at Miss Burton who grows pale).

Mrs. Samson—Maltreated ! How do you say that? I think he hasn't yet been served well. The Secretary has saved him, else society must have torn him to pieces.

Nichol—That's unjust ! If he is really affected in the brain it is horrible. Society has its moods that come and go. It will change its mind about him, though, I am afraid, too late. Falsehood cannot live long; nor puritanical sense go on for ever. (Miss Burton looks worried).

Mrs. Samson—You seem to be so very much prophetic to-day. Society's judgment cannot be questioned! When it rises to strike there's nothing to check it. Your artist is a scoundrel. He must be crushed under heel. That's society's decision and it will stick to it. Men usually be-little the crimes of their own sex and thus weaken the strong hand of retribution. Art is more the woman's domain; she cannot tolerate a black sheep there.

Nichol—Excuse me I Woman is the more volatile. Her sphere seldom retains the same colour for long. She builds one moment and destroys another. That is so because she is never sure of herself. The beauty in her strives to express itself but her creative instinct is too weak to meet that demand. In woman's domain a scoundrel to-day can be an angel to-morrow.

Mrs. Samson—That's looking amiss! Woman doesn't condemn unheard, for she is not very sensitive of that so-called self-respect of which man brags so often. She strikes when nothing else avails.

Miss Burton-But is he gone mad? What's his madness like?

Nichol—Soleno, his friend, told me that he is often heard to say—
"That's impossible! I cannot believe it. Such innocent a face to have so vicious a mind..... I can't believe it."

Miss Burton—That's a strange malady. Whose portrait could it ba?

Nichol—I can't say. A woman's, presumably! (At this Miss Burton rises to go—Has puzzled looks and drooping head—Takes a few steps towards the door and looks back—"Mrs. Samson! Should I go?"—again moves to the door; looks back again—"You know it all, madame!—Should I go, then"—Mrs. Samson goes up to her, whispers something and leads her out of the room. She returns after a while and walks up to Nichol who is smiling).

Mrs. Samson—Oh! What a horror! You were driving her mad. Poor girl! she couldn't bear the shock and I fear worse is to come. What a frail creature a woman is! Soul alive, she is a hell of emotions. Soul dead, she can face the very hell. How came you here with that scoundrel in mind, Jack.

Nichol—Be not cruel! The man's no scoundrel. This Miss Burton of yours is a witch. I fear she will drag you to hell some day. Now,

I may not. But the world will not forgive you. The historians of fine arts will condenin Frovinsky and Sons for this base treatment of an helpless artist.

Frovinsky—It is not my fault, young friend! You have ruined yourself through that sad affair with Miss Burton. The society has taken its revenge; it has turned its back upon your art. What am I to do? A plain businessman, I deal in popular pictures. Yours were popular a year ago; now you are condemned. How can I hang them; nobody buys a soundrel's art.

Ferdinand—I am a scoundrel, then....Very well! You can go. Go, sell the angel's art. I am a man; I will paint for men alone. (Frovinsky rises and seeing the other two quiet and still moves out of the door. The two friends keep silent for a while, then Ferdinand gets up and places the portrait on the mantle-piece and is heard to say)—"It's impossible I cannot believe it!...This innocent face to have so vicious a mird!"

Soleno---Alas I you artists have strange notions. (Pats the artist on the shoulder and goes out).

SCENE III

(9 p.m.—a drawing room in a hotel. Miss Burton and Mrs. Samson rectining in a sofa. Miss Burton lighting a cigarette. A knock at the door).

Mrs. Samson—Yes! Come in, please! (The door opens and the big-bellied Mr. Nichol enters. Both the ladies rise—Mrs. Samson extends a hand) Hallo! Mr. Nichol! How do you do? (They shake hands). Here is Miss Buston. You know each other, perhaps. Don't you?

Miss Burton—We do I (all smile). We were together at the spring races. And, then, we have met many a time since. (Nichol smiles at her and nods—all take seats).

Mrs. Samson—Oh! your mention of the spring races has reminded me of old Sir Oliver Dunderhead. Poor soull now he lies well buried. A jolly man he was. He took me round the country-side so often. His chestnut mare was beautiful to ride. Oh! I cannot forget his hospitality.

Miss Burton—I was also introduced to him that spring. That young painter was with me and said "there's Sir Oliver Dunderhead. Would you like to see him? He is a great lover of art." I consented and we paced up to him. He had a very genial smile. None could remain a stranger with him for long.

Mrs. Samson—Oh! yes. But, by the way, where's that young artist these days? Somebody said he was leaving England. Leave he must. He has stayed rather too long! You saw nothing of him again, Joan? (Laughs heartily but the other lady looks abashed).

Miss Burton-No ! God forbid.

Nichol—I met his friend, Soleno, the other day and he told me that the artist was in a very bad way. He has a portrait with him which he

Ferdinand—Let the world do its worst. We are here to reconstruct life after our own hearts' desire. Men cannot ignore us. Our personality may be eclipsed for a day or two; it is bound to impress itself on the face of eternity. For we detach the eternal from the ephemeral and give it the stamp of our mind. Scandalise us as much as the world can, it cannot lessen a jot of our influence.

Soleno—Away with this idealism ! I speak of the present and my gentleman lives in the future. Look at things as they stand. Reconstruct them if you can. Now when you are marked down for a scoundrel, who will care for your art. Have nt you read the spirit of the time in these eight months of ignominy, ridicule and helplessness. If this goes on how are you to live?

Ferdinand—As Byron lived in Italy—as great Goethe lived in Germany. Soll why should we worry about that which God has to look after. If we can do our part well, can He not do His own? I am not at all worried on that account. My dilemma is, how on earth could beauty play so foul a part. (He stands up and faces the portrait on the mantlepiece). Oh! what does it mean? Isn't she beautiful? Who can deny that. Look at her eyes!....eyes (stares) eyes; why they have hateful looks!—No! look at her lips.....(stares) they are twitching, what's that? There's no smile on them. That's terrible (raises his hand for shelter and cries out) O! save me! save me from this demonish figure—Save me! (Soleno who has been looking at all this calmly jumps to his feet).

Soleno—What's that, boy! Are you mad? Look this way (catches him by the shoulder and turns him round and then seeing a strange horror in his face) you silly lad! you will go mad if you look at that picture again. It must be removed from this place. (Goes to the mantle-piece and takes up the picture) O! the horror of it! Miss Burton, most monstrous! Who could paint her so bright, give her such an angelic face? I must smash it into pieces. (Snatches his long cane to strike at it. Ferdinand who has recovered by this time moves forward and catches one end of the big frame).

Ferdinand—Please don't! It is nt her fault. She must have been duped into this conspiracy. Innocent soul she knew nothing of the wound she was inflicting. Money is all—we can buy the rest,

Soleno—(leaving the picture) you artists have strange notions. (enters Roderic)

Roderic-Monsieur Frovinsky has come to see you, master!

Ferdinand—Show him in! (Frovinsky, the picture dealer, comes in and is seated in a chair). I received your foolish note and gave it the treatment it merited. There it lies (pointing to the ground) trampled under feet. You think if you do not advance me money I will starve. I may:

marks. I have left stirring out of door. This wide world's against us. For what you might ask? For silly toinfoolery!

Ferdinand—(nodding his head) I see it all—I see it all every well!
Rod! this world is a hard place. Money is everything. You can buy all else.

Roderit—Hard or soft one has to end one's days. Money can bridle the tongue of these knaves—these tailors and washermen asl. They are vultures without bills. 'Money or no money, that's the question.

Ferdinand—(smiles coolly) Worry not, old man! Let Frovinsky come and you will get a handful. (enters Soleno, a middle-aged man with big moustaches. He has a top hat in one hand, a long cane in the other. Roderic bows to him and goes out. The two friends look at each other coolly and seat themselves in the chairs beside the fire-place.)

Soleno-What's up Ferdi? you look a bit excited.

Ferdinand—Do I? That's only a passing emotion.

Soleno-But what made it pass at all?

Ferdinand.—The same old tale. Our cultured society's tribute to her artist. A sweet reward, Sol !

Soleno-And you are contented with it!

Ferdinand--What else can I do!

Soleno—Nothing better than cleating your position. Have you seen the secretary? What does he think?

Ferdinand—Yes! I have. He had a doubtful look and throughout our interview kept a reserve that was most painful. Had he hinted at the affair I must have told him all, of course, all! For he is the one man I want to satisfy. I should have told him that as an artist I want to experience every phase of existence. I want to live every moment of my life. I wish to know the secrets of a womans' heart, to see how those secrets influence her person when they are revealed. He is himself an artist, Sol! he must have experienced all this. He could realize my position very well. Only an artist can! The rest of the world has different standards. It breaks you up if you don't fit into its scheme of things. But I couldn't say a word. His austerity was not encouraging.

Soleno—You artists have strange notions. A man of fifty, how could he talk to you like boys. You should have sensed the right moment and poured out your heart.

Ferdinand—An artist never imposes himself on others. How could I impose myself on my patron.

Soleno.—Then you will keep tending these artistic scruples and the world will do its worst.

of emotions; a philosopher is an artist—the artist of ideas. A sense of adjustment and propriety is innate in them all.

Nichol—That's all poetry! It will not convince Dan! the philosopher. If you are at all interested in this topic, handle it on the concrete side. I mean, let us try to ascertain the fact about this incident. If it turns out to be false let us how to Mr. Jones's poetry, otherwise Dan's logic wins the field.

Davidson—But how can well Who can trace these dark-corner incidents? And if we could where lies the need for it? The world will care a hang for our discovery. Nothing can change its mind.

Jones—Change or no change! Why worry about that! Pay back this indifferent world in its own coin. But let us sift truth from falsehood. That, too, is a great sport.

Davidson—All right! We will. Mrs. Samson might give some clue. Nicky can easily get that out of her. She is his sweety! ha ha ha (chuckles).

(They rise, Mr. Jones shakes hands with both and leaves the room.)

SCENE II

(A small stuffy room in a third class restaurant. A mattress by the western wall, three ordinary chairs beside the fire-place. A portrait on the mantle-piece. Young Ferdinand, with a set face, pacing to and fro in the room. His hands folded behind; his head drooping. Now and then he looks at the portrait on the mantle-piece, smiles and is heard to say)—"oh! that's impossible! I cannot believe it......This innocent face to have so vicious a mind......! cannot believe it!" (He goes up to the portrait and looks at it keenly—stands aghast! cries out)—Why, the figure changes! How's that? What do these distorted lips mean?—These flashing eyes taking on a hateful look?—These pink checks turning pale? Oh! it blackens! It is growing abominable—nay terrible! (steps a little back and raises his right arm to hide his face)—(enters Roderic, the old servant, with a letter. Ferdinand turns round—Roderic looks at him in wonder).

Roderic-What's the matter, master! Are you ill?

Ferdinand—No! I am all right. That was only a passing emotion. What news do you bring? Is Frovinsky coming?

Roderic—Here's the note that Shylock has sent. (Hands it over. Ferdinand opens to read it—his face is all the time a mirror of his feelings—he throws the letter down, tramples it under his feet and cries in anger).

Ferdinand.—What the hell does it mean? Am I doomed for ever? No, this Jewish dog won't treat me like this any more. I cannot tolerate his remarks.

Roderic—Not his remarks alone! This wide world's against us, master. The tailor, the grocer, the washerman—all, all pass cutting re-

give one instance that would blemish his conduct? Of Mr. Davidson it is all concoction. You know human weaknesses What will rivalry not do? A young artist rising in public esteem so rapidly. So highly spoken of by the Secretary general of the Royal Academy. That was intolerable! Why should the Secretary patronise a foreigner. If it goes on like that, who knows what position this upstart will come to occupy. End it here, they said. Nip him in the bud. And out sprang a surprize. Miss Burton was hired to flay this man alive.

Davidson—Abominable! you cannot say so ! You are condemning Miss Burton, an innocent sou!; may, condemning the whole tribe of London artists. To save a doubtful foreigner you are condemning all the artists at home.

Jones—Not all I condemn only the vicious few. I call them vicious because I feel they have been blinded by envy—the darkest vice! And this Miss Burton! you call her an innocent soul! England cannot be proud of such daughters. They are a regular pest for our society. These silly girls, with painted cheeks,—oh! you don't know them.

(At this Mr. Nichol--a hig-bellical square man with a pipe in his mouth—enters. He has a familiar look about him. Node at Jones, the art critic and takes a chair.)

Davidson—Here Nicky! we were talking of that Miss Burton affair. (looks him in the face) Oh! you seem so hilatious to-day. How's that? But listen! Mr. Jones totally disbelieves that story!

Nichol-Does he? hon! hon! hon! hon! hon! (chuckles).

Davidson—Yes! He thinks it's all a conspiracy; and that Miss Burton has been hired into it.

Nichol—Hired...Hum!...I see! Hired! I had a talk with Mrs. Samson this morning. When I hinted at that black affair she laughed. O! Dan! she laughed most awkwardly. I thought she was laughing at me. I looked around to make sure that there wasn't anything wrong with my dress and all. Seeing that she burst into laughter again. It seemed a significant laughter. Dan!

Jones—There it is I Now guess for yourselves, what could this laughter mean. A sure hint at conspiracy.

Davidson—You think all the world is conspiring against that egg of an artist. That's pure prejudice! An artist is after all a man. He can err, and err abominably too. His senses are much keener than anybody else's. Who knows this keenness of senses may have driven him mad.

Jones—he he he! (cackles). An artist is a man with senses fully alive, I admit. But he has at the same time that golden sense of proportion, that fine touch of the appropriate that he cannot stoop to molestation. Molestation means losing the balance. A true artist cannot. He has always that sanity about him that adjusts his mind even in the most trying moments. A prophet is an artist—the artist of deeds; a poet is an artist—the artist

THE ORIGINAL

(A one-act play)

Ferdinand	. • •		A young Spanish painter.
Soleno	•••		Ferdinand's friend and lover of his art.
Roderic		•••	Ferdinand's faithful old servant.
Davidson } Nichol		•••	Londoners.
Jones			An Art Critic.
Frovinsky		•••	A dealer in Pictures.
Miss Burton		•••	Λ pert girl.
Mrs. Samson	•••	•••	Hotel manager's wife.
London S. E.			1939 ending.

SCENE I

(A room in hotel "Le Grande"—Davidson and Jones sit beside a table opposite each other. A cup half-ful of wine lies on the table, another is in Davidson's hand. Jones is lighting a cigarette).

Davidson-I hate this young artist of yours! (Raises the cup to his lips).

Jones-But how's that? You don't know him even !

Davidson—Don't know him! Why, the whole town is full of this sad tale about him. He has been shamefully exposed. These foreign artists who run away from their homeland and seek shelter in London are all mighty scoundrels. (Raises the cup again to his lips).

Jones—That's cruel! You cannot be so unjust to artists. Please bear in mind that Ferdinand is an artist.

Davidson—Strange logic! You mean an artist should have no scruple. He should outrage society and then shield himself behind art. Art is no sanction for knavery.

Jones—Certainly not! It is a sanction against knavery. An artist's mind is too delicate to allow him to indulge in evil. He might see beauy in evil, as he sees it in all objects of nature, and treasure it in his own art. He immortalizes the beautiful by detaching it from the ugly elements of evil.

Davidson—That's no argument! You seem to believe that he comes in contact with evil and remains uninfluenced. That's impossible! But let us leave ethics aside and talk a little more humanly. How can you explain the conduct of your friend Ferdinand?

Jones—Suffice it to say that it is above board. He has been here for the last four years. We heard nothing ill of him. Did you? Can you

But this does not mean that love will not bring any reward. In fact, love demands nothing and gets everything. Love knows how to give and how to accept with gratitude and pleasure.

This way of love is obviously what the world needs to-day in its family life and in its international relations. But it steers clear of human attainment. We accept it (individually) when we choose to bring our lives into line with the Divine Will. When we begin to practise self-surrender or submission to Divine Will, at that moment, this life of love begins in us

What a man loves determines what he is. Many people think that they love, while they actually love themselves. Each of us can be easily deceived on this point, unless we are really determined to know ourselves. Real love in a man's life leaves no room for jestiousy, or fear; it is patient and kind; it entertains no competitive spirit but is content to make its contribution and finds immense pleasure in doing so. A true lover cannot feel personally hurt; he does not seek for approval. In a word love constitutes an oasis in the dreary desert of life.

What then are we giving ourselves to? Are we existing with no sense of direction and no absorbing life purpose; drifting along with the traditional standards? There is no dignity about a life like this. Animals eat, sleep and work. Man is created for things higher and nobler. Hence we should all endeavour to find a cause big enough to stir us to action and absorb all our resources of love and energy; and to love that cause in such a way as to lose our own identity in it.

M. ASGHAR.

We are all born with a will to power and a will to love. We are impelled by some unseen power within us to dedicate ourselves to those people and causes which we love. These are fundamental tendencies of our nature. They are vitally substantial; and our lives are fashioned by them. If we ignore the tendency to love, we become self-centred, sceptical, unimaginative, critical, dissatisfied and, perhaps, peevish and morose. Some people are afraid of loving because they are not confident about their control of emotions; but love something we must, for if we fail to do so, we begin to love ourselves. But it is the way we love and the direction of our love which determines character.

There are two kinds of love. There is an acquisitive love and a self-sacrificing love, though strictly speaking the former is not love at all. We feel both these reactions of acquisition and self-sacrifice in all situations of love. All normal human beings have an acquisitive side, and a generous side, but usually the acquisitive side is the stronger. In it lies the root cause of domestic quarrels, communal strifes, party hatred, national disintegration and international wars. So the "getting" principle, as it is called, is often the principle of destruction; and the "giving" principle is the principle of freedom and life. These are the two principles of life and we are all practising one or the other of them in our financial affairs, our home life and our sex life.

The character of our love is not governed by outside circumstances or any external agency; it depends on the nature of our inner-self. "Circumstances" and outside factors are purely incidental. If we are inwardly good and true we can trust ourselves in every situation.

Real love then in whatever relationship it may exist, is fundamentally the same. It is an ennobling agent, a purifying factor impelling us to give ourselves to others and to sacrifice our personal ambitions. It lifts us higher and higher and we find ourselves emerging into a fuller and freez life.

"Love ever gives, forgives, outlives, Love ever stands with open hands, And while it lives, it gives; For this is love's prerogative, To give, and give, and give."

Since the chief tendency of love is self-sacrifice, its chief function is to be creative. Its results are never negative. If a relationship exists merely for pleasure or physical gratification, it is not love but plain lust and carnal desire. Indeed one good criterion of the virtue of an action or relationship is whether it contributes towards greater inner harmony and peace and the building up of character. The roots of love are in the depths of human character and man's spirit of self-sacrifice. To love a person is to give oneself over to that person. To love God is to give one's will over to God without reservation. To have love for a cause, is to give oneself to it, be prepared to die for it without expecting a reward.

or sometimes with dim knowledge, in spite of his wishes to the contrary, and that, therefore, being a victim he is much more to be pitied than to be hated.

How many of us have not experienced a conflict between two contending forces, and how often have we not in our lucid intervals, despised ourselves for having submitted to an evil force! Such a conflict, however, need not be taken to mean that its presence proves the presence of a choice between good and evil, and that if after a conflict a person chooses evil, he is accountable for the consequences of his action. My contention is that the so-called choice is only outward, as it has been made in response to latent predisposing tendencies, over which control could not be obtained. This does not mean that a 'misdoer' should be allowed to follow his whims, or that his 'misdoings' should not be controlled, but that, while the avil which impels a person to commit a wrong should be hated, the hatred should not be extended to the victim of the evil-the misdoer. This attitude towards misdoing, I may point out, does not dispense with punishment. Only the nature of the punishment is changed. The punishment is not intended to do harm to the misdoer, and does not spring from a feeling of revenge, but from sympathy for the "misdoer," and is in most cases inflicted in the interest of the man and society. In extreme cases even the killing of a person is justified. provided the motive is pure and is without a tinge of revenge, hatred or ill-will.

As the patient reader will have seen, I do not agree with the sentiments expressed in the introductory paragraph though I can sympathise with the person, who has, in a moment of sinking hope, poured out so much concentrated venom. I hold the view that hatred is an unhealthy attitude of mind, as it undermines the good in us, and brings us nothing but unhappiness. A generous and sympathetic attitude towards all, on the other hand, promotes our spiritual growth and purifies our soul.

S. M. IDRIS.

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Love-the Pivot of Life

People in India generally hesitate to talk about love in public. partly because of a natural reticence inherent in us all on matters of sex and partly because of a good deal of muddled thinking that has been transmitted to us on the subject. The spirit of love manifests itself in many ways, in different relationships of life. There is the love of the child for his mother, and of the parents for the child; the love between friends; the love or devotion for a cause; the love of a youth for a girl, the love of a husband for his wife and so on. Each of these has a different significance and yet all derive their motive force and inspiration from the same spring, which determines the character of our different relationships in life.

causes that shape character, the control over his actions is lost, and he commits a wrong, sometimes despite his convictions to the contrary. The unthinking and the unsympathetic will say: Surely, if a person commits a wrong knowingly he must be held accountable for the consequences for his actions. It is this attitude towards sin or misdoing which is my object to argue against, and my principal argument is that the sinners or "misdoers" are to be treated as moral patients, and are therefore much more to be pitied than condemned. Their "misdoings," in my judgment, should make us solicitous about their moral well-being; for, aren't they suffering from a moral disease, even as we all suffer from diseases of the body? But we do not condemn or hate people for their diseases of the body. Rather, such people excite sympathy and pity, and with exalted natures, even love. I, therefore, cannot understand why a less sympathetic attitude should be adopted towards the morally and spiritually diseased.

It may be contended that by absolving human-beings from the responsibility of their "misdoings" I am preaching a dangerous principle, which is likely to put a premium on wrong-doing. But such a contention will not stand the test of logic; for, just as sympathy for the physically weak does not mean putting a premium on diseases, even so sympathy for the "misdoer" does not mean toleration of the "misdoing." On the contrary, it means our utter dislike for the physical diseases and our determination to eradicate them. I submit, therefore, that our approach to the problem of moral and spiritual diseases should at least be as sympathetic as our approach to that of physical diseases. It is my considered opinion that if the pros and cons of good and evil are clearly before one's mind, and there are no pre-conditioning causes of evil, of which one is either not aware, or over which it is impossible to obtain complete control, the good will be chosen and the evil rejected. What is needed is to find the pre-disposing causes. to subdue, control and ultimately eradicate them. After such remedial measures-of course if they are possible—the possibility of wrong-doing will be removed. But another question that arises here is: Can any one manage to treat a moral and spiritual patient in such a way that the imperceptible evil forces which impel him to commit a wrong are completely controlled, if not entirely eradicated? On this question I have exercised my mind to almost a maddening point, but have not, so far, succeeded to find a clear and unambiguous reply to it. For, the thought has often occurred to me whether or not God intended man to be what he is—an admixture of good and evil, of reason and unreason, and I may go so far as to say sanity and insanity. I wonder whether the ultimate cause of all man's actions is not the Will of God. Let the reader beware-I do not say that all actions, whether good or bad, are God's Will. I only wonder! And who but the unthinking, and the fortunate few who can accept everything without questioning, can escape from such wondering!

It may be asked, as to how I connect the theme of the opening paragraph, with the arguments set forth in the succeeding paragraphs. The connection, I trust, is sufficiently obvious, if the reader remembers, the main argument of the article, viz., that a sinner is the unwilling agent of forces over which he has no control; that he commits wrong either unknowingly;

a diseased mind can never be at peace. As a disease of the mind, hatred is destructive of all that is good in us; and on the other hand it neither reforms, nor, in most cases, harms the person hated. The person who hates, thus, suffers a double loss: he loses the person hated and what is worse, corrupts his own soul. That is why lqbal says:—

To my mind hatred and revengefulness are the result of unreason. When a person hates and is in a revengetul mood, his lational faculty is either suspended, or is not given a tree scope to exert uself. Hatred, if it lasts for long, may mar the rational faculty permanently. In therefore, hatted becomes a more or less permanent trait of man's nature, it may subdue reason more or less permanently; and since without reason actions cannot be properly controlled, haired may lead to dangerous consequences and may reduce a man to the level of beasts. The person hating will thus suffer and lose much more than the person hated. Therefore, even from the seinsh point of view, it is more in one's interest not to hate than Again, we have all tasted the bitterness of haired; but how many of us have enjoyed the bijsstumess or torgiveness? We have tried hatred too long, and after a painful experience, have come to the conclusion that it is not a satisfactory reaction towards other peoples' misdoings.' Let us now experiment with forgiveness; may be it is the panacea for all our suffering I

True, it does happen very often that our new-budding hopes are crushed by the misdoing of others, but the reaction need not be hatred. May be that the person, whom we, in blind tury, begin to hate, is actually deserving of our sympathy and even pity. Unless we know for certain that the misdoer is entirely responsible for the misdoing, we should not pass a judgment against him. After all there was and is much in Christ's saying Judge not that I'e may not be judged. Unfortunately we judge people with undue haste, and that too by the standard that we have set for them. If they do not came up to that standard, we begin to hate them and pass on them a judgment which is a reflection of our own subjective condition and is in utter disregard of the subjective condition of the persons judged. Such a judgment, ignoring as it does the mental make-up of the "misdoers" is manifestly unjust.

Another point to be considered in this connection is: Does a wrong-doing or a sin issue from a person summerself, as a result of psychological, physiological and other causes which the sinner or the wrong-doer cannot control, or is it a deliberate and calculated process over which he has a complete control, and for which he may be held directly responsible? Now, my position in this respect is that a sin or a wrong is committed involuntarily; that it is the result of forces over which the wrong doer has no control, even if the knowledge of the sinfulness of the act or thought is there. What does this view of sin or wrong lead us to? To this: if a person sins, or is guilty of a great or petty misdoing, he is an instrument, a victim, I may say—of forces, of the presence of which he may or may not be conscious, and he sins as naturally as the rain comes down from above or as water finds its own level. Either the sinner knows not what he does, or due to he innate forces, issuing from hereditary, environmental and other

manner than the Great Poet-Philosopher of the East. He says:

زنده ای مشتاق شوخلان شو درشکن آن داکنیک زکا د از نمیز و دوگری ام بیار جدو آزادر ۱۶ بیرگران ۱ زسین اندرجان دیگران براد اور ۱ نوت خلیق نیبت بیش ایجز کا فروزندی بیت مروحی ترنده چوششیر باش خودجان خوش را نقد بر باش

May we live upto it and may our youth succeed in the sacred task lying ahead of them. Ameen!

THE WHY

OF

"Thou shalt not hate"

"And therefore," he went on, "therefore, Sir, beware of your own actions, and of your children. If by any folly or baseness, such as I have seen in every human-being whom I ever met as yet upon this accursed stage of fools, you shall crush my new-budding hope that there is something some-where which will make me what I know that I ought to be—if you shall crush that, I say, by any misdoing of yours you had better have been the murderer of my first-born; with such a hate—a hate which Jews alone can feel—will I hate you and yours."

When I was asked by the Editor of the "Khyber" to write an article for the Magazine, I experienced the usual difficulty of finding a suitable theme. Had I not come across the paragraph, which serves as an introduction to, and also as the reader will see, a text for this article, I would, I am afraid, have failed to comply with the Editor's wishes.

I must confess I have not chosen a suitable theme for a College Magazine. My only justification for choosing such a controversial and "unromantic" subject is that it may give expression to the unspoken thoughts of not a few of the readers. How many of the readers, I wonder, must have felt the agony of soul which finds expression in the words quoted above, as a result of "any misdoing" of their friends and near and dear ones! How many of us have had our "new-budding hopes" crushed, and how many of us have had our "honey" turned to "vinegar". But the question is: need the crushing of our hopes, by the "misdoing" of those whom we trust, on whom we rely, and whom we revere, make us hate them when we see them in their true colours? Is hatred or revenge a moral and healthy attitude of mind? Should hatred and, its off-spring, revenge be the reaction to the "misdoing" of friends or even of foes? I beg the reader to search his heart and find out if hatred, as a reaction to "misdoing" of others has ever given him a moment's peace. Hatred, he will discover, is incompatible with a peaceful mind, because it is a disease of the mind, and

fits of eudcation at the hands of Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian teachers alike, it passes my comprchension why in after life, when judgment becomes more mature and intellectual development greater, they should be the victims of baneful communalism. An educated young man's service should be a service of love, forbearance and toleration, and his politics of a healthy and constructive nature.

S. Abdur Rabb "Nishtar" B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Advocate, Peshawar.

You have asked me to give you a message for your magazine meant for the youth of our country. I cannot do better than draw their attention to their duty, a duty which the old generation is incapable of performing. I mean the creation of a new world order. Now-a-days we find an incessant demand for it in the East as well as in the West. Every one feels that the present structure of our society requires complete overhauling. The answer to this question can be given by the youth and the youth only. But such a tremendous task requires a strong character based on the golden principle of "Fear of God and fearlessness of every thing elae.

If once we begin to act upon this principle I am absolutely sure that success will be at our door? The unfortunate thing is that for generations we have been acting to the contrary. We are afraid of every thing else but This is the source of all the evils and weaknesses of our society. The

is responsible for the fact that we are unable to face any aggression. We are carried away by every gust like straw, and like a reed we are tossed hither and thither by every breeze. Let us change our mental outlook because without it we cannot improve our destiny.

misuse of the saying

ان ورته الله والتوريق الخيرواما بالفرهد والتر

3

رمز آامیکے بحریفے مضمراست تواگر دیکرشدی اور نگر است شبنی افتندگی تقدیر تشت تدری یا بندگی تقدیر تشت

We can never improve the present state of affairs if we slavishly adapt ourselves to the status quo. The crying need of the day is that if we feel that the present system of human society is wrong, we should change it and fight against it.

زمانه بالونسيار د ترباز باندستيسر

This is the line of action chalked out by the late Sir Iqbal for our youth. No poet has described our purpose of life in a more beautiful

Diwan Bhanju Ram Gandhi, B.A., LL.B., M. L. A., ex-Finance Minister, N.-W. F. P. Government.

India's need of the hour is to get her right to equality and independence recognised. We while having faith in the destiny of the mother-land, should strive to that end with the sword of 'non-violence' in one hand, and the bludgeon of 'truth' in the other. It is an uphill task and our youths alone are capable of doing it, because the fruit-bearing tree of liberty needs, besides ceaseless care at the hands of the elders, the sweat and labour of the youth to grow to its fullest height. To my young friends, I have to say only this much that they should prepare themselves for carrying the torch, the strength to bear which would very soon be found wanting in the old.

R. B. Mehr Chand Khanna, M. L. A., Peshawar.

I quite realise that I am writing on a subject to-day which is both important and engrossing. It is a subject on which eminent scholars have written volumes. I know my shortcomings but I do not wish to shirk my duty.

The growth of education in India, and for the matter of that in the N.-W. F. P., has been fairly rapid. In spite of that, we find, that unemployment and discontentment are on the increase. Real education should tend towards the economic betterment of the country and its advancement on sound, healthy, and progressive lines. India's youth should be the envy of foreign countries. Such unfortunately is not the case. It is our duty to explore the causes and find a remedy.

The first and the foremost cause that suggests to me is that the students do not carefully plan their future. The rault may not be entirely theirs. Their parents share a greater responsibility in that direction but the fact remains. The mere passing of an exam, or the securing of a Degree does not lead us anywhere. It results more in stagnation and deterioration. The needs increase without bringing in a corresponding return. The modern youth, it is but essential, should divert his energies more in the direction of technical education—Industry and Agriculture—than of mere Arts. He should carefully choose a career and explore new fields so that the country may shake off the shackles of industrial slavery.

The modern youth has given a fair account of himself in the past, but with the changing times, the country rightly expects far more in the direction of physical, moral and spiritual training, all of which—including of course, the intellectual side—should form the very basis of University Education.

Another important factor may be the narrow or restricted outlook on the part of the modern youth. Being in most cases, brought up in a denominational institution, his angle of vision has perforce become biassed or partial. He easily forgets that he is an Indian, owes a sacred duty to the motherland, and that the rise or fall of communities are inter-dependent and inter-connected. To think in terms of "A Community" or "B Sect" is sowing the seeds of bickering and discord. When in schools and colleges, they can live, play, and discuss together, when they can receive the bene-

be in the vanguard of any movement meant for their moral and material advancement, and shall not lag behind others whenever the time for sacrifice and service comes. They should not, therefore, look upon their education as a means for finding lucrative careers, but for becoming True National Servants, after completing their studies. They should not disdain to work amongst the dumb masses, but should consider it their duty to spend their time and money on their uplift. Their education should equip them not for obtaining fat-salatied jobs, but for true service of the people, who have subscribed to the exchequer of the government for their education. Hitherto the part played by the young educated men, in the national struggle has not been one of which one can feel proud. It is their duty to promote inter-communal and inter-provincial harmony, and establish cordial and happy relations between different sections of the Indian people.

My next request to them is to drastically reduce their own needs and cost of living. The sooner they give up the blind imitation of Western ways of life, the better for our poor masses. They should habitually use hand spun and hand-woven Khaddar (Khamta) produced in their own homes, or villages or in their own province. In no case should they use foreign articles, if possible.

In the end I would request them to develop their character and observe the principles of truth and non-violence in their thoughts, words, and deeds.

Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan Barrister at-Law, M.L.A. (Central).

Here are a few words to the youth of the North West Frontier Province. These words are from one who dearly loves the Province, and its young men in whom all our future hopes are centred. These words come straight from my heart and I have not the least doubt they will find their way to the hearts of our young men.

You are acquiting knowledge in that beautiful seat of learning, the Dar-ul-Ulum-i-Islamia-i-Sarhad. But the development of your character must go hand in hand with the acquisition of knowledge. Character is the thing that matters in this world. It is character which marks off individuals and nations. Of what earthly use is knowledge if real requisites of life, namely, courage, integrity, bravery, truthfulness, loyalty to God and men, and patriotism are lacking.

You have in your persons all these qualities which your country needs. Your ancestors have played a great part in the history of India. I believe, that you are destined to play an even greater part, if you will be only true to the traditions of the great Pathan race.

Learn to stand against all manner of oppression. Be proud of your province and your country. Your country is still far from being free. Work for its emancipation, and its greater glory, whenever you enter life. For no man has any right to call himsel: a man unless he is free. There is also the black spectre of poverty stalking in this fair land of ours. Fight it, overcome it and master it by banishing poverty from the land. This is all I can say. This is all I need say just now. May God bless you all !

vice which he shall, by acting up to this ideal, be doing not only to himself, but to the country and the nation at large. This is an ideal which is not at all a new one. It is as old as the world itself, but a wrong and perverse conception of civilisation has led the modern youth to forsake this ideal, and, in the words of Wordsworth, try "to look like a running brook," or else think himself lost.

"Everybody for himself, and none for others" is becoming the governing spirit of the age, and the grand ideal—"the way of sacrifice is the way of light"—is losing ground. If there he any young man or woman who cherishes an idea to serve the country and the nation, he or she should try to revert to the last-mentioned motto, and make it the guiding principle of his or her life. Such nations as are dominating the world are accused of heing actuated by selfish motives, but ultimately if they or any other nation want to work for the greatest good of the greatest number, then they shall have no choice except to adopt the ideal of sacrifice as the first principle of their lives. Let the Indian youth look not only to the West for guidance, but also keep in view the traditions which he has inherited from the past, not the immediate past, but the past when, in the real sense of the term, light came from the East.

These two ideals cannot be achieved, or, even if achieved, are not calculated to make the lives of the modern youth successful unless the youth persuades himself to take pleasure in service—attempt to regenerate those who have gone down or are going down in the scale of humanity on account of economic or moral degradation. The time and energy spent in social service is the best investment which the modern youth can make in the cause of the advancement of the country and the nation.

I cannot conclude this message without reminding the modern youth of what Longfellow has said:---

"Art is long and time is fleeting."

Nothing really useful or durable can be achieved unless one learns the lesson of taking the time by the forelock, and keeps before his mind's eye the simple saying that "every day is a little life, and all life is but a day repeated."

Let the modern youth try to keep always in view the four points mentioned above, and then not only their success in life is assured, but the salvation of the country and the nation will also be near at hand.

Kazi Ataullah Khan, B.A., LL.B., M. L. A., ex-Education Minister, N.-W. F. P. Government.

The educated young men of this Province should constantly bear in mind the fact that their education, culture, development of mind, and brain are not the result of individual efforts on the part of either their parents, or a few public men, but that the humblest farmer and the poorest labourer has contributed his mite to the reaving up of these magnificent and costly buildings of the many institutions in which they have acquired their education. The unfortunate masses of this Province who are steeped in ignorance and superstition therefore expect that they (the educated youth) shall

personal attribute, which we call character. It may lead to financial gains, economic advantages, and social privileges. But these are merely the accidental and non-essential consequences of education.

Some of you will become the country's future leaders. How are you preparing yourselves for your great tasks? You certainly have many advantages in those sylvan surroundings. The "unfolding" of the mind should not be difficult aimid what Plato calls "fair sights and sounds." The future is for you. "Caesar," said Pascul, "was too old to amuse himself with conquering the world. That amusement was right for Augustus or Alexander; they were young men whom it is difficult to stop." But as a great English poet has reminded us, there are conquests to be made and victories to be gained in other fields than war.

The future is dark and no our can foresee what the world has in store for us. But one thing is certain. It will be a harsher and more difficult world, bristling with intricate problems in the realms of government, politics, and economics. It will demand informed and disciplined intelligence; it will demand character and courage; it will above all demand a spirit of toleration, a sense of proportion, and an imagination alive to complex human issues. We shall require then of education, man of wide and liberal sympathies.

Some of you will recollect those Gilbertian lines sung by Giuseppe:-

Of the troubles of a King; Yet the duties are delightful and the privileges great."

But privileges carry responsibilities with them. Just as Giuseppe thought that a man who held the magnificent position of a king should do something to justify it, so you, with all the advantages and privileges education will bestow upon you, should learn to shoulder your responsibilities with courage, and in a spirit of toleration, your body and mind well disciplined.

Khan Fazl Muhammad Khan, M.A. (Oxon), Commissioner of Education, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government.

If our youth want a bright future for their country and for themselves, they must learn the lesson of due consideration for and sincere co-operation with others, and in working for the common good they must throw their self in the background.

The Hon'ble Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan, B.A. LL.B., Speaker, N.-W. F. Province Legislative Assembly, Peshawar.

I desire to convey to the modern youth of the N.-W. F. Province something which is quite simple, and not in any way the outcome of any research in the field of politics, or anything like that. The modern youth is in the grip of an artificial mode of life, and if he can extricate himself from it, and has before him the ideal of 'plain living and high thinking' he shall no doubt make sacrifice of his notions as regards dignity and convenience, but will, on othe other hand, be amply rewarded by the substantial ser-

thing. Be honest to yourself and to others and consider whether what you speak or what you do is really the thing you should speak or do according to your conscience and your religion. Much of the bickering and unhappiness will disappear if we were to dispassionately judge matters and have the courage of calling a spade a spade.

Next I would advise you not to accept any 'creed', whether political or non-political, while you are a student. The life of a student in a school or college is dedicated to study. You know that the word student is derived from study. You have, therefore, to study everything. It is the duty of the College staff and the College Management to bring before you whatever you are going to meet in your future lite and give you an experience of those things in an experimental form. This does not mean that you should necessarily agree with or adopt whatever is spoken to you or brought before you. You should reserve the adoption of particular course of life to the period when you shall be entering life and when you shall have to bear the consequences of what you are doing.

Lastly, you should remember the one great historical fact which no one in the world can question. It is that the Holy Quran brought to the world a system of life a discipline, and a polity which was unprecedented in the history of man. This book came through an illiterate but highest placed human being in the world (peace be on him). It galvanised at least one hemisphere; for it spread the Islamic civilisation from Gibralter to Pekin. You know more about it than I do because I am sure many of you have read the history of Islam. Now is this not enough justification for my requesting you to get a copy of the Holy Quran and to read it from one end to the other with meanings and to understand its principles thoroughly? With it you might read the life of the Holy Propher (be peace upon him) who was chosen by God to be the vehicle of this great book. You would then be able to gauge the essentials of Islam. I wish I could convince you that it is mainly due to the absence of your devotion and my devotion to the Holy Ouran that we are nowadays lost. Once the sense of toleration, strict unity and rigorous discipline is created in us and the urge to spread civilisation and humane activities appears, we will feel happy for ever.

W. R. Owain Jones Esq., Member, the Punjab and N.-W. F. Province Joint Public Service Commission, Lahore.

My old friend, your editor, has asked me to give you my views on the duties and responsibilities of modern youth. I gladly accede to his request, but at the same time, I feel it a presumption on my part to mount the rostrum. For it is not so long ago that I considered myself one of you. It is said, however, that wisdom grows with age and I consequently feel less diffident than I would have done a few years ago to undertake this responsible task.

Education is something more than the accumulation of knowledge. It has been variously defined, but I think we are all agreed that it should prepare one to take his place usefully in human society. It should consist in training the mind to think critically and in developing that undefinable

MESSAGES

TO

The Frontier Youth.

[Instead of letting the "lives of great men" of a past generation remind us of how "we can make our lives aubline", we have succeeded in persuading some of the great men of today to give us the benefit of their vast knowledge and mature experience in their own words. We are deeply indebted to them for their kind response to our appeal. Our readers will, we are sure, gladly welcome the views of their "ciders" and like to know what expectations are being entertained of the Frontier youth of to-day.]

Khan Bahadur Haji Saadullah Khan, M.L.A., Honorary Secretary, Islamia College, Peshawar.

Young sons of the Frontier. The world is passing through critical times. Old systems of thought are crumbling down. New ideals of conduct are being set up. Peoples and countries are being subjugated and exploited. Maps are being recast. The fate of nations is hanging in the balance. Life and property is in danger. There is gloom and confusion on all sides.

The only haven of safety in the stormy ocean of modern life is the fold of Islam. The only ray of hope in this world of darkness is the sacred light of the religion of peace. Turn, therefore, to the faith which taught the world the lesson of liberty, equality and fraternity. Seek refuge in the lap of the creed that has given mankind the message of broadminded toleration.

Make the best use of your opportunities at the college and get ready for the struggle of life that awaits you outside. Take the hall-mark of the Darul-ulum training with you, and demonstrate to the world your capacity to think of service before self. You owe a multiple duty to your God, your country and your nation. Fulfil it to the best of your ability.

The name and honour of the great institution to which you belong is in your hands. Prove by your word and deed that you are worthy and loyal sons of your alma mater.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Kazi Mir Ahmad, Judge, Court of Judicial Commissioners, N.-W. F. Province.

The one thing which you should avoid is to be carried away by sentiment and to lose the faculty of applying reason to your activities whether they be inside the college or outside it. The world is too much fascinated by the glamour of sentimental speeches and emotional appeals nowadays and therein lies the trap. Everyday we notice that the masses are applying less and less legic to what they think and what they do. I would ask you to think twice before you do any act or speak any-

All the solutions suggested above, well-advised as they are, could be useful and effective only if we turned our backs on materialistic and utilitarian view of things and let more and more of our upper mind to control and sway us. No political, social or economic organisation can stand or last unless some noble ideals are at its back. If any thing can save what remains of the western civilisation, the force of ideals can.

But the term "ideal" must be qualified, and in two ways. Firstly, ideals should be noble and based on religion. Fittler also has his ideals, and very lotty ones. He wants to recombine the German nation and create a Greater Germany even it at the cost of other smaller nations. But is this a noble ideal, that is, noble as looked at from the point of view or religion and humanity. Certainly not, Religion would never allow auseless cruelty, and selfish disregard, of others. Therefore for ideals to be engrafted on religion is a most important consideration. Once they are divorced from morals and the religious code, hey are of no value, and may even prove harmful. Secondly an ideal should not remain merely an ideal. It must be translated into practice. Theories are no doubt good but only when they provide a substantial foundation for the erection of an edifice.

It may be contended that though it may be very well to sermonise thus, yet regarded from a practical point of view, this idealism and lotty Utopianism is but hollow words. How can nations, as wholes, listen to it and reform, since it is nations and not individuals who go to war. Our message is to the individual and not any farther. After all what is a nationa group of individuals. It is their likes and dislikes that constitute her code of manners and morals, and it is their ideals which are her ideals. Indeed to talk to a nation or people at large is more often than not useless. It is impossible to disturb the surrace of the sea by throwing a stone into it—the effort is not commensurate with the aim. And that is why the reformers who begin largely end narrowly. However, it may be possible easily to excite and awaken one individual and then another it only their hearts are Otten an individual says to himself, What if I still alive within them. do not join in this; after all what one in a world of so many matters?' I his is a very false notion. It is the duty of every man to join in the good cause, to cherish noble ideals, to practise them. Even if the world be no better by his co-operation, he will have a moral and spiritual satisfaction tor himself.

It is neither possible nor necessary to detail out the nature of ideals here. Every religious man and woman knows them too well. All the true religions of the world uphold and press repeatedly some noble truths and ideas. These we are to pick up and hold dear and practise. If you promise with yourselves before God to-day that you shall do so, and as far as possible, request others to do the same, be assured that the end of the world's miseries and the cure of the disease of modern times is not far-off. And soon, full soon, the Golden Age will dawn.

when Hitlers, Mussolinis and Stalins are ranging abroad. Some lethargic and phlegmatic politicians think that the best policy under the circumstances is laissez faire. This is the attitude of the spent-up old man. How can the world afford the status quo to remain when there are wars and germs of more wars already in view. Considering the hopelessness of the situation and the inefficacy of all other remedies, some people are glad to propose war as the ultimate solution of the miseries of modern world. This is a proposal cynical enough, and except for obvious economic reasons it has no justification. War cannot lead to peace though many have been deluded into this belief. The history of previous wars and especially of the Great War which was said to be a 'war to end war' would disillusion all out of this belief. Wars lead only to destruction, and revenge. Did not Milton say:

"What can war but endless war still breed?"

After surveying thus the possible roots and remedies of war—none of which, we have seen, is really the whole root or remedy by striking at which we may solve the whole problem, one is left puzzled and dismayed. What, if not these, is the cause of the evil and its cure? Can we ever hope to find it?

Yes, we can. And if we have not found it so far, it is because we have been looking for it without, and not within. We paid attention to the surface, the outside of man, his society and world and forgot to peer mio his inside where the secret, the disease lay. The cause of all these wars hes not only in the increased armament, or intensified rationalism and the like, but mainly and mostly in the perverted and misguided mind of the people fighting—the wrong convictions and the undesirable beliefs. man in battle has been told that he and his country are being, idegitimately and wilfully, denied their rights or attacked, and it is his duty to respond to the nation's call. And so he does, himly convinced of the justice of his cause. Were it not for this belief, would men march off so willingly and gladly to the war front. Now both parties are always convinced of their Naturally one of them must be in the wrong. It is seldom, as in 'Antigone,' that both are in the right. It is our duly, the duty of the world to awaken the wrong party to its error. 'I o end war and secure peace, destruction of men is neither good nor easy way, as is the destruction of their mentality. War is the domain of moral force, as I och said and though materials and arms do count, morate and the bettef in the justice of one's cause are far more important.

To awaken fighting men, in their excitement and anger, to such considerations is no child s play. It achieve this end a background will have to be prepared. The world and men have tallen into the pit of materialism—all their words and actions are guided sheerly by considerations of material profit and loss, here on this mortal earth. They have no tarther view left now. Spirituality, ideals, morals, the next world, have, it seems, become things of the past, or at least, articles conveniently placed aside on shelves just for ornamentation's sake. This quest for material advantages must stop somewhere—it must not colour and command all our dealings and ideas. God and religious thought must have a portion, and considering the corrupting influences of the time, a very large portion, of our minds.

When one views this deplorable state of affairs, the inconsistencies, the conflicting statements, speech counter speech, flarings and glarings of statesmen, and the final outcome WAR, one can only close one's eyes in dismay. Is there any hope, any salvation for mankind? So dark and disconcerting is the present picture that one cannot but wonder what kind of life, if any, is ahead!

This demoralisation and degeneration of the world has provided food for serious thought to not a few. All who can feel and think have tried to discover the cause of, and find a remedy for, the world's maiady. Many believe with Hitler and the Germans that the root of the present war lay in the ignoble treaty of Versailles and this is largely true since the selfish, revengerul and cruel terms of that I reaty could only, far from contributing towards a permanent peace, originate and develop a reaction and give birth to a Hitter. But was this the only cause? If so, why all wars before the Great War? Why the Italo-Abyssinian war, why the Spanish war, why the Some hold that the progress of modern science, which has led to the discovery of newer and more destructive methods and wearpens of annihilation is mainly responsible for war. This view, too, is partially justified since science has facilitated the production of increased and improved armaments which the nations having stored in immense quantilies, want now to utilize. But we might ask, why the nations took to employing science thus destructively instead of constructively? Some others are again of the belief that the growth of modern nationalism is the germ of all And indeed this narrow nationalism does lead to a selfishness, pride. desire for self-sufficiency and power and finally, conflict. But what has given nationalism an incentive and why has inter-nationalism failed? The answer to all these questions is one and we shall presently come to it.

The remedies suggested for the present disease of the world are, as an old adage says, as many as there are human tongues. There is, we shall admit, a grain of truth in all; but no more. None can claim to solve wholly and entirely the problem. The principal of collective security and co-operation between various peoples of the world was one of the earliest solutions and thus the League of Nations came into being. But its twenty years of existence are enough to show what a useless and impotent body it has been Similarly the much-advocated theories of a World State—a Confederacy of All Nations—, or of a Federation of European powers are bound to fail the test of experience. Expert economists declare that the only cure of diseased humanity now lies in establishing a new social order, namely, the abolition of imperialism and capitalism and the recreation of a reformed society with no class differences. This is all very good but before we can achieve this we are to strike at the roots of capitalism and exploitation, which lie much deeper than the surface of society. A few voices also suggest greater and greater contact between nation and nation and people and people, as this will conduce to a good will and sympathy and understanding amongst them which may reduce the chances of war. Experience, however, disapproves of this solution also. For years we have been holding international Scoutrallies, Olympic contests, academic and scientific conferences, economic and other meetings, yet with what result? Mr. Gandhi also has put forward a solution for the world disease in his characteristic manner. Why not adopt non-violence, he innocently asks. It is a funny enough proposal at a time

the order of the day and there is no breathing-place for the weak. Democracy is going to pieces and despotism and chaos are again rising to the surface. The conditions of the present times remind us only too painfully of ages pre-historic. Can we say that there has been 'progress'?

The present war has affected, as all modern wars must affect, not only the countries and people actually participating in the struggle, but the whole world. In every corner of the world there is audible an echo, however faint, of the clanging arms and shricking shells of Europe. International trade has suffered terribly, a most pathetic depression has set in, prices are soaring up, I ving has become dearer and existence itself has become a veritable curse. Far-flung nations, if not fighting, are under mortal fear of war and are, therefore, squeezing and exhausting themselves to get ready for defence. India also has to bear the brunt of British wartime activity. Real peace is nowhere: in every soul there are misgivings and forebodings that the world is approaching its ultimate doom. Even the quiet homes of learning and instruction have been disturbed, and if nothing more, blackouts, first-aid classes and the like are driving home to the students the uncertainty and nervousness of the times. As yet the Indian student does not view war with any horror; indeed he feels a certain thrill, a dramatic suspense about it. It is because he feels himself like the gods of Olympus, far off from the field of activity. But well may he do to rouse himself now and look the matters into the face. He may not have to me his lofty unconcern when the water would have passed his shoulders!

We had long heard the saying, 'Everything is fair in (love and) war' but if ever this was true literally, it is now. History informs us that in all wars fought till now, whoever the contending parties, some moral code. come principles of fighting, at least, were observed. The antagonists did have a respect for conventions, words of honour, treaties of peace-some scruples indeed. They killed and tried to defeat and crush their opponents but at the same time they did observe some rules of chivalry. Now, in our civilised times, however, all decency, all pretence at morals, all scruples have The international law is conveniently forgotten. Treaties are but scraps of paper, and, what are words of honour? The fondest doctrines religion, even fundamental beliefs can be sacrificed if expediency and diplomacy so demand. Herr Hitler, the soul of Anti-Commintern Pact can swallow the Pact and glibly greet M. Stalin. In fact nothing is impossible to-day-the greatest evil can be perpetrated, the fiercest enemies can join hands. And the present-day code of morality not only allows this, it also allows any amount of deception, hypocrisy, espionage, black-mailing and trickery. Lying is taught as an art and practised on a large scale; special ministers are appointed to concoct and spread lies under the innocent guise of 'propaganda.' 'Practise first and then preach' is a thing of the past; the present version is 'Preach and practise not.' Shout at the top of your voice that you are the upholder of democracy and the right of self-determination but forget it quietly when it affects yourself. Proclaim to the world that you stand for the liberation of the masses and for no territorial conquest, yet run over your neighbour when it suits you. Say you live for your people and country and would die for their love, and then conveniently exploit them to achieve what selfish and inhuman ends you please, and to attain what false glory you like.





No. 2]

PESHAWAR, APRIL 1940.

Vol. XXV

The World Disease

We are living to-day in a most critical and uncertain period of human history. Daily the dark and dismal headlines of papers force the unhappy reality upon us even if we would try to close our eyes to it. Famines, pestilences, floods, earthquakes—all 'come in battalions' but these fade before the direct of human calamities, WAR, and its train of bloodshed, ruin, exploitation, economic depression, starvation and misery.

In spite of the world's belief in the blessings of peace and in spite of the noble efforts and hopes of the pacifists, war goes on and on; and it not only goes on, but spreads and spreads. Japan was yet ravaging China when Germany overran Poland. England and France stepped in next and now Russia and Finland are also ablaze. Nobody can tell where this ignominious fire will stop, and whether it will stop at all, nor what extinguisher can be efficacious enough to put it down. It seems that it will exhaust itself in due time and then and only then end. But can we safely await that time? "Civilized" Europe has gone mad; can we see its madness through? All around us is gloom and horror, and the rage and rapacity of 'advanced' nations only fills us with an intense sense of shame and helplessness.

Daily, hourly, we hear of losses,—of men, of material—in air, on land, at sea and under water and considering their enormity we wonder if the world can supply, human and non-human matter at such rapid rate, for any length of time, to be reduced to nothingness. Men destroy men and money destroys money: that is the philosophy of war. A shot from a submarine worth pounds in thousands wrecks a ship worth pounds in millions. And thus the progress of science and civilisation and the process of reconstruction manifests itself. Is the clock going forward? Man is the noblest creation, we were told: he could excel other creatures in anything; he is now excelling the wolf in eating up his own kind. The lust for power and the passion for possession are uppermost as in primitive times. Might is again

ISLAMIA COLLEGE, PESHAWAR



Contents

		Page
	i. THE WORLD'S DISEASE	1
	2. MESSAGES TO FRONTIER	
	YOUTH	6
	3. THE WHY OF "THOU	
	SHALT NOT HATE" Prof. S. M. IDRIS	13
	3. THE WHY OF "THOU SHALT NOT HATE" - Prof. S. M. IDRIS 4. LOVE—THE PIVOT OF LIFE - M. ASGHAR 5. THE "ORIGINAL" - Prof. M. M. KALEEM	
	LIFE M. ASGHAR	16
	5. THE "ORIGINAL" Prof. M. M. KALEEM	19
	I O. RESTATEMENTS: THEME	
	OR STYLE Dr. IMDAD HUSAIN 7. THEATRICALITIES - GHULAM JILANI ASCHAR	29
	7. THEATRICALITIES - GHULAM JILANI ASGHAR	33
	8. MY SWAN SONG A. RASHID ABRAHAM	36
	9. COLLEGE NOTES	40
	9. COLLEGE NOTES 10. CONVOCATION - Hon'ble K. B. Kazi MIR	40
	ADDRESS AHMAD 11. OSMANIA HOSTEL	40
	11. OSMANIA HOSTEL	52
	12. COLLEGE SOCIETIES	58
	12. COLLEGE SOCIETIES 13. KHYBER UNION 14. WAR & INDUSTRY - ANAND SWARUP	61
	1 14. WAR & INDUSTRY - ANAMO SWARUP	4.1
	15. IN PRAISE OF LIARS M. A. SAMAD	64 44
	16. CHEMISTRY IN EVERY-	00
	DAVIET DADSHOTAMIAI SHARMA	67
	DAY LIFE PARSHOTAM LAL SHARMA 17. MY ROOM A. RAHIM 18. ARE YOU A SPORTSMAN?	69
	18 ARE YOU A SPORTSMAN)	70
	19. SPORTS NOTES	71
	19. SPORTS NOTES "SOJOURNER" 20. H ² .C.S "SOJOURNER" 21. PHOTOGRAPHY Kh. NASEER AHMAD	72
	21. PHOTOGRAPHY Kh. NASEER AHMAD	74
	22. CURSED BE THE SOCIAL	• •
	WANTS THAT SIN	
	AGAINST THE	
	STRENGTH OF YOUTH M. A. H.	77
	23. THROUGH THE	
ĺ	PORTUGUESE INDIA - ABDUR RAHMAN Malik	79
į	24. FROM THE COLLEGE	
	CLOCK TOWER ABEL RASHED ABRAHAM	82
_		
-		

	العاوم إسطامير	
	بردفلبرائم حبيب ايم. ك	بنگران
	این وی میبر	ابلیار ـــــ
اس	مئی . بون سنه ایم	ULFF
نسم في م	صاحب صنمون	نبرتمار مضهون
۲	المفتر بم حبيب - أبم ال	ا خبادرآب
۳	استسانى	٧ إياداقال
7	ا فِي ٱلْمُرْسِيَةُ فَمُرْعَبُ النَّدائِمُ السَّائِمِ السَّالِي اللَّهِ عَلَى السَّ	۳ فکیرا تعبال کامجموعی اثر
4	انفیال	نهم السلطان نيپولی و <i>منت</i> يت
^	اندېرمرنا برياس صاحب ايم-اسيدشني فاصل-	٥ آنا دمالاح
9	وُالْکُوا مِلْ وَحَسِينِ ایم اے اپی ایک وی ۔	٩ مربع كاريدلوسيس
	انوا مرائم- اے نصیر ہی۔ اے سال صنتم- میں میں اور یہ میں کا بیٹ ہ	ے ایموزعشق مدس کلد ع
100	احرا معتری اسے -سال مصلیم- منفتی احدار ملی	۸ (ہم اہمان سے ۔ • اراعات
اما		٠ كوماك
10	فواجرمحریوست سال دوم (زراعت) عبدالسلام سال دوم	۱۱ ایرف پاتش ۱۱ ایرف پاتش
19	ا قبال ا قبال	۱۲ را گین جمال مردی
14	المناب في المناب المامة الم المامة ال	۱۲ (بین جن کان کردی ۱۲ (مینی عرفان
10	صغدی صغار - گیلانی سال دوم	۱۲ ایک فواب ۱۸ ایک فواب
۲.	فلام مصطف صفد-سال جارم	۱۵ لایوزی
77	غلام مصطف صغد-سال چارم عبیدا در کن رسال دوم	J. 14
با -	وز پر ترک ورکس ۱۹ مرکار و ولا بورس مجید اکر اسلامید کالی بنا ورسے شائع ؟	<u>په وفيه العمامي معادت نے ي</u>

جباوراب

تالومیت به گراخ تظریمی گرا ب رکرانگے دقنوں کے دگوں کی دندگی بنامیت برسکوں اور بہائ ہی - اور گذر مائی الله بندی مائی بندی میں اور بہائ ہی - اور برسکانی میں کوئی خلل واقع ہو۔ دخت کی با بندی مائی بندی میں کوئی خلل واقع ہو۔ دخت کی با بندی ان بندی میں کہ دخت ہوئے اور مرسنے دم کسی اموں نے دخت کو نہ جوڑا - آندی ہو مینت ہوئی میں موق اس کی جوائی ہوئی - اور مرسنے دم کسی اموں نے دخت کو بار اس میں ہوئی - اور مرسنے دم کی دنیا اور مربوک کی میں ایک دنیا اور میں دی کا ام سے - بردگوں کو اپنی طرح معلوم تھا کی دنیا اور مربوک کی ایک میں نور برنبات - کر درسنگ کو دی اور میں نور برنبات -

٠٩ ایک مگرتم کریمٹے وہی اپنی تخصیت فائم کرسکتا ہے اور لبقول سکے تفییت ہی ونبا کی بہترین وفی ہے ۔ ونبا کی موجودہ معاطری نزتی کو اگر تنزل نہیں کہا جا سکتا ۔ تو کم اذکم ترقی معکوس فرود کہا جا سکتا ہے ۔ بجب کی بات ہے کہ سوریں ہیلے جو منوقے حدہ اب جیسب ہوگئے اور جو دستار تھیبلت متی ، وہ عرف پگڑی ہی نہیں ، کمیز کمیل کہا سے لگی آمپل منی کے باند کو کیرکوافیٹر کہا جاتا ہے ۔

معارت ادر مدن کے اعتبار سے موہورہ زانے میں افغال وہی ہے ۔ جوگرٹ کی طرح ریگ بدلے جس کا گھرکالیاس کیمادر ہو ۔ کام کا بچہ اور اور نفریج و سیرکا کچھراور ۔ اور جو فتلف معیار کے کوگوں سے فتلف وضع میں کھے ،

مَّنی سے مِرْبِرہ مال سے اکھیں نبد کئے ہوئے مِستقبل سے بے فکر پلے جا سبے ہیں رمنہ انتقاب سے سے انتقاب میں انتقاب

سيايهي تني فايت فخنين

سکون والمبسنان والمبنان المبنان المبن

مجل دنبای مالت کود نجیس ترام دنیای موا ،وراورب بین حصوماً ان مین نایاب بے مانی و میم دنیای ایک در اور این ایک میں میں ایک در اور این ایک میں میں ایک در اور این ایک در اور این ایک در اور این ایک در اور ایک در اور ایک در اور این ایک در اور ایک در اور ایک در اور این ایک در اور ایک در اور ایک در اور این ایک در اور این اور ایک در اور این اور ایک در ایک در اور ایک در ایک در اور ایک در اور ایک در اور ایک در ایک در ایک در ایک در اور ایک در اور ایک در ایک در ایک در اور ایک در ایک در اور ایک در ا

بادافيال

نهيس الفتى كوفى يُرورد صلاتير سعبد أوكيا قافله محروم درانتير بعب حس کی فریا دسے نبندوں میں خلل بڑجائے۔ نہیں ایساکوئی اشفنت نوائیرے بعد نظرآتے میں بدن زندگیوں کے مدفن سمچرہاں کون کرسے حشربیا تیرے بعد فلسفه خاك بسرسي ترسي أته جانبير شاعري بيهمه تن آه وُبكا تبرب بعد مدراعقل وحنول بن وه توازن قائم ملم عمرعتق سے بیگار روائیے بعد غلظى يربوكونى ثوسكنے والا نہ رہا ' مسكھو گئے بولہبی میں علماتیرے بعید ان کے پردوں سے گزری واکس کی نظر مطنی بھرتے ہیں ارباب ریا بترے بعد ہے کوئی مجد کلیسا۔ کوئی وا رفتہ ویر محرم رازحرم مل مذسکا تیرے بعد بيمبى بيمترى نواول كافرس كيب قسبنه رو ربر فرزان أفاير معبد ير معلاقت كاكرشمد الم كريترا بيغام فندب والثرس كجدا وربرها ترس بعد نريوت جيكه دبت تصفاع كاخيال قوم كاقب لأمقصوبانيرك بعد

اسبطتاني

وكرافبال كالمجوعي اثر

عام طوار برسوال کی جاناہے کہ اقبال کی بیم کا دہ کون بہلو ہے میں نے سلمانوں کی دہنیت برسب سے نبادہ انر ڈالا جی
سم تنا ہوں کرن تھران کا جی اس کا جی اب بیم گا دی ، نبال نے بی زیکیں تناوی اور کم فلسفہ سے مرت ایک فلامت کی ہے ۔ اور سال مرک دونین تقبل سے تعلق اعتماد کی دولت سے
بر ہے کران کی تعلیمات سے قرم کو اسلام سے عبت بر کئی سے بر قام عمل کی جی دونین تقبل سے تعلق اعتماد کی دولت سے
بالا ال ہو گئے ہیں اس کے متعلق علام ہے فرم کو دوتی بھیں ہے ، فناکیا ۔ جرتمام عمل کی جی دہ سے بیشت بران ال کرنیل سے در اس کے میزان از سے آخریک غلای کی نیٹر بین میں اور محکومی کی بہن ندالوں کے نعل حود کو دکھیل فرم کو دوکھیل میں اور محکومی کی بہن ندالوں کے نعل حود کو دکھیل میں اور محکومی کی بہن ندالوں کے نعل حود کو دکھیل میں اور محکومی کی بہن ندالوں کے نعل حود کو دکھیل میں اور محکومی کی بہن ندالوں کے نعل حود کو دکھیل جانے ہیں ۔

وتي س

بره بن ازک وقت نفاکه سلام او در سلان کے سامنے بن نبایت ایم موال نے بن کامل اور جن کی تبیرا سلام کی تغدیر کے ہے بد مزدی تی رمندوب قرموں کے لئے فائم اس سے دیادہ تا ذک گری دانش اور انتخان کی بنیں ہوئی ۔ کران کو اپنے غالب ولیند مکساتھ مردندوازی وسسندان اور خبر و تمثیر کے سامند میگ از ام وارزے ملکراس کی اوائی خوو مذرب اور اندیزیب ، معاشرت اور ندون کے دبیع

ميرانول تك بنع جائع.

بي اميرا ظلام على كامرادف بنا مامنا - اتبال ف اس معتون كريد مين يتين ادر اعتما دينس كارب سي الواجي جماموایا ارج زمب کی من گامول می مفیر کس اوز تنازی البقا کی شامراه برون ارائدا مدارد

حب کھرے اس فالف کا فائر ہوگیا قوا قبال تھے بسے اور نہایت یا مردی ورمت کے ماند پورپ کی مثل پرسنی INTELL EC TUALISM إروب الكائي - الرح ممادات للريوس على عنابام م التي ومبيد بندمند لتي دي . مكن أميوس مدی می مادی مبدیرس ائی کے بانی مرسسیدان مال سے دین می مقل بری برمبالغة میزامرارکرے ہوئے ورب کے اتدالی ر مب کواسلام ریمیان کرنے کی کوشش کی - جومعزات مرمید احمد خال کی تصاریت سے واقعت میں وہ جانتے ہیں کوامنوں نے اسلام کوموجودہ سائن کے تنظر اور اسے تطبیق و سے تھے سے معروات بکددی و البام کامن بنیادی منیقتول سے بی انكادكرديا تعا . يه در اصل الكشان من مهد دكلوريك اده برسول كامراً يه فرعنا عس على است تجديد فرمي كاس ينها زيس مامل كيا .

مرسبداندفال کے اس رجان کی سب سے زیادہ محالفت اقبال نے کی جنبول نے غفل او عقلبت کو سراب اور ايمان اورايتان كوميت كادرمرديا بي دوايمان سعب وهفت كانظ مع باربار البيركية كوناب كرف ك المع مديد على المع يورب منتلاً برك ال وغيره سع تقديق لا فين ماكدروى اورد كرمكمات اسلام مع اوالف

لۇك كائىمىزىدى كىندىد مىلىنىداقت كىرىنىمكىن.

مرسبید احمد خال مغربی خیالات سے اس مدج متنافر اور مروب سے کرا منہوں نے انجیل اور فرآن کی باہمی خاطف کی بنیاد پر ندامب کے ہے ایک ایسی Compromise یعنی مصالحت کی کوسٹ منی کی یجوبیتیا اسلام کی صداقت اور اس کے

ستبل بربب برى طرح الزانداز ومكى فى -

المنفد می محملای ، قبال کا برببت برا احسان مے کرامنوں نے اوجو ایان مکسک دل میں اسلام اور فالعی اسلام كى بى مىرومت دىزت كا جزر بداكيا ، ادر جو ما برى در نا اميدى اس باست ين كى املام ائ اسلام يك مقدن مقدن ما الله دور ولسفه جديد كم مقامل بي نبي عقير كيا ، ولون سه بالمل محوج وكئى - اور اس كے وض قلوب اس احماس كے مات اللال مِعَيْمِي رَدُ إن الرمِين عَنْ لَا لَكُهُ الدسلام

ایک مرز ملامدا تبال کے ہاس کے طلب STUDENT COMMUNITY کے نام بنیام لیے کے اے میں نے ا بی منقرا در دبند ما تا توں کے در را ن میں بسی معزت علام کو اتنا غیط و منعب میں نہیں ہایا متنا الر برقع بر- النول نے در کان كا س تواش كا بواب الناظس ديا . كه BUT ISLAM كي اس تواش كا بواب الناظش ديا . كه الله العاظيس ديا . كما الله الناظش الناظش ديا . كما النا

ظاہر ہے کہ سلام کے وجودا دورس کی مداقت ری کھ مقبن اس عوں ۱۹۲۲ سے بیما ہوسکا تھا ، فراس نفقد سے

جىرىسىبدامىدخال خىداكيا-

گذشته مدی کے ایک اور مصلی مذہبی سرمدموم کی طرح علی پرتی کو حدید فکر اسلامی کی بنیا و قرار و مینے کی کوشش کی لیکن اس مسیمی زیادہ انہوں نے بیک کر منجہا و کوعن علی ادر اخلاقی فوعیت بک محدود کیا ہے بیمی ورحیقت بورپ سے مروبيت كاسطا بروتنا ورزمبياكرولانابواملى مودودى فإلمسادى الدسلامين لكماس مباد مالم النانيت

علامداقب کی نے جہا تو کو بچر ورفطرت کا آئم ن تم قرار دیتے ہوئے یعتبات وضع کی کوجب ودکا نات محصف فارنظا کا میں معدوجید، درکش کمنی کا بیٹل میں معدوجید، درکش کمنی کا بیٹل وروجے کو اقوام اپنی زندگی کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے کیوں میں دھیا ۔ جہا داور اور اور اور اور خرائل کو بہت توجہ درامرا دسے میں لا با کا اقدام شرق انھیں کمول کرد کردمیوں دروب من لیں کہ متدن اور فالب بورب قت اور فلہ جامل کرنے کے بارے میں کیا خیالات مکتا ہے۔

تېرونالغى جرا و اورابطال جرا و كوخلات سبسى برزورا د تجاج علامه اقبال نه كرا د جنبون نه نغى جرا وكورميانين ميانين كومترا دون قرار دستة موسك على جرا د كوغلامى او دككوى كالم عنى تامت كيا -

اسلام كاكي مسلم عمتيره سي كرنبوت حمر بوعي ب دالين فيون مؤت كي نسل اوراجا ك الخيرمدي بي قديت ابك ایے محدّد کو پداکرنی سے گی۔ جوزتی پذیرما نٹرت الب فی کے مدید سے مدید مال کو اسلام کے امول کی دولتی میں مل کے گا امداس طالق برمندا كاتفرى دمب سكون وجودك باك موكرتر في اور ارتقا كى منازل مطاكرتا رسيم كا - ميكن التوس سم ككذفته ونير صدورا مي علمائ المائية مي تقل إداور اللاث برتي ك بعض البيع عناصر بديام وكف مين حس كي حصر سے انہول نے اسلام بن اجتها دكا دروازه تقريباً بندكرد بام اس برست بنبس كرودرا عطاط كعلاري البيانفوس كافقدال في ابتراب خده امر موجها منا جناب تجدو اوراج اوى قالميس موجور بول الكن اسسا كارنبي كيا واسكا ، كواس مودس اسلام كوب نقصان بنجائ علام المبالك اس معاطيس علمائ اللهم كى فالعنت كرية بوك اسلام بي اجتباد كي فزورت اوراجميت نهايت دورهار الفاظمين بالنكي- أى طرح البال في عرك أخرى دوري مربي تهذيب ووعليت وطنيت كفلات نهايت بره واجهادكيا ادرمین منال کراموں کومزی زندگی اوروطنیت کے تعلق ان کے لقورات نیاید ان کے داغ ،ووفکر کے آخری خینز ترین شار کھ میں سے سفے من اس موقع بير فها بيت النوس كي ما تدون كرونكا . كرمنددستان كيمين الي عنزات جنس ملان كي زيخرون سعيت ب علامه اقبال كاس البيرة في كوغلط رنگ بي بيش كرنے كى كوست ش كرر سيمين. برگرود ، قبال كى وطينت دلتمنى كومها دابراكوين اوروكر مراوران دطن کی تحکومی کو اور شخکی اجابتاسی ا درای کو دسب جواز باکر فورکو به نریب دے داہے کہ قبال کا نظرید اعتیار مسلم لنظ كلاروا وارسيع مبرس خبال من اس مصافيا وه اقبال البيه عالى فكرشزت وانسكه را مقدكوني الفياني اور وشمى منهي بوكتي كيونك اقبال كم موركيد انتظامتم مردازاً و كامم منى عدادوه منصرت ساسى فلاى كافتن عبد . بكروبنى الدنى ، حاسرتى بكرفكى مبوويت كابى قائل بيس -علاما قبال من دنگ مي وطنيت كيمن لعت بير -اس القلق اس بات سے ب كراسلام ونياس قرميت كا ايسام تيده لايا يمب كى خارومانىت برے درطامرے كرنسل اسانى واكىد بىت ندى برد مصے كے اسسے ديم وبنيا دكوئى وى نبي كئى۔كوفون نس وطن انی سادی دستوں می اوجدوافر میرودورانی انجاد ہیں ۔ ان سے مرا وریاں جماعتیں اور قومی تون مکتی ہیں ۔ لیکن عالمکیہ ان فى افقت الله بن بريكى خون يعلى اوروطن كى بنياويد بى بوتى قوم إره إده بوكرا وركمت كمث رايك نها يت بي مونى كرده الدابك عملى رقبه زمين ك محدود مرسكى ب دين روحانى رشته ما وسيع - اتناها ليكر اورة ما ب قيد ب كرتمام ضائ عالم اور بهنات زمين برميط موسك

ہے۔ اس مے ملاوہ نووصفرت علام نے پیام مشرق کے دیباج میں فرایا ہے کہ ایس کن کم تھ ہوم لیا مول وہ اسلاا ظاتی ہے نکر سباسی ۔ نہی ابیے مالات میں جولوگ اقبال کو دس کی آزا وی کا نمالات تا بت کرنے کے باوج و ابید کو ان کا بیروکا لہ اور خیدائی خیال کرتے ہیں ۔ زیب نفس میں تبلامیں ۔

سلطان مبوكي وصبت سلطان مبوكي وصبت

> برائیمی نمشین بوتو محسل مذکر قبول راحل تجھے عطام و توسات ل ذکر قبول محفل گدازاگری محف ل مذکر قبول جوعقل کا غلام ہو وہ دل مذکر قبول

تورہ نوردِسٹوق ہے منزل نہ کرتبول ائے جوئے آب ابڑھ کے جو دربائے تنڈتبز کھویا نہ جا صنم کدہ کا تناست میں صبح انل یہ مجہ سے کہا جرٹیل نے

باهل دوئی بیندہے قل لانٹریک ہے شرکت میادری وباطسیل ندکر قبول سندرست میں میں میں سند

اقتال

درباے المتی موج ں ماک ولکیں سام کا نیتاہے أزادموا كي جونكول من كذراني بريال حبومتي بي لبرد س کی دوسے تی سے سامل سے جاکراتی ہے كرجية برى بفكرى كى نيندول سيخترا سنيس برمون لفي موتى براوزهست موت الدول كا منظر مذیکای بریقی بی منت موسی سنتی کمینابون فطرت كى رئيستش كنامون أذا وترافي كانامون میں طغیانی بہتنتا ہوں میں ملوخالوں سے ازاموں برادنج ادمنج يبث مرى مت سي شرات من ٔ نامکن ہے اُنٹے بیر ایم بنٹی فرق اک آگ آگ اُک كشنى كوبها وُرخِير مُرضورُ كريم مستنا ما بول سوجا ما مول مرديزميسر يمج كوسيت ككه ماحبت مندينس سرروزنے منظر وں کے آزادی کے گن کا ول کا کے بل س ازادی کے کما اوس کے کھابتر کے " يرلول ك فرمط ك فيرط الإب زواكت كميرك

مشرق کے دیجے سے بدری مبیح مورسے اللہ ورج کی روسلی زمین سیدی میشانی کودوی س عبر کشتی میں شب گزری ہے *و*ر ا*لے میں پیرے کھ*اتی ہے درباكي ارون كے نفے كيد اليے سنندس النے ہيں كياوقت سهانامؤنا بيبيغطرت كينظارول كا میں ایسے بی جاگ اُمٹنا ہوں اٹھ کرانگوائی لیتا ہوں لمرول كم تغير ستامول در بالوكرين بسنامول مين و دفطرت كاحصه مون آنا د موامين ملبت امول منجدها دمبي حبب ابرب كيطوفا كنتى مشكر لينيس بادل بے بجلی تیکے بلغبانی باطوفان آ کے حب باحل محرات من والوام ب موراً المول يلتى ميرى ونياسيمين ونياكا باسب رمنهس حب مكبن وانابه بازوين في كفيته جاور كا دن رات اس میں بینے میں دن رات ای منتس کے بحين من فسانه منتاعفا كس نتون سے ایک جزریف م

اک دوزمری کشی بورسی کیاب دوه کہلائے گئ دنیا کے لئے بری سبتی ایس افسار بن جائے گئ میر میر فرام را آس

بْدِ يْنْظُرْمِ السنْ مْشْرِيبِ كَسُالانْ مْنَامُوهِ بِي بْرِعِي كُنَّ .

ہم تین اعشار بدود پانچ ادرایک عشار به مفرجیم برمریخ کے مرکزی بیڈیوشن سے بول سے میں۔ اب آب ہماری ایفانویس مے روفیسے بنیااوس سے ایک تفریر سنس سے جس ماعنوان ہے زمن اور س کے اعتدے میں نسیسر بنیا توس مامعین ایجه عرصهٔ تماس سلسے کی بل کوی رند رکر دیے ہوئے آپ کے سامنے زمین کے ارتجی او جغافیا کی حالات بان کے بھے میری آج کی تقریب کا موفوع خباک ہے۔ اس وقول کی جمیت آپ کی نظرول میں اور می بڑھ جائے گی جب آپ ہمارے محکمہ دوبین کی پورٹ برغور کریں گئے جو امری سے 19 مرک روز مومول مئی میں آت کو معلوم ہی جو گا کورین کے باخت وال مان مان كرك أسيم خلع حصول وتعتب كالإثواسيم و عنده كلك كين بس كوني كمد بني كهاناسي اوركوتي انقعستان كوني واس اوركوني بندوستان سر مدبندی مفن من مانی ب اور اگاس کے افرات بر غورکیا مائے قرندایت مطراورا حقائد میں مدبندی کی دم سے بسر مكسك بالتندون بي ابك مندر بيدا بوكريا ہے . جيے واحب الوقنى بانت الدم كتے بي بمارے سنے والے اپني اصطلاح ميں اس بعن بنط کوبٹ بیانے کی خود غرصی المجموعی لا نے کہیں گئے۔ ایک ہی قسم کے انسان مایک ہی طرح کی بود باش رکھنے واسے ایک ہی اس بر من بنط کوبٹ بیانے کی خود غرصی المجموعی لا نے کہیں گئے۔ ایک ہی قسم کے انسان مایک ہی طرح کی بود باش رکھنے واسے ایک ہی ة كوفي جرمن بنود ساخة عبزا فيإنى مدو وسے گريا انسان كى نوميت ميں فرق بيدا ہوما تا بنيدا اگر سى كدھ كي گرون ميں متى ككس^ك دالدى كى سب كه وه كھوڑا سب اوركسى كى كرون ميں تك وه معبير سب اس كے كرتے بن ين توكوني زن سي آسكتا - كدها كدها اي روہتا

ہے یہی مثال انسانوں کی ہے۔ زمین کی اریخ میں بیص ایسے و ورآ تے میں کہ جب ان مختلف ملکوں کے باشدوں میں بیٹو و غرمنی کا جنون نہایت خطراک موت اختیار کرلید سے سیات ان یا دری ۔ آلا اور سرمایہ واس جذب کی آگ کو اور مبی بھڑی تے میں اور مختلف ملکوں کے لوگ اپنے اپنے لبارون ادر مجندوں کے گرو جن بورو مواں وھار تریس کرتے ہیں اور ایک دوسرے کومرنے مارے برا را تے ہیں۔ آج کی دین کے

باشدىكاك الحمم مع دويي سكرد رسيي

۔ امری کے روز ممارے محکمہ دور مین کے آہرین نے دیکھا کہ اور پ کے درمیا فی صدیب بڑی تعداد میں انسان اسم ہورہ ہیں۔ اور میں دیار میں انسان اسم محکمہ دور مین کے آہرین نے دیکھا کہ اور پ کے درمیا فی صدیب بڑی تعداد میں انسان اسم ہورہ كنقهم كى خوفتاك فييس كيوزمين براور كي بوالمبرج كررسيس بهايت سندوالول كويس كريس وبولى كران فيديول كالمقعد النان كى خدمت ا درا سائش نهيس بلك ان تناسى اور رباوى سية زمين والول كوابنى سائينس كى تنى پريواناز ب يكين پرستى سے انساني مقل م نېم نه اس مديک رقي نېري کومتني را نمين نے کی ہے۔ انسان کے جذبات پيله کی طرح جوانی جن نيم رائينور ان ظالما نا ورفتان خواہنات کوبوراکرفے کا ایک الدین تنی سے زین کے سائینس وانوں نے اپنی ایجادوں کے فریعے انسان کو بولناک بربادی میے بتعيار بم بہنجا ديئے س بيكس نيج كودياسلائى دے دى جلئ ياسكول كولكوں كوباردد كے كو بے ساميس طاقت سے ليكن اس طاقت كاصيح استعال وحتى الناول فنهي كيما نتيجيه يوراج كرجو بوائي جاز تيزنفل وحركت كم ليف بجا دموت تقع وه اب ايب

و دسر سپر گولد باری کے کام آرہیمیں ہمارے سرکاری ریڈر پر بان ان کی او پیرس سے و خربی پنجی ہیں۔ انہیں من کیم دنگ رہ جاتے ہیں کہ نزاد ہاسالی تہذیب او تبدن سے بعد زمین و اسے بڑھے فزے سائند اس قیم کی خربی نشر کر گئے ہی اور کا میسٹیمٹ قسم کے ہوائی جازوں نے کچر کے فلاں شہر براس قدیم گائے کہ ایک عمارت ہی نہے کی تمام شہریں آگ گئے کا درتمام شہری ہاک موسکے ہیں۔ ۔۔۔ آج آر۔ اے واقعت کے وسٹنے وشن کے ایک تبا وکن جازر کر گرائے جوعیس نشانے بر منصے اور تمام جازی خق ہوگئے

موطئے ۔.... آج آریا سے اور قام جہانی فور خواں کے ایک تبا اکن جازر مرکزائے جوعیل نشانے پر میٹے اور قام جہانی فوق موکئے بم باری ۔ آگ ۔ فرقا بی تباہی بربادی اس بی ان فور پر خروں کا خلاصہ ہے ۔ تباہ کن جاز میسی اصطلاح مرت انسان کی گرسکے ہی جہاز میسی کا مارشین بورمائی اور مندول وعبور کہنے کے لئے ایکا وہوئی مئی ۔انسانی اختاع بہندی سے اب تباہ کن کہلائی جانے فی ہے سے بریں مقل و دانش براید گرسیت ۔

مری حیرت کی انتهانبیں رہتی جب ہم انہی ریڈیو کیٹنوں سے اس قیم کی تباہی اور بادی کی شیعانی خرول کابلیٹی سننے کے ذراً بعد باح (BACH) اور بے توون (BEETHOVEN کی کینے واور وے افزا موسیقی سنتے ہیں۔ پیقین کرنا

مفکل ہوما ماسیے کہ وہی بنی نوع انسال جراہی خرکوار مزبک سے موجوم ہے۔ اسی مما دی موسیقی سے بریشار می ہوسکتے ہیں۔ جال كبير علم ي فلائي فلائي اسان ي أيك الساجانوري واس طرح بدوم جاكووا في بواسي ووير عالو می ہے گاہے اور اِکے وسے آیک دوسرے سے اڑ سی میں دیکی عموان داک کے اے اور می محض تفریحالیکن اس م کی کہن بماند سب دلىلوں كى بنا فود غرصى يحسدا ورلا كھيم برمارے سننے والول كوغالباً يا وزئ كاكستا الله مركى عظيم كى دجرمتى ف يتلائى تقی کہ انہیں (PLACE IN THE SUN) یا قل میلانے کی جگریا ایسے مالک مائیں جال وہ وصوب سین سکس اگریا وموب اويهوامبسي أزادا ورعالمكرج زريمي زمن رمكيت مستصلفتين أكئيس وهرست اتحاديون كادعوسط معاكروه اس ليفاديس مبر كربي فيك ميشك لا حبالون كافا الدكروك ليكر بحرب سيعلوم بوكي ب كربي سيم جنك كافا ترنيس بوكوا مس ميك كافاتم اكف ورنصقان صلح سعكبا جائ -اس سعايك انتقاى بنك ميرلازم آماتى سيد ورب كى قومول كى وص كبى ايني مالك مسے لوں تہیں ہونے کی۔ انہیں ابنیا ورافریقے کے مقابلةً غیر ترزیب یا فت مالک ما بنیں جن رحکرانی کرے وہ برقیم کے متاقع مامس كسكين اس حرص كانام يورب كي قيمون في مسئل ذواب ركان ركها مؤاسي -اس سلندس اج كل يورب كي قومول ك ووكروه مينيمو فيمس وزابا ديات ركف واساء اورنوا باديات ذركف والعدجن كياس فرآبا ديات مي وه ان برمينيسك بالتي قيضه ركه مناجا بينت بين اورجاس فعت سے محودم بين وه ال الله على PLACE IN TUE SUN عاليت بين والول كهي كوال عنبهت میں مصرحا سے میں یہی وج سے کرورب ان دنوں ایک واکو وں کا اقوابنا مواسیے یعی فاکو کے پاس ما و کو میتینوں كاذخيروسب سعنديا و بوكا ووجيت جائم اور اري بوتى قين بس بجاس إسوسال بدر بعراطا قت حاصل رك انتفاى جل بوي كى اعدبهلِلِلامتنابى قائم مسيم في بشرطبكه ما أمينس كى امدادست يورنب كى قومين ب كك أيك دوسرے كو بامل فيريت والو^د

المسلی زمین کے بافندوں کی فہنیست ہی جگی ہوگئی سے جب بارودگو نے کی جنگ نہورہی ہووہ اکب میں یا تو لفظوں کی جنگ میں صروف دہتے ہی یا اقتصادی جنگ ہیں جے وہ جہدالبقا یا STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE) کمی مینی جب انہیں سے کی کے۔ دوسرے کے گئے کا شنے کا موقع نہیں طنائو وہ انتقادی معاطات بن ایک دوسرے کا محالا کا میں بہا نے گئی ہے۔ انہیں معالی اسس کا محالا کا میں بہا نے گئی ہے۔ انہیں بہا معالی اسس کے بیٹر دوال ہے بیئر میں جگ کے زئی گا نہیں با معزوا ور بیعنی معلوم ہوئے گئی ہے۔ بنزادوں بغراف ان کی اصلاح سے لئے آئے جنہوں نے مسلح ادران کا بہنا م دینے کی کوشنی کی۔ فاص کر بیری وائد سے گئے تو خورت علی شہزادہ اس کر ان کر گئے کے نہیں ہوائی ہوائی ہوائی ہوائی کہ ان کر گئے کہ ان کے در بیرے ان کر ان کا فرز میں کہا ہوں نے ان کے در بیرے ان کا میں کہیں انہیں یا بیا ہا۔

من سنے والوں کے درای ان ان کی مرکز خوت سن کر اس عجیب و فریب خلوق کو دیکھے کی موان ہوا ہوئی ہو وہ مرکزی جو سنے والوں کے درای ان ان کی مرکز خوت سن کر اس عجیب و فریب خلوق کو دیکھے کی موان ہوا ہوئی ہو وہ مرکزی میں میں کہیں گئے ہیں۔ آواب مرض یہ میں بول کو میں کہیں کہیں کہیں کہیں ہوئی ہو وہ مرکزی کو میں کہیں کہیں کہیں کہیں کہیں کہیں گئے ہیں۔ آواب مرض یہ

عدد المرور من المراد ال

وبى مجركوبنا سے اشيال معلوم بوتى ب جمن والول كوج بجلى تيال ملوم برتى ب مجے رازحیات گلتال معلوم ہوتی ہے ہوس کی کم نگاہی کوخزان علوم ہوتی ہے مری ربا دیوں کی داستان معلوم ہوتی ہے نكاوتيم إزاس برينيان دنعت كي كاتين خردِمرعوبِ گردِکاردال معلوم ہوتی ہے جنول افا فلنوكر حيكا فضمندلس كب كي سى مى برق كوملة الان معلوم وقى ب جود بھا آنیاں میا میل کراگری اس پر خاش دروجبت کی کہان علوم ہوتی سب مرى رگ رگ مين سوزالفت بي بنا ول كيا؟ يرميرى حسرتون كى مپينان علم بونى سې فلك كروان بي - كروش ين يمرماه وفتريمي! مجھے رمروکی منزل مبی موال علوم بتی ہے يمنزل برينيج كرمبى راأ واره منيزل ولوخود إعقب كفتى كرييى والرالفت م ملے رامل معبنور کی ندمیں یہ مجاز الفست سے معمد

عبر الله من علق الله المعالم ا

ہم طالب علم ہیں۔ دنیا تے علم کے تجب سٹے بنیوے دائش میں گردان کی علم میں ڈوب ڈوب کر ام بھرنے والے مشتاور سے دنیا میں می ہیں۔ اور دنیاسے دور مجی بہیں نو دُعلوم نہیں کہم کہاں ہیں سے ہم و مل ہیں جہاں سے ہم کر معمی ہن کر زخیہ بہت میں تاریخ

، کا بھے کے کرون ہر وفید معاص کی وصواں دھار تقریب سے مرعوب تصویر حیرت سنے۔ انگھیں فاہر اُرد فیسر صاحب کی طرف ایکن درحقب قت اُن کے سوٹ ٹائی اوسال نیا نے کی طرز رنگتر میں۔ ول خلکی طرف یا خلا کی خلا^ق کی طرف داغ موضوع کیجرسے کوسوں دور ہر محربہ تعرب کواسے فائق دوجان ایک بئی شنی بناکر ڈرنے ساسنے کھڑی کردی کہ مجا پ اور کھ

ر در مسامیات بوجب میراند تر عمل خود بمبی شرمسار بوجه کومبی مشرمسارکر

محماصغر سالشنم

رباعيات

ا بنے اوپر مبی بیار آنا ہے جانے کیسے قرار آنا ہے ول کا دامن مسیاہ کرلیتا ہوں گاہے کا ہے گناہ کرلیتا ہوں جھے

جب وه جان بہارآ ناہے اس کے جانے پاصحامت بوجیہ زندگی خو دنب او کیبتاروں لاجر کھنے کوترے عفوکم کی کنند كهوبالبا

سنچپايا دل دار- تاريب مي ميرجهان أف دل بس كعوباكيا گم گشته دل میرا اگر ... بویاس تیرے اے قمر وے وے مجے ہرفدا۔ ممنون رمبوں گا عمرمجر أن ول كهين كموياكي ويدوخ وارا دل مرا- نازون كايالا ول مرا تاروتمہارے پاس ہوستم نے جبیایا ول مرا أن دل بين كموياكيا اے کانے کالے باولو۔ دیدونہال کرتم میں جو وه دل ممرا کھویا ہُوا۔ میں ڈھونٹتا بھوا ہوں جو امن ول كهين كھو ماگيا أسطيل رنكبين نواسات طائر فنميسسرأ مبرے دل ممشاکا۔ نہی باف کھ بتا ان دل کهیں کھوہا گیا مون دُمو بُرنا گلزار میں اوادی بی اوکسایی اب وموند جا امور میں ۔ خاک در دلدا رمیں

مم وكباحب أراء ماتا راكموياكب سيناب بول ييسيون - بارب مع كيابوكيا ميول دل م المعواكب مهدر دننا بمراز تفات مونس تعااور والنفا كيف كواك ول منها مكر _ميرى متلع نا زنف اب ول مهن کموماگیا كوفي حواكرا في كراد الكرار فكرا زىفون ي كوئى مازنين -شالد جي كرك كب وب دل کہنس کھیا گیا يركيا قيامست آلئي انكيسي أفست كئي كياموكي محشربيا سيكيامصيت أكنى أف دل كمين كموياً كميا ي بطف ميناموكيا مين سمين مرااي ما سموائيه مشرت مقادل -حبب لنهومينامي امن دل كهين كموياكيا ا سے آفتاب زرفشاں۔ کیے نوبتا نجد کونشاں

اُف دل کہیں کمویاگیا وہ معدن ہمرو دفا۔ وہ کٹ نٹر جور وحف خواصر کا وہ بنیا نجل ۔ گم ہوگیا ۔ حب آبار م اُف دل کہیں کھویا گیا

نوابه گربوست (سال دم) ا من دل مهیں کھویاگی ا من وبھورت فازمین - لیے تمعرو کے تحتیی ا مے بے وفا میدادگر - نونے جل یا نونہیں جو دل مرا کمویاگسیا لوگو خدا کے واسطے - دل میرالاکردو مجھے موں میقرار ومضارب - کھے توشلی دو شکھے

الوك ألش

قصة وافي بازار كه ايك بالافا في البين الي التهي منظرة وينا وفيها سه بي خبر ساتها كاليل كالمولم المواهدة والكول كافل كالمواهدة والكول كافل كالمواهدة والمواهدة والكول كافل كالمواهدة والمواهدة والمواهدة المواهدة والمواهدة والمواهدة المواهدة والمواهدة والمواهدة

عيدالسلام (سال دوم)

أنكبن جوال مردى

کھلتے ہیں غلاموں برامرار شہنشا ہی
کچہ باعظ نہیں آتا ہے آو سحر گا ہی
کم کوش توہیں کی بے ذوق نہیں الی جس رفق سے آتی ہو پرواز میں کوتا ہی
ہوجس کی ففیری میں او سے اسرا للہی

اقيال

- آقا استخل كافي وفان ميكس طرح بارياب ومكنا دل فارزار مجازيد أبن نارحق تست تكرين رماني مونكتي سيستاكي كي كيلادا نيت سي ظلمت فانه ول كوسور كريكون اوركسي كيد نطائف يرز كلوكو زود ش كوش باسكون عارف _ فرت كيمين ترين فامون يون ب - بيانيت كيريست او اولت الزين كريكول لول كى تلاش كر- ونيائ إلى م مع ددر طمانيت قلب عاص كرد بعرفوا سانداز عكم كى اب السكار . مرمد -- كيادة ميدارونانيات الناني دلترس مع دوست عارف - بين ده ترك نبال فالرول من تميه مد و العالم المنتقة ، توروز قدم كا واستناس بويكتاب ويرك كان اس مع مقدّ ت كلم ك موم بوسكة بي أوابي من كواس مركم كروس اور ماتول سيقط مأك جروجا ا بخورى البرعسسرفان بووى سيصافين محرم حلوث اسبراس المحرم بوش هرملي ---- مي كمي طرح اس مح مقدي الفاظ ان مكنا مول - المع مالك راه ما كيا ابني بتى كو فراموش كرودال إعن نافية عالم سے عل ما ول - بے حودی کیوکر سری دا بسزو سکے گی ۔۔۔ ؟؟ عادف مسعب فرمالم رنگ دروے بے نیار مومائیگا ، در سے فیفان تؤیری سے نیفیاب؛ مساترا کی ایک قربت بامعه سد ديك لازوال فرت بامره سدادرابك جاددان قرب ناطقه سد تع بنن دي جائ كى جويرى حياب خفة كوركت من للسُعلى و وروح فوامده كوب إركر ديكي . جا باليزگي اورمعسديسيت كي ديويان تيرانتظار كريسي م

ندگی ایک مرفن ہے اور دنیا س کے جزائیم سے عمور! سے دفادار دوست میتراکیا اس نے اس مرف کی دوا پالی سے چرکتے ماگر دفت نو دواری ا در نتا اِن عجز کو ندمثا !

نواجرالورسال ششم

غالبًا ١٠٠ را بربل كى دات عنى يمي البيد بسترم براكروليس بدل رياضًا - اس دات نامعلوم كيون طرح طرح محد فيالات بمبرے واخ میں ارسے نے ۔ یانیا نیاں مجے برطون سے کیرے موار میں فیالات کی این شرکی میری انکولک کئی - عالم تواب میں میں نے ا بنه أب كوابك وسيع ا درمرمبر ونشأ «اب مبيدان من كورت بايا - كيد فاصله رياك مصنطفه المنت كفرات لك و اوران كي ن من دوس كة الرئيب باول فضامي جارون طرف ميل محك مراوم ركف نكا منين ابك المعلوم فت ش محصه ال مقام كي طرف مع معلف كلي جبال معدد حوان الغدر التفاء جون جون اس مقام سنزديك البياكيد بيري بريشاني فريق كي المفاكة وبيس دمويل كم بالحل قرب بني كيا. لزموش دحواس كموميا تقاء سرف كان ادر المعيس المئ كمسه مودف كالنفس ويحاكمت ميري نظر أكب أغ بريزي مس محدود فتون يجعلون ا در کھیروں کی بجائے دویے بیمی اُ مے بوئے نفے ۔اس باغ کے درمیان میں سے ایک ندی گزرنی مکانی دی میری حرب کی نتها عدی - حب میں نے دیکھاکائس ندی کیا ہے یا نی کے نون برر اجسے معقو ٹری دیران چندا دی وزمتوں سے دویے توریف دکھائی دستے یه لُوگ نَفری میوب ا درمهول میم کینے ایک منت جل دیے ادر مجھ در رہل کر بنا اندوجنته ایک دایومورت ان ای تناب سے مانے وجر كىندىگە - انتىم كى بېت سىنىت ئاكەشكلىر دىكى كى دىنےلكىڭ بن كىرىكىدىپ اورجا بذى مون كے دە مىرىكىموك تى اير نوفناک النان رزب لباس میں لمبوس سے وان کے اِلمقول میں جام شراب سے احدان کے ملصے افزیس دونیز آیس قص کردی تھیں۔ دوسری طرف نگا ، جرکی نوک رکبتا ہوں کہ حنیدنگ دھرنگ النان جن کے بدن میرموائے بوسسیدہ چھڑ دل کے ادر مجدنہ تھا ، المترس، ورانسان سئ أي دوس سهومت وكريان بورسية ويوك اني كماس موس كي جوز بول استجود ورامي برنظراتی عیس اوائی کے میدان میں دوارے ارہے سے - آنا فانا کشت وجون کا بازار گرم سوگیا - دیکھنے دیکھنے اس میدان میں جون كادر بلب نكاء الني برونيدم مرس السان مندونيس الني كالمينيج ا در ان دمانى والدونيكول كومنشر كرنسيسك . وه لوكس بي جو على بني ين معروف من من مائم أنف والول كى امرادكة البني - انهول في درانتى دالول كى مونبرلول كوملاكر فاكتركرد يا . درانى وات روت بين مسرت واران سے برول نے بوٹ واپس جلے گئے . ان ول الما وسينے واسے مناظر كود كي كوللوم ماك آف لكا . امبى روح فرِسا واقعات برسة ملب دوماع من موجودي في ككان من ايك التي وازاك جير كو في وعا الك را مود اس واف طرانوك وكميتا مول كراك عروسيده داوى س ك بال برف كى طرح مفيد مع مره كالمريخ يسم الدارا واس كى زبان سے يه الفاظ نكلتے بين كه الله اس باغ بيمبيند البي بي بها روسے مين امترسے اسكے فري كيا احداسے اپن واف متو*چرکسے* کما ۔

میں میں دیوی فوکون ہے؟

دلوي مع القاني كترس

میں ۔ دلوی تواس باغیں تعاشے ساد کی وعاکیوں انگ

میں ۔ دلوی تواس باع میں بقائے ہاد کی دعاکیوں انگ دی ہے؟ دلوی ۔ بٹیا ہی باع میری میات کا سرایہ ہے ۔ میں میری اندگی کی لو بخی ہے ۔ اس فلیط دھو کی

کرمیتی ہوں دیبی ایک خطررہ گیا ہے جہان میں زندگی کی آخری گڑیا ل فوخی سے گزار مکتی ہے۔

میں ۔ داری رکونا عطرے ؟

وبوى . بنيابه دى بدنفيب خطرب حبال تم مى ربن بوادير بي بي تباري وم كاسان مندبور كركم تبارست موا دیا کے والوں نے مجے رہنے کہیں مگر نہیں دی میرے بیفے کے مرف بی مقام اتی رو گیاہے .

میں - داوی ؛ بسیاه دیگ دسے برمنہ انسان بول کے دوسے کا ون کررہے میں ؟ یہ ان مین ون کا ندی كيون برمى ہے ؟ يه رونوں كے دهروں كے الك كون بن ؟ يَبَّاك بدورُقُواَ لِيمْدِرْنَك ؟

مرس مهم والات مست كرولوى كي المعين مامت سيني موكيس .

ولوى تابيا أدام كرية ان بالاست كياكام.

میں۔ دیوی - بیند. باوے من مطرب بول - بین بول سب قرار بول افرور افت کے ماول کا نہیں ۔

ولوى . يمسياه نام الك ميرى وم سے ايك دوسرے كافون كردے بي بي بي تون ك ذيكاسب بول . يہ

اگریسے ی گانیہ

ابعی است اپنی باتی خم نکی تعیس کرمیری نفایتین میا درون برما بڑی جن بی سے ایک پر موسے وون بی لفظ مذمد مكماموامما ، اور دور ري يوفه ادرتيسري يوكروايات مين في دادي سيدس كامطلب دريانت كيار تواس في واب ديا. د بوي مي تبن ما درين ميرا اسراره لئي بن ميرامتها ربي كهي بي ايك چاددا درولي بول كمي دوسرى ادركبي تيسرى ادران لوكون كالك دوس سي ون كرائي مول.

من . ولوی: اس کشت وخون سے کیا مامل؟

ولوى - داه مركر ، مثاير -- يانوهي-

صفدرگیاانی سال دوم

تهم بندوسانی عمواً و دسلمانان بندخصوصاً مروه پرست واقع بوئم بسان برش برس اور و مساوب کمال اور بخاک دودگار بیدا بوتنین دیکن جب کاک وه زنده رست بندوسانی ان کے کمالات سے آآ شنا رہتے ہیں۔ اور و کس بربی کی زندگی بسر کرتے ہت بی ما چونہی وہ موت کی آخوش میں چلے باتے ہیں۔ تو این کی آنکمیس کھلتی ہیں۔ اور جھنے ملتے ہیں۔ کہ انوں نے ان مقدر بیانتانی برتی سید بین انچے ہم دیکھ رسیم ہیں۔ دہم بہندوسانوں نے مضرت اقبال مرحم میسی ما می اصفات ہی کوان کی وفات کے بد بہجانا بیمارا قومی اور ملکی زنس ہے۔ کہ ہم اس قادیم اور قابل نفرت عادت کو جھوڑیں اور اپنے قابل قدر دیم اور ادباکی قدر و عوستان کی زندگی ہی میں کی ۔

مدید نی تغیری طونست باربار طلب سے مطالبہ کی جا گہے۔ کہ خیرتی اشاعت کے لیے مزاحیہ مضامین کھیں بگر جہا گئے۔
ہماری معلوات کا تعلق ہے بہت کم ہزاحیہ صفاحی خیرتری صفات بر دیکھنیں آئے ہیں۔ اس کی وجہ فالمباً بیر ہے کہ ہمارے فاعلم
ہماری معلوات نگارا دبا کے کلام سے بچسٹراواقف و نا آشنا ہیں آج کی صحبت ہیں ہمار دو زبان کے ہم برین طوافت نگاری سے معلون کے اسے او چرکرہ زندہ سلامت ہیں بناظرین کو متعارف کو اقدیمی سے او چرکرہ زندہ سلامت ہیں بناظرین کو متعارف کو ایس سے او چرکرہ زندہ سلامت ہیں بناظرین کو متعارف کا سے بھی ان کی زندگی سے بھٹ کرنامقصو دنہیں۔ بلکہ ان کی اور مزاحی ضعائص کو ہدئیر فالیشن کرنا ہے۔

اردو دان کمیقیس کمہی ایسے بول سے جو طار مرذی کے نام امی سے واقعت نہوں گیبارد و کے بہترین ظافت تکا جی ایب سے
خلافت کو ابسانعلق ہوگیا ہے۔ کہ آپ کا ہم گامی سفتے ہی لبول برشبتم کی حبک نودام وجاتی ہے۔ نبان ار دو برآپ نے بہت بڑا حمان کیا
ہے۔ کہ اس کے دامن کوظریف نہ جواہر ریزوں سے ہمرویا ہے۔ پہلے بیل آپ نے گابی آمدوکو اظہار خیال کا ذرید برنایا۔ اور اس میں وہ کمال کا للے
کیا کہ جرآج ہمک شہورا فاتی ہے۔ گلابی امدو کے لئے آپ نے ایک فاص ضم کی ذبان ایجادی اور دانست وہ طرز تحریرا فتیا کی جمع لوئی وی بیا
سے امدویس ترم سکرتے وقت استعمال کوئے ہیں۔ اس برب کا انعاق ہے۔ کہ اس طرز کے آپ ہی وجدد محترع میں اور فالبا آپ ہی اس کے
ضائم ہونگے جس تحف نے بھی آپ کا تی کیا۔ ناکام رہا۔ آپ کے طرز تحریر سے بیا ہوں قال بیا ہوئے گرکسی کو کامیا بی مامس نہیں ہوئی۔ آپ نے
خالم ہرزا حید الفاظ میں جس خربی کے ساتھ ذہبی اور ساسی موا ملات پر دیٹی ڈوال ہے۔ وہ آپ میں کا حصد ہے۔

آبسے عام نہم سادہ اردویں بھی طافت نگاری کی ہے۔ ادراس طرز تخریمیں جی آبینے کمال کاسکیمٹھا چکے ہیں۔ علاوہ ازیں آپ کو اخبار ذہبی کامچریمی حاصل ہے یہ میں سلاست روانی اور متّانت کوٹ کوٹ کر بھری ہوتی ہونی سیے۔

الامراحب کے ظلفا نرمف میں میں ہے۔ بات قابل متاکش ہے کووہ املاح کی غوض سے کھے جاتے ہیں یمنقید ذاتی بغض دی و کے کی وجہ سے نہیں بلکہ قدامت پرسی جہل، اورا و بام پرسی کو دور کرنے اور مندی سلمان کے تندنی نظام کو منوار نے کے لئے کی جاتی ہے اس کا ظرسے اگر پ کواردو زبان کا جا پس ڈکنس (** CHARLES DICKENS) کہاجائے کو بجلہے آپ کوزما ڈھال سے نوجوانوں بالیج کے اطول میرو فیسروں اور نئی تہذیب کے دلدوں سے کوئی ڈاتی رنجش نہیں گرج کھا پ اس طبقہ کے لوگوں کی اصلاح کو زباده مردري يجفة بسس سلكان كيمناق آب كاللم خوب جلتاب. ادرماد واوج س سعير اندازه لكاليف بي كأب س لمبقة سمي وتمن مي -

ایک اور خوبی فا صاحب محصصامین میرید ہے۔ کواندی بڑھتے وقت آنکھوں کے سامنے نفی صعول کا ایک نقضر سا کھی مانا ہے جب دوریل کے مفرر الم اٹھاتے میں۔ آور منے والاضوس کونے گاتا ہے۔ کدوہ خود تیسرے در بھے کے وہمیں سفر کرر اس مسا فروں کا بروم ہے علی کے مش بیش ایک رہے میں برایشن پر نئے مسافر سامان سمیت ریل کے و بدیں داخل بور سے میں۔اور ماور ونند بي مصرون بي جب و وشكاد كانت كينية بي . ويرص والدايد أب وشكاريل كالمركاب تصور كم في الناسي وسعت نظود مركري من البين وه كمال حاصل - يكمر سيفي برطيق في لوكون معفصل مالات بهايت و ضاحت س بيان كرد يقيس جس وقت كب في الفرادي بين كائل الماس وقت مي فائلي العديد اليي مج روي والتي من يربط صف واليكونتين مو ما اتا مرة بالرستى زندكى ك واقعاب سے بخوبى واقعنوں كھے سے باہرقدم بى نہيں نكائے كر مفرى مام كاليف كومن وعن سان كہتے میں۔ ادراس برطوں سے کوفعم کاضمول ہوائ قم کے الفاظ استعال کستیں۔ جن لوگوں سے واسطم وانبی سے باس مین ظاہر ہوتے ميد فرضيرة صاحب كمضامين كم مطالعد كربعدان كي فطرت ثن إسى احد وسعت نظركا إدرا بورالقين بوما السيع

مبي ملا ما حب مح كامي جوبات برت بيندسي وده أن يح الفاظ واشارات من عام الفاظ كو فافئ عول ي المال كرت بي مثلًا بني توجه كے لئے وہ عجبہ وہ أن تنصیال كى والدہ اور كيانت كے الفاظ استعال كرتے ہيں ، جرمعانی كے سالف الف

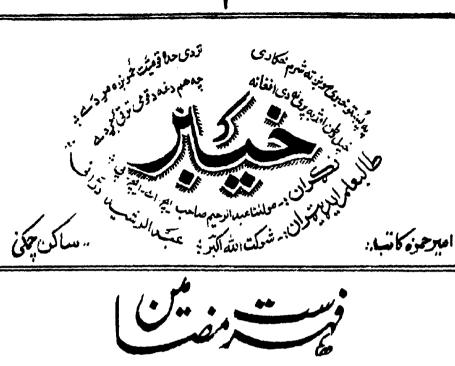
ظرافت كى جاخنى مي مسكتيس-

الك مكربيت الخلام الفط استعال كرف كي ضرورت موتى سے - نواب كھتے ہيں تجب م صحاب كھر كمير بل اور فكى أتا وا ورميب كان تفتكوك والى عورت كے لئے لكھتى "آپ سے شراتى من وريذ وه تواس قدراً بوار كلام آنادوا تع بُونى میں كرات بحرفائلى معا ملات بركفتكوكرتى رمبى بيء ملاحظ فرلمية ايك لفظ ابوا تكام الله دمي فصاحت بالفت أنادى ك كية وريكيد إلى صفري -

آپ تے مضامیں میں صنعت گریم می کفرت سے متعل ہوتی ہے۔ اصل صن سے لبض ادقات دور چلے جلتے ہیں مگر مس الرت كو نعيم بي معلومات كا ذخيره فرايم كرت بطيعها تيمي - اورضون بدمزونهين بوتا- بلكراس ولي برصي ما تى ب الغراض الدروزي كمفالين مطالعه كي قابل من - اوربير حقيقت المين تسيحت الملمية اوب اور طرافت

کی کٹڑت ہے۔

رايخ دکي



4	ليكونك	مضمون	تنماره
۲	عبد الواوف دُدويم كال	دَيْوُ سِنهُ وَ حَمِيَّت	1
۳	فدا محمَّد دَدويم كال	دموجوده تعليم فالمرى اونقصانات	4
4	شوكت الله ككبر	يبنتون ته خطاب	٣
4	ارباب بحتك فيروذد تحاديم كال	نادیدہ ربح گئج میشرنے شود	~
16	صغل على كبيلانى دّديم كال	ديبنتنو ككلوز وندون اددعني إصلاح	۵
14	مختل إشرف مفتون راسلاميه كالج	ده خه بم رنظی	4
14	ر دل بادشاه دبیر پیانی	هلدبه غبرشي جيرتارو بجاروتني	4
۲.	سيتمين داول كال - ككوان دخيجه الدبنم	وخيبريه لمن كبس - دبزم السندُمشرقيانناي شاع	9.1
71	ميان عمد يوسف داول كال	زه مسلما یم	j .
794	شوکت ۱ الله اکبر معمدسلیم خان نمیتک	بلبلا ببركيف دكلون سرشاده بنم	11
44	محمد سليم عان عبها	موح حبات	12

ذبؤبب وحميتت

ددَاسلام دنوم إحنزام اوعزَّت،

وائی جهاحمد نوم کے بوعرب بیریو نخلستان اوسید و دخیل تبراود تبیلے مشرود دے دیا ہواود تبیلے مشرود دے دیا ہو دعوبود اصطلاح بیر مطابق دہ تر کہ کی شیخ ویاو۔ دحاتم بیر شان سخاوت ازلی توب او میلمستیا کئی مشموری وہ دوہ یوسپین عربی اس ووج هغر و بیائی تاود تیز رفتا رئی پر وج سری بیری مشموری وہ دیرو خلقو پر سے وسی اوکری - اولو کے لو کے تیمتو کے ورتد بیس کرئے - لیکن شیخ دھفہ خرخول منظور نہ کرئے

دعربوپدیوبله قبیله کنی دهغه قبیلے دسردار لوروه - چددهغی دحسن و دجمال سندی سے د هرلوئے وروکی پرخولدوہے - دهرے قبیلے دسردارانو خامنو داغوستل چددا کمونور دکوی شمع خاندوہے - کیکن دے بدھیجا تدغارہ ندکینودہ - اخرے دانسرط مقرد کرہ - چدھر دہغہ غول چه دا اس لدشیخ احمد ندراولی منوهغه بدکھ خیل خاونداومنم

قاسم نوم ئى يورئيس داده دور - هغدخان سراد ديوے دويلى واخست اوشيخ ته ورغلو-شيخ دهغه ديوعزت اودارمدار اوکور و ديف خدمت چدده ورته دخيلى مطلب إظهار اوکور و نوصغه ورته دخيلى مطلب إظهار اوکور و نوصغه ورته اوويل - چه فوهر يوخدمت ته تياريم ديکن دا اس له خپل کانه حداکول نشم برداشت کو به قاسم نامراده داواليس شوليکن به زړه کښ کى دا اراده وکړ که جه دا اس پرخه چل قبمنه کول يکاردى -

دشیخ احدی دا عادت و و . جدد مازدیکرید وخت کنی بدیدد مناس سور شو اوسیل دیاری به محموت دلار مین به بدد مناس سورشو اوسیل دیاری به محموت دلار در در خودی جه لاری کنی ایوست دی اور و دو اد کوی . شیخ دانسان های به وجهی سری و در نداو در در در خواد کوی . شیخ دانسان های به وجهی سری و در نداو د می او تیوس نی ترند او کرو - چه خد چل دی - هغد ادویل چه ناجو دی می او دی که اد می نزد می کلی تداو در سوے -

يى زولداسى ندكوزشو- دى كى يداس سوركوكا- اويخيله كى والحيح اونيوك اومخ كنى روان شا يوقو قدمه لادل نودى سرى ورته اوويل . چدخدا طوشرى صلته كنن ميره شوه -شيخدده باعيل يوه ندشو- زرئ دوكريًا - جدشري راواخلي - چدراستون شه نوغير كورى ب مغدسری خوداس واسکے نبولے دی زغلوی ئے۔ دریسی نادیے کرے - جدسو بداکات بوزمے نوبوزی - ځویو خبوه ېم واوری - اوهغه دا ده چه که جو تد چاد رند نپوس اوکړی - چه دا امر درته خنگه ملاوشو- نودامه واید - چهدااس به پهچل اودهوکدسود اخستی دی . كينى دابدداسلام پرخائسته نوم بانديو بد صورته داغ وي -ا قاسم چەدلغىرى داورىد دنوىكدم ئىداس داكىرانغكى اسىندكورشو- دواس ئى بەستا شيخ تدحوالدكوك - اوورتدى اووي معيروه ستادد منصحت ديوممنون يم - اواكوكه خما دى اس تدر برحاجت وو - نيكن كدخدا ئے ته منظورة وى - نوزه بدهيچونے داسے كا د اوندكوم -چەھغدىدداسلام بەخائستەنىم باندىداغىلوكى-ر ترجمه كركولهن ديد زاف اسلام") عبدالرؤف ددويم كال

كموجو لا تعليم فائك اولقصانات

ده فيرنكيانودراللو مله ورميم د تعليم څه د يرخوند نر دو - اكثر خلق كه به هندوان وَه - نو تاكري بدئى زده كولم - اوبده فدز به كبنى بدئى كارو باركولو - اوكد بدمسامانان وو- نوه فوكى بدخيل كامر يهجماعت كن كيندول- اومالاصاحب بدورتد غونج اوده قراب باك سبق خود كا -حساب كناب بدئى اكثريه هندوانوليكلو- دتعلم ديري جرجه ندوه -سكن چه خه وخت فيرنكيان راغلل - او د بادشاهي ښياد كي كيغود - نو دو كي انكويري تعليم او د اوردوز بي تعليم شروع كرو - حمونو بعض عالمانو درك تعليم مخالفت شروع كرو - اوخلقا تمبه ئى ويل ـ جدداتعليم ددين بوخلاف دے ـ نزشيمدكى داشوه ـ جه خوك منالفان شو

اوڅوك ئے يہ طرف وو- ســرسـيد احمد خان ددے اخيرى ټولى ندوو - دھغدداخولھشر و. چەھندوستانيان دے تعليم منالفت نەكوى -ولى چەھغەھبنىيارىسوسے وو-اوبوھى چەھرىخەھىم يەكىن دى -اوويل ئى ھەتول خلق بەنترقى كېنى دى - اومونو يەتىنزل كېز و-ولی چه سائینس پی سے زُبِرکن<u>ی لیکلے دی</u>۔ فلاسفی پر دیے کئی دہ - اور صنعت فحوث کتابوندید یکنن تصنیف شوی دی۔ نوولی دِمونو هِم دا ژبه زده نه کړو رسيد احمد خان مرحوم دخلفونه عدده غوند لاكرلا - جابه ورته كافروى الجاورته منافق ـ نيكن هغه دد حے خبرو پروا اوندسالله - اوخيل مطلب ئى پدموتي كڼې كلك نيوك وو - جنانجه دعلى كوغوند كالجريد سائيه هغي فنوكوى - دهغه دلاس ياد كاردى -هم يهداشان دانكويزي كتابوندى يأوردوكني ترجمه كريًا - هغديواخباردد ازباد اوددى تعليم يرموافقت كبن اووليت عجه دهغدنوم تحمذيب الاخلاق وواولوربهم د بویند شدمفنامین صغر اخبار کنی شائع کیدل ـ دخلقوخیال کی تعلیم طرفت کو کا ۔ اوخلق دی طوفت متوجی شو۔ دنو مے دنیا دنو ہے خىالاتوخلى پىيداشو ـ نوے نوے اوپىجىدى <u>مسئد</u>ئى يادے كرے جموباخلق دتارى رىزاتە شو ـ كىكن دارىزادومرى تىيزىدوە چەد پىرخىن كى راندى كىرو موجوده تعلیم تاریخ دی ـ اوس به کے فائدواولقصاناتو ہاند سے هم نک دیر بحث اوکرو رومبنی فائد و داده چه خلق کی ده جهالت د تبر یے ندد تعلیم ریز تدرا و ویسیل - دویمه دا چەخلق ددے تعلیم پەبرکت دسائینس نەخبرشو ـ دریمه داچەخلقودانگویزانو د تھەنىبوتمەن اوطوزمعاشىيت بائدھىم يوەشو ـ خبورمه داجه خلق دنورے دنیاندھم خبر شو اوینځهه داجه هند وستانیانو د ملے زندگی بسركونوطريقه دصغونى نهزده كوكا - شيكه دليددعمارت ساكونو، اودهوادار مكاناتو جوزولوچل ئى دھغوئى نەزدەكرے . اوومەدلىدد بے تعلىم يىبركت سى دنو سے نوم خيالا توخاق بين اشو- اوسبد سدسياسي ليديران لكه مولانا الوالكلام، مولانا عدالي

معامًا كاندهى اوعبدالغفارخان غوندسرى ئى پيداكول داتمه دافائد لاشولا ـ چدخاص كو ئى بىنتائه تربوحد لا بورے محدن ب كولا ـ اود جنك جدل نه ئى وارول ـ اود هغوئى نه ئى هفا عاد توند ورك كول ـ چه پد پوتى خبر لا باند ئے بدخونوند كيد ل د د مبازوند ئى وارول - خممه دافائد لاده ـ چه خلقوته ئى د زميندارى چل اوسنو د اسمه داچ شد شد سيكران داكنى پيداكول ـ دالس د موجود لا تعليم غنهى غهتى فائد ئے دى ـ

ایکن نقصانوند کے هم هیرول کی پار- دومهی نقصان کے دادے چه هند وستانیان اوخاص کر بعض مسلمانات کی دم ذهب ندید پرواکولا - نمونی نیشته دقرات تلاوت نیشته . روزه ، ذکولا ، ج ، قربانی نشته - او که وی نوبعض به وی - و لے چه شاونس به چونه یووی - مشواوکشو پودے به توقا و مسخوے کوی - بدیرے پودے به خاندی دمور پلادادب تو نه لار - دویمه داچه پینتواوغیرت کوی - بدیرے کو - حیااوشوم پکس نیشته . دمشوانوید منکس به دیولا او بویت خوئی - بیهمود اختراکوی - او شربی به به نه دریم فقصات کی دادے - چه خاق کی فضول خوچه کول - خلودم فیشن کی دیر به به دویم داخون دسول صل الله کود - پود داومونی - سرواری وی - بوسکی اوریم بینی جامی - چه دا کمونون دسول صل الله علیه و سام منع کری دی - هغه اغوندی - احادیث پورے خاندی -

بغیم نقصان کی دادے ۔ چه سکاری کی ډیری کولا - اوکورئی دغه حالت دی - چه ن - بی الم اوایم - اے - بید نوکرویسید مندے وهی - چه نوکری نه وی - نوبیا درله په خبل کارکولوشهم وی - په جامه به دوری نه بریک ی - به جامه به دوری نه بریک ی - شیکم نقصان کے دادے - چه دیلاد نیکه دیما دری اور خوان مرحی جوهرئی لار - اور دلان شو - او مه کی دا چه د غلام کی سبق را ته بندی او غلام کی طوق کی دا ته به خاری کہنی ایولی دی - نازك بدت کی دا نه جور کوئی -

دلته راته يوست يادشو .

نارینه شویه مثال دزنانه شدید کورکری ستوکے سروی مستانر

داغله عبه بهمونده دمانه بولة قيم برلغ برتوك بدكريتين رو

دغدئى فائدى وددغه ئى نقصانات -غرض داچه فائدى ئے ككے اولقصانات كى دير اوغت دى - اكترخلق ئى دېرد ك برخلاف كرئ - او د مذهب دلارى ند ئى بدېله كول ـ نواوس خَمايدخيال دداسى تعليم نه خدفائده وخوهغه دخولكي دلا - اومون اليكام كر مده - شه به داوى - بلكه ضرورى دلا - چه ورسره ديني اومذهبي تعليم دهم باقاعده ورکویے شی ۔ نوهم به مودین ښه شی ۔ اوهم ممودنیا ښه شی - اوکه داموجوده حال وى نونەبەد دېن يواوندىبەد سادىن يو-

وفدامحهد دويم كال)

ه قاله د شوكت اليح و الي

مداحد غيرشولى سنتوته يصبولان شوقك دناعدا بدخاى يه لاوككبن طوفان شومحول حدیث دیولینبودله قوانه دی کودان ش<u>ده</u>ی حال د ابترلکه شعرد سابان شوے ولی ولادبيه مخكبى دمعاداج دزوجواهان شومحل ولاريه مخكبن دمهاراج ديدبريشان شوول وى باهبت بحصبته صواسات شوے ولى اكه ككيهم به بيس خورده بيد دوان سُوقَطَ

يستود پريسوه شيدائى به بل زبانشقى هه ددادی چه په زبه د پښتوشرهيري نه شوی ددین نه دد سیاخواو دلیل کردی تل رسم ورواج كوى تاراج مصاداج لتاخورى ساج تهوى سردارتهوى زرداريه صرطرف يستونه اغباد ووخواد ولاربه ناتهشلام وومدام نه دى ساقت نه دى دولت كبركرى خوارستنو كان كولامزرے تل زوريد شكارد خياو لوكولا

شوكت الله يه سردقام لكه اغياستى شكة وخت ولاشته دى اوس بىكايدىلە سوران شوكى

*ڿؠڹڿۼڿڹڿۼڿڿڿڿڿڿڿڿڿڿڿڿڿڿڿڿڿڿڿ*ڂ

نادېدەرىج تىجىسىمىتەشود

دسعدی رحمة الله علیه ددی باسنگی مصر عی معند دادی - چه نو خویوری یوسری
رخی و مصیب او تکلیسفونه وی لیدلی - نو صغه خزانه او مال او دولت نه شی حاصلو کے
مطلب دادی - چه اول به تکلیسفونه نیر و مصنفی به زغمی - او ده خی نه بس به دارام
او خوشمالک می وینے - کما د لخیال دی - چه دیو معمولی عقل مکرواله سر مے هم کرین
غورادکری - نوصفا به ورته معلومه شی چه دا اصول یا خیال کمونو دروزانه زوندون د تجوید
خلاصه ده - یا نچود دی - هرسری بدی بوهیوی - چه به محنت او به تکلیسف به دی
د نیاکنی هی تو کارنشی کیدی - ب

اول رئيمت اوبيارلعت دى رحبت چەنەرى راحت غوك سلمشنيه

نن به دی اصول یا قانون با بدی مفصل بحث کول دی که کوچه داخه دومولا پیچیده اوکرانه مسئله نه ده چه پیمباد یکو بادیکونکتو د مجت اوکریت شدی - ولے خیرد مصمون به خاطر به فرق دا خبره دیوخومثالونونه نامت کرئے شم - چه دا قانون پومند شوی او د قدیمت قانون دی اویه دی کنی و دوبدل نه شی کید ہے -

سیاایوے یکن اوکرے - سیائے مالہ کرالا - جاہ شاہ میدہ شی - سیائے یکن د فنموکر اوکرو اويو كل من بياواروله بيائ اوبه كره - بيائے دفصل اوبواود دوروخبروخيال وخت یه وخت ساللو - یورد شیر میاشتی نے ورسرہ خواری اوکرہ - نوفصل تیار شو-سائے دهار بشكال يه غوموكن نوونه غوبلونه اوكول - بيائ غنم ياككول - او ددى تكليفوا اومصيبتونونه يس هغه له دمحنت ميوه به لاس راغله - خه بيسيد تكي ورسره داغل اودكال شيرومياشتوروذي وركره بيداشوه -غنم دزميندارد كوره بازارته لارل -هلته به جوند واوميع نواوره شول - بيا تها نوشول - واخد شول - بدس ورسور سوركن - يا د تورك شبئ دياسه ياخه شول - او د دى دومره جنجالوئونديس ځمونو په مخکښ د ډو ډي يا د يواتي يەشكلكسراعلل -

يعنى انه نهُ ميانشتى دزميندا (ودنوروخلقو د شيه اووريح دمحنتونوا تتكليب غونوندبيس مونرر دد مة قابل شو - چه دغنمویه شان د بو محترین خوراك د خورلوقابل شو - دا ټوله دمحنت

تکلیف اومشقت تیوولولازمی نتیجه وه ـ

ددى نەسى بەمونى بوبل مىتال ولغلو-معصوم ھلك چەدمورنەسى اشى -نوڅەزىكە پهب حالت اوبد ۷ ود که وي - کیمه اومے غوښی وی - موراو پلارورسره -خواری شروع كړى - شبيه اوورځ په ځان تكليمفونه تايروى - رئكارنك سختى برداشت كوى - ىوڅه موه يس هلك درى قابل شى -جە بەمدىرسەكبى كىينى - اوس ھلك خىل ھىم مىنت شروع کری ـ اومور بلار ئے صم صرفسم سختی بخان تیروی ـ صلك چه صنبیاروی ـ اوموربلارئ خوش قسمته وي -نويوه ورئ داسي راشي چه دا هلك ددنيا كاميابي حاساً کړی -اعلیٰ تعلیم اوکړی ـ چوته ځه ځای سیاموحی ـ او د خپل موربلار او د خپل محنت ـ مشفته اقتکلیفونوبیروجه هم پخیله ادام اومزے کوی - اوهم ورسری نورخلق بدرا حت کبروی داولے ؟ داخلی دمینت -مصیبت اولکالیف پورته کونو بدوجه -که چوہے مور ئىداول ورئه ئه داويل وى ـ چه خهمونو خله خان په بلا اخت ه صوو ـ چه دا

غدئى. وغت الول - ا کوٹ ودكو_ا وى نو

نەش رسمم نەوا اغيا نه ځار

چينځ د يا د اوسيا د ده نه طعم كوو - نولتيجه تے معلومه ولا - د پښتو يوشعودى - سه دانه چه خاورے شی هاه کل ټوکوسه اول تکلیف پیسے راحت دی۔.. داردوپوهشمهورشعودے۔ ہے منادے اپنی مستی کو اگر کھ مے تبدیا ہے کہ دانہ خاک میں ملکول محزار بنتا ہے يعفى مطلب داد ہے جه که یه جهان کس راحت، ارام، مرسه او خوشعالی غوار ہے ، نواول خان خاورىمكورة -تكليفونه يەخان تىركرۇ- ددنياھىرمىسىت ئەغار لاكىر. دە-نويس دھغى به چه ته خه غواریت - هغه به بیاموسی . دمنال یه طورتاسو دیوکل د تخم دوه دانے واخلی يوه دانه چرته صنده و کښ د عطرو په ډې کښ ښه سنداله کېږ د کې - اوبله داند د خاورولاند كرئى - اواوبهوركوى - شيورمياشتى بسن دوارودانو حالت اوكوركى - دمندوق والهبه كوىزو خورى وى ديابر دغرشان يوتدوى - ويے دمزكے والے دانے يه خائے به يواعلي تك شین بویتے ولاروی - منبالسته خوشرنگه کلونه به نی نیولی وی - منسه خوشبوئی به تریخی او د سرى طبيعت به ورته خوشماليورى . داولے ؛ كله چه د مے غوسى تكليفونونه خال بينك كو دخاورودلاندية كريه مزكه كنى يدتور لإشياره كنب دخاوروسره خاور بي شوه - نوخدائي بال كے دا قربانى قبولەكرۇ - او داول نە يە زرجىندە زيات خائست او وجو كى وركرو -تلسوچه باغ ته لارشی اورتکادنك کلونه و پنی ساوخوشبوی اخلی - دا ټولد د محنت اومشق دد خانه پس که مونو د دنیا تاریخ رایخه کرو . نویه صوهر قدم به مونو ته دا تابت مشی چه هرخوموی مشهمور اولونی سری جه تیر شوی دی - هغودا وری د محسونوتکلیفونو اومصيبتونودتيرولونه ليسموندلى دى س

 بابر یومعبولی سیاچی وو - دد یوتکلیفونو اومصیبتونونه پس کے سرداد کرو - بیائے
په هندوستان اربو کا کے بل کا کے حصلے شروع کرے - دیر کله کی ملتے اوخود کے
اود یر کله دمرائے نه ہے شو - خوصت کی بر مے نه خود و - مصیبتونو او تکلیفونو ته کے
کان تابیا کی کرو - نوا خو کی دهندوستان غوند مے دجنت پشان ملک پملاس ود فی
اوداد سروزروم و فی خیل ن بریوینی مغلیه خاندان نه پری بنود و - چه هغو کی بر مے
شیر اوره سوه کاله مزی اوکر ہے -

ع دانه چهخاور عشی کل هله تو صوبينه ؟

دغد حال زموبزد د ټولو سِعُبرانوعليهم السلام وو د ادم عليه السلام واخلي تواقا ئي نامدار محمد مصطفي صل الله عليه وسلم پورے چه خوصر لامشهود پيغمبران اورسولا اليوشوى دى دوئى ټولو پر د کلارئا کې طريقواول ښه تکليفونه دمصيتونه اوسختى تيد کې وي د اودهغى نه پس ورله خدا ئي پاك ووموه بو ئي موتب وركړ د وى د محموند پيغمبر دسول کړم صل الله عليه وسلم د ژوند حالت چه سرے او كورى نوغنى د يزيا كې زيا كې شي د محموظيم كفارو هره فه كليف چه د بنى ادم په خيال كن الخاندى د انحصن صلح ته دسو ي د يه كانوو ئي به هغوئى كذارونه كړى وو د په لادوكن كم هغوئى ته اغزى كه وو

غدئی غیت پل۔ نوم دکو۔ وی نو

بند ناه الفرا الفرا ناه،

كندكى بدئى دهغوئى يصحبهم مبارك اجوله -وركوه بدهغوئى دكتوحار مارى كولد غرض داجه هينج ئى نە دو بوست ښودى -ولے انحصنوت صلع بددخولے مداد کے ئداف ندولستو داھوتھە دى دغىل- اوخداى ياك تەبەئى دارى كولد-چە خدايە دوئى تەھدايىت اوكرى چەيوسوكالدىدىومخ انحضوت صلع بەخان دىكلىفوند، ومسىستوندىيوكول نوخدانى ياك یس دھنی نه پیغمبر کړو ۔ سیادوئی سواه دخیاو بوځوکسوملکروچه بیدو یی نے ایمان داد سردوماده دكفاده طلمونوا وسنستوتدخات تبيلك كرو متحهموده تخصيبيه سخت تكليفونه ادمه تېوكول ـ نودراحت زماندى داغله . اويدلو ، مودهكښ د يوځايونله د واخستل - هم دد د ياكو هستودتكليفونواود محست سيجه وه - جهلوه موده پس اسلام به ټوله د ساكښ خورشو -حرحوته داسيلام جنده يووته شوه - اود مسامانا نؤيديب وكبن ددنياتهم مال ودولت-ادام خوشعالى رغريده . معمد دى مصيبتونو اونكليفونو تيرولو وحدده - جه رسول كريم صل الله عليه وسلم دخداى ياك محبوب تؤس يبضه واويدنولوسعه بوانوكس افضل توين درو جهانوسرداد اوپدوده دقیامت دکل معلوقات شفیع اوکرزید و - پدقیامت کس به در پو مشمه ورسغه ودخلقود شفاعت ندخان يدغنك كوى محكه جدهغوكى مرد ديومصيبت ا وتكليف پدوخت كنى دصبوا وتحمّل لمن يوبينوده روح خُمو نورسول كرم صل اللّه عليه وسيلم تواخوه بورے بدم برق الم وو - او هوه صيبت التکليف مد كے بدو ورج تيوولو-وشفيع المذنبين بمحمة اللعلين اوسوداردوعالم خطاب مصياموندو-دغدىشان دردنىياه خومولامتقى - پرهيز كاواونيك خلق چه دى حفغوى شبه اوورځ بېرغبا اورياضت كبنى ككياوى مسعود وخته بإسى - اكثوبوله بوله شيه وسروي مونخونه كوى كوى - تعمقد كوى - ذكركوى - وظیفے دولى - دقوات شويف تلاوت كوى - بېكان دىكارتك سختيمتيروي و دنفس اوشيطان سوه مقابله كوى مخيل خواهشات اونفسي أن اوالومنه ادمانوندد باو کوی - اوام نه کوی - سیلوندند کوی - حیشی عشرت مدکوی - اوداه شه مغوفًا ولى كوى ، يد م وجد جدد ى نكليف عنت اومصيت ميوه معوفًا أيدهف

شی - خوستاپدفض او پرکوم که خوا کرائی فردانشی یعنی مطلب ددی قصنے دا دی - چدبدد نیاکنی دهویوسوی داخواهش وی - چرافه او دمولاند نیسی جنت تدلاد سے - یعنی حنت دهوسوی - د تون ان انتهائی مقصد دی - دمولاند نیسی جنت تدلاد سے - یعنی حنت دهوسوی - د تون ان انتهائی مقصد دی - فردی مقصد تدرسیدل چیوزیات کوان دی - داکوان نه دی خوکه سو کے دد نیا دکوان نه دی خوکه سو کے دد نیا دکوان نه دی خوکه سو کے دد نیا دکوان نه دی خوکه سو کے دد نیا دارو مصیبتوند او ادام او میشی و عشرت دهی جهان دهدیشه پاتیکید و نکی داحت دارو خودی دارو میشی و عشرت دهی خود در کی داوید و نیا دارو کی دارو کی دارو کی داوید و نیا دارو کی کی دارو کی دارو

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سه شی اوقیمت بید اکری - بیاهم دا در چربیشماره نورتکلیفوندید کان تیوکری - نو هغی ندیس د ښاکسته ښځی د پوز مے جارکل ـ دغود والئی ـ دلاس کښکوی دسینی ها ب نسرى تليك شى د دغه شان اوسىنى جديد اورونو اوسوزولے شى اور ېږى څوڅوځله چه اولو بېراوومنى - او د يوهار د راند پداند پيکونداوخورى - نو د هغې فولادشى - قیمت کے مم سواشى - قديم نى هم زيات شى - او فائدى کے هم علم اوسینه او فولاد اصل کنی یودی کریوسوے دا اووائی چ**یر زه** محنت سکو باندبورته كوم مصيت نه بيروم - اوراحت ادام اوخوشعالى غوارم - نودابدداسى ب درانوے ناکتوری عوادی کنی نوبودر کے دسرے ازمالست اوکری چۆنە كىنىكىكىكى دوداد اووانى چەمالەدى دلتەھ تىدراشى - ئۇكورى چەخە

په اخرکښ بې زه د ار دويو شعر اوليکم اوسيا به دامه مون خشم کوم - والي چه -ناي كوئي بغيرمت قت نهيس تيؤا

يعنى دمشقت - محنت اوسعنى ليولوندبغير فؤك مونسه اويؤم ندلنى سيراكولے مكه دعقیق کانوے جدبیشمارہ کلہ یہ خوخونوا وسولے شی ۔ دیکا دنا بخو سے پیراوشی پر مکوے شی داوسند ککلیف ناپوکری - نوده فی میں دیاد شاء یاد محبوب کرکوتے فرجی

اودومره نويه ودخ سيامومي -

خلاصه مطلب اولئه الخبوع داده چه د دود د كى ندواخل ـ توجئته يورى - يعنى دیو ودکوتے خوشعالی اوا رام نه تربولو کے خوشعالی اوراحت بورے هوبو کار صور يوه خوشعالى د معويوادام . معريوداحت د معله سياموند مي شي - چه اول ورتا دهغ يدمناسب الكليف - مصيب - مشقت - اوسختى تايولا كرى -

بعنی صور ناویده رنج گنج میسترنمی شود ،،

ر ارباب محد فيووزد خلويع كال

دَيْستنودكاورونان دهغاصائح

م دینه تنو زون د پرسخت دی - هربوه کهری ددونی د مرك پرووی - د مانسام نه هيخوك له كورنه عونه داوي - پدخپل كوركښ هم بښتانه پدامن كښنه وي . معروخت و د د منهمن پره وی - د اض وری ده -چه د شیم بدیه ټوکښ پوکس ټوله شه په سرار وی ۔اودکورخوکمداری بهکوی -پس له دی ټولوخېرو بېدو کی ديومل کولا وراوړی .او خیل دور توبود - عزیز - دکور الت دکندی دکلی سوی بدوجنی - نتیجه داجه د مفتول دونو متوبوران بديد مصدعوه اوكړي ـ قاتل بديانسي شي اوكند بدخياوياتي شووته پر يېدي میاداد منهمنی تردولس پیرو بودی جاری دی - دمفتول دار^نان دقائل دار^انانوند مرکوند اودقال وارتان دمقتول دوار نامؤند مركوندكوى - يىنتون بهسعووختى يايى ته روان شي ـ داوبويدواربىخىل شريك والسرد شوراكرى - نتجه بديتويكونوتما غجوته اورسی - دوه دری موگه به دیوطوفداوشی اودوه دری مِرکِدله بل طرفه - بل به بینت دچایومپواتو دیرواج شوی دی کوربم ورکواد دوردے منگکان زغلی - اوسعی بدئی زوئے بالورندچائینك آوسیالی وركړی وى - چدځه بابالدديدي ته جائے يوسله . دى بد مغربورى تك نه كوى . چرتوسوچائے نه وى وارسيدلى - داخمو نو ديستنونن صبا حالت دی- بېښتون چې ماسام له پېړی نه راشی - داکنو خ پېښ ځيلي څی سے ندوی کوکندې جي مال درشي - بدكت كني به شالي والي يربوذي جهال برسودشي - بوعلم الوكم مداولكي .اوبيابدمجلس سازكري و دكوره بدخبر ندوي ددبال بعدبد خبرنه وي - يدحم لمعیت اوسی، او د جاکره به داک واحوی - د جاکنده ربداوکړی - اوکه دکور الک پر دې شه د نوپه هغدځائ بر وهغدهم سورکړي - بدبار ارکښ بد د چايو په دوکان يو څوکسه رآجىع تى - يوبدېل تدوائى عَل مەخۈرى - بل بدوائى تدغل مەخورە - پىردى كېس مدچا توات

*؇ڿڂڿڿڿڿڿڿڿڿڿڿڿڿڿڿڿ*ڂ

ددې د کانونوند او حلیکي رې کورنمنټ د په هو نوکلي کښ ریې یواوتکوي - اوسفوي .

اشعارعبرت ولدقله دشوكت والج-ي

لكرجاكرئي ببره حال دسية صهاداج وينمه حائدادي ديراوكم طاقت في دخراج وينمه تمكم به غازه في زيخ بردسود سياج وينمه ناتل دَدورداد دُسركاد زه ستاعلاج وينمه

ر صفدس على كيدوني ددويم كال ،

قوموند تول په انفان بښندن تاراج دينمر ندئ تعليم نښتدنه كوشت كونده كولوكوى دغم ښادئ خرنخوندنيات له خيل طانت كوى شوركوى لمدوده په پولمه تل په اوبو

هسپتالوبولدد ترقی ورکړی شی بر

مات عَرس بى يواؤ بروت يم ناخبرله كاروان يم

للاً قفس دَغَالُه مي نه يه كِيَو كُلُو پِرِواز كرم بی همت، ناتوان ندیم له نفاق سرکردان بسم

دَعنزا په کارپوهيکم زه افغان زوئ دَغاللَميم چه خيل سرگرنرئ منالي کښخېردادشه هندځوانېم

كه لا ونكه يم خوغازى يم كه جام كرم شحيدا شوم نه که توری په شرناک خوښ يم ده غم خوم دخيرا يمان يم

ممكرسوزيم جمان سوزيم أورم بل به زره دغم كك يتنك خُان سيزى يه شمع زه دخيل قام قربان يم

كله مُدكري كله جَددكله موج وهي كمهة

ده به خه وبره دُتاكرم چه يعبيله لوي طوفان يم

غیرت هم دده جرأت هم زده که همت محنت هیوه نیم خودداری اوننك م م زده خود یو آواد ادمان سیم

یه فلک دفطب سنورے درالا کو داھیری کرم يه صحراء رويه مُنكل كس كه به دشت وبيابان ينم

دَمَفُ مُسْوَلُ فُسِون به تُعُكِم دمنون بمنون لمغوادم

ده مستوب مسرت به محبت كبن زه طول عمر بنده بوان سيم معبت كبن زه طول عمر بنده بوان سيم معتون داسه يكابي

حال بجر

هُلُه بِيْخِبرِ شِي جِيرِ الرَّجِبِي لِهُ وَرَسْبِي!

(لەقلىكلال بادشاء كىپىرىپاكى)

وأي چرب بادننا و دو اد د مغركب بغير دخوراك سفاك او تو نو لقالونه با نفس دو - او د دي تو نو تقالوخوند به د عزب جولا و به سراخت شو - بعن شبه او ورځ به به جواله كا نو بورى خدى و ولا - خير د حولا و كا فو او به هم دورځ حارا و في او مجبوراً خبل برله د صالح كر با و الا اغله ببركي ددي حبر د مدواخت مريان كي رخمت كو او بخيله د فكريو تال خاله وال شو

لاندى ند تشكودند خد والخلي رجبها دشاه ي ندو بني) او بادشاه ندوك نبائي عددا زردكي دي دورة درنه اعذه م الغرض ببر صاحب برنبد لغركي و - بادشاه نبه بوهب وليك و ديري جولا لا نه نبوس التي كولى ولى بدلى به في ندو بني ديلي و دجه ما حامي يوداك كال لري - جدحراي سري به في ندو بني . بادشاه ما بو بنبد اخر في دعند منها و ندوا من كرد - جدوم سري بادشاه نذكوري نوادل خوغلى غنوب بوبند انني . او بيان حان سرة فكرد كوي - ولى جد بادشاه تدواه كي المد نفر بي ولى ولاي او كردي ما وشاء تدواه يكي المد عاموم اركي وركوي معمد و در كل بادشاه تدواه يكي المد عاموم اركي وركوي معمد و در كل بادشاه ملى المنت و يوما حد دو مد كار باسته مكر المد و مد كار باسته المكن او جولا و دوستو روستي بو والد في المد بدوات و الدولة ولسيب او كان است و يوما حد و مد كار باسته مكن او جولا و دوستو رادشي " اولاد عائب نند -

"رُباعی"

داخوته ئی جه مدام به به بوحال بیم سنده کله شرشاهی کله سبیر» داخونه نے جه مدام دزیر به بادیم کاکله نه به بادی کله هربیر مراکله نه به بادی کله هربیر

زه پوسف چه دخبل کان نو مَ خبر متول به م کربل عبیب و هستندا. ما چه گان نه فکر اوکه را معلوم شوی زی د دا هر وکنه ککار دم دوم خبیر

هے اضوس بمرم نبرشه به عفلت كبن دغديات برشي تبرهيك سرتكب زه بُوسَفَ دان آلِ اورَم جدر حِبَم دے رکی مدے رکی ان بریک کاری اور کاری اور کاری کاری کاری کاری کاری کاری کاری

آرماني يم چېځوانيم شوه برما د دسمنگولی مردهم زېککهمکس دَكُلُناكادُ بِمِوضُ طبيبِ مِ نَسْتُهُ إ ته كافي شافي عافيكي مألدب

باالهي بأالهي بى نناس ادرس اننبتة بنشتر نبشة جرندكس! ج**به طولمي َدَمعرنت به کُښ نه اوسي** ا حُديكادت مُدُوجُود حُمَا قَعْس إ

رحما فعس: محناهوند لكر قف ماند شبكا ريكي! برسف دخواراسم ره) خُلَدُ كُورِنم لكر في زند عبيش ويس! للغدنظري

زه به خپلوپښوولاړ وړوکي ښه بيم ته جيراندلم سهارا مکه د ناك ١(خيفال

لدى دائى غلامي ندموك بهنزدى ي چديناسند با سندوي د مل بدواك! چنوكل به باك الله با نو خوك اوكري كي برمينان كن دعمل وي چاغ جو باك! برميدان كن دعل چه ورسنوند شد مي ندونيل او پاس كيد و نشته دي ماك! چرد غير و خوشامند كري دليل شي!

د كاجبر به لن كن إ

ن مغد کلی بید اندے دکالے مند کو این اللہ اجبدو من باغ عدن کوی د خیر فرو نو بدخواکن ادىمامرىد مردون كبن تل عاشق دخيل ولن وي داويان كلشن ندخل بركبلانونيه المادكوي التشدني ونددسوه و و كوانا نفدميوب كريم دمتياد دام كس يركيكي خلاصيد وسمون نهاي الدنناهين ذوروله وركوي عدمتياد نونهبيزاي يه دے تورہ ناریج کش نن منعل منسد اللہ اللہ اللہ علیت ندیبتکان تر نہ شیب اللہ علی اللہ علیت ندیبتکان تر نہ شیب اللہ ع دد الم تورغرونو لمن كن نبيا هي وحوالتي السي المساقة المناف المرافع المرافع الكري ك لولاك سرو دخواهان دي تل إنب د ال موان المراح المر ر سَتِيدِ سُلِمان دَادَّ لَ كَالْ)

ية لفنار غنيد دمن وي بالمزود زرومكني

بهديم ناريخ تماريخ سافله وذم التندمن فنبسالانه حلسر منعقع كانتوه كدهن يدلا تحيمل كس اعامي شاعل صم بو عزود - وبريان ما برشاعران كداردوا و دبينت بيري على ما موندوا غلى و و دا دخيل ستخب كلام ندي مامنون عظوظ كري -

العامى شاعل اركدواد بينتو دوايد زوكن بخويكرى شوى ولاكين ديرانوس أحجر دبينو يرشاعل كن اللاغلوزيند شامل شو- (الهدومشاع كن وشاعرانو نفل اددوخيد ندهم زيات وو) او د تعب عبود ا جديه المدومشاعل كس كرم بوط الب علم حدة واقل العام شخف شور هغربوب بننوت دي يدب بننور بركا لمكب دينننولمال علافله لموقد يلى مادري أب سه واسم سلوك خددية به مطاعع ندده لنهاه داجة دبيننو بيمشاع ككن بالترنيب مبان عمد بيشف دامل كال اوشوكت الله دديم كالماقك

دوج الخام ولفننى مونود واله وتدة دوئي به كامبابي مباركباد و كود ـ ادامبد لادچ پښتانه شاع طبع طالب علان به بيا له خيلې ژولېس داننم و له پروائي سوك ندكوي ـ د موی آبی ژبی ادبيا توانند ادكن هم بېڅ شورشاعري ساز نزني كړی ده ـ حضوصاً هغه شاعري چه د تومي مني با توانه باروي با د ندرتي شاخر بې ش خاكه لاكنه ي شوى وي ـ د مشعوم ادبيا تو يوفال ندر رخي دي -

للنوصددواد نظولد بنزنيب سورج بإيشرى دى جبربه نظرد منصفانوكش دادل او ددويم العاكم عقد الدي _

رَسُكُوانَ وَخِيبِ او دَبْرِمٍ)

زه مُسلمان يم بى لدخل مُ دَجا بروا ، ندلوم

زومسلمان یم به له خدای دجایروا ۲ منه لرم

بغیر لد بو الله واحد معبود سیوانه لرم

مرا فطرت داد مے جدلے له خونه اعدان کومب دسند برم فوند دعشق به او م کزران کومب بروالام نشه که د سربیرکس نیاوان کومه!

سبنه کس نورم شی تقیلم جبد حمانان کومه!

حرا دهک برینکلی قران دے بل پیشوانه لوم!

مری مسلمان یم بی له خدا یک حیا بروا ۲ نه لوم!

دے دشاها نوشه نشا ۲ هفه دلبودی خما!

ملك ی عرب اعلا لنب افاسر وردی خما!

لوببردس ران داكوي فوجى انسر دى حُماا تأريج كوالالرميه دبينوج بدنتردى حماب كدن وهن أوكهم خوك وأني حد خيرخوا لاندلوم ن المسلمان يم به لدخدائ وحيايدوا الدادم حماهت تدمغموتلي وفتام وبيسلم نربه لكه خليل اوما دو غرج دخلفه كلزاروسيم مركا بهراد شيل موسط كليم فرعون مردا ودسيهم نها دًى أصعالوب د ودخت به هروا مادميم مرك كتوكل يه يروتلل ككم هؤانه لرم نهدممان بم المدخائ كحيا بروالاندار سف انهه به میه و بنولسیدان را با دکر م ککه پتنگ د دیت به شمع سوز بدل لایا دکر م نیمن درّاج دے که د باز وکر زیرل لا با دکوم كەپدنامۇت دولمن نن قرمانىيەل دا بيادكىم تلي غزت كدغوا بهم بايغواست مارواندكنهم نه مسلمان بم بي له خدا اى دَجارِوا لا ندلوم وخنى يعركدد نلبك اسوز وكدا ذكسوم يب <u>مرے تو عمان کہ د مطلوم دَ الایرواز کرم سیا</u> چرخوك برندشي خبر معند كعشى دادكرميدا بركفرستان كبش د توحيد بلند ادادكسرمسيدا بَبانا اصبدله كرم نردة بعنوا ندلوم شه مسلمان يم بي لدخوا ي حيا بووالانلوم شه مسلمان يم بي لدخوا ي حيا بووالانلوم

و مل كلونردي جيرخانك اوج كري كلواريم

أ مَد تندن دُلاس كاروند نوي نوي شكاريم

ج ترخونظومزل كري تشكفنه لالدرار وبينم

نى ئىلىنى ھېنىدى نىينى نىيدى دىكايم

د هجران نيركن وصلت دي دمن مورك دايم

دوفاباني ببنشةبي وفادكلن امروم

نیمچلیږی هرشعریه نانوکیږی 🦹

كلننان كن لمولمبادباري ببلايه كلوزاري

تبليلوسنكي سَري دي عَلَمْ إَنِي اللهِ مِنْ اللهِ مِنْ مِنْ الدَّيْدِي وَكُلُونُو بَا إِلَا مِنْ مُ

بويرا وبنم بيكال خوردي دلبا واعجن شور الله الخ للخاند الممرنوردي ألكفنه للداردينم

سورالا مخيرغرو ندعجببه كوي خوندونه

دنييرد عزيه سوكو ككونودليس شكايري

ن جم الذي بوساندي نري لزي ددي درجي العلي

جريركل ملنخاروينم جريرا يصلندياردي

كدهد فغويجلي متوم دي بلبل ديريوكون سنى كا

موج حيات (له تلم د معتَد سليم خان ختك)

ددى ناوزكارى دنيابداوېردوورځواولنې وشيومايه لنډو وريځواواوي دو شيوكېز داوسید دنوم زوند دی که سیرنی وی که خزان که ووری وی که منی غم وی که سادى ـ د زُوند ورئي تيرس ي ـ لکه خونك چه دريل کادي د مسافرانظارنه كوي هر دغه شان دنباوى اِرُون درنج والمخه پروانه لوى لكه م

اوس كه خان وهم كه خاوري بسرنولم

يەھىۋرتكەسىرتەندرائى واس تىرىشو (علىخان)

دسمندردرياب په غارد پرتى سبىئ د غرخبرى اورىدى - چه د سمندى اوددلايه ميان يه ديونا زوادا سره كيدى - يه داميان كس سينى اووي - چه تاسو دوار لا د ژوند مقصداته ناوى رسيدلى وماته اوكوركي چه دسمندم ناختم كيدونكي كش مكش كنس م مرغلوه بصغوله كېنى سنسال كړئ غارى ته راورسيدم -سنديئ څه نور ويل غوستل چه اسمندى موسكى شواوسييئ ديونرمى چيى سره ساداوبوون ته سكته شويا رون خەدى ، پدالنى ژوندكنى مونولەختكان يوبلەندى يكام م

ولى هسى شوى له غمه حُمادله عمربادغوندائيريرى دريغه دريغه بنبئينينينب

THE KHYBER

outcome of Nietzsches' "Will to Power" and his concept of the "Superman." The thought, which the All-India Muslim League has taken upon itself to propagate and work out—the thought, namely, that the Muslims in India form a Separate Nation and must have a separate Homeland for themselves has emanated from Prof. Dr. Syed Zafarul Hassan's brain. Here are but a few instances that are set forth by way of suggestions to those who would like to think over the subject of Philosophy for themselves. For the rest, we point out to the readers the learned Address of Professor Dr. Syed Zafarul Hassan (to the Philosophical Society, Aligarh, 1931) wherein has very rightly been emphasized the need for the study of Philosophy.

M IHSANULLAH KHAN.

Philosophers are therefore apt to be empirical and rational nature. more successful in life than any other academic man; their sucess in life being essentially the outcome of the right handling of men and their affairs. Hence it is, that a proper training in various disciplines of Philosophy is greatly conducive to success in the different departments of life. The study of Psychology is of immense use in Education, Medicine, Trade, Administration, Justice, etc. A knowledge of Mob-Psychology, coupled with the understanding of Political Philosophy, is particularly useful for statesmen and politicians of a high order. A thorough training in Logic is of much help to a Pleader and a Judge in arguing a case and discovering fallacies in Similarly, Metaphysics and Logic will greatly help a Theologian to meet the adverse criticism of the sceptic and the atheist against God and Religion. In the same way, the study of Psychology and of Moral Philosophy is of immense importance for Maulvies and teachers. Firstly, because they are required to Know men and, secondly, because they are required to guide them to the goal of men. In the first case they need Psychology, in the second, Moral Philosophy. For the police officers, as also for the judges and the lawgivers, the knowledge of criminal Psychology, is indispensible. We have been so far discussing only those advantages of Philosophy that accrue man as an individual.

Let us now take into consideration its advantages to Man as a specie—to mankind. In other words, we have to estimate the contribution of Philosophy to the Culture and all the higher pursuits in general, of Mankind. All sciences originate in, and ultimately return to, Philosophy. It is in this sense that Philosophy is called the Mother of all Sciences. Psychology, Astronomy, Mathematics, Physics Chemistry, Medicine, etc. were all once part and parcel of Philosophy. It took them a long and assiduous course of development and evolution to become independent Sciences. Even as full-fledged Sciences they have still to look upto Philosophy for inspiration. The notions. for example, of the "quantitative explanation of the physical changes" (Descartes), "force" (Leibnitz), of "Continuity" and "Evolution" (Kant) and several others, have all originally sprung from Philosophy. Similarly, all great movements calculated to bring about world-wide changes, are ultimately traceable to one or the other "Communism" and "Bolshevism" can be system of Philosophy. traced to Hegel and Hegelians. The thought of "Eternal peace" and of "League of Nations" is first furnished to us by Kant. The "French Revolution" is the work of Rousseaus' "Return to Nature." Fascism and Nazism, with their consequent ideology of Dictatorship, are the

know the ultimate nature thereof, which will explain this whole. Looked at from this angle of vision, philosophy is the completest knowledge of the completest reality, and is "the profoundest knowledge of the profoundest objects." The sciences, on the other hand, are a partial and incomplete knowledge or only part-realities Obviously, as an end in itself, "Philosophy is incomparably more valuable than any other branch of study-indeed more valuable than all of them put together" (Prof. Dr. Syed Zafar-ul-Hasan). Strictly speaking, all branches of knowledge and all sciences are there for the sake of philosophy—are subservient to it. Taken by themselves, they may possess any amount of utilitatian value, they may even have a value as Ends in themselves; but when compared to Philosophy, they have only a value as means to an End which is They are there "to study the universe piecemeal in Philosophy. order later to utilize the results thus obtained for constructing a true picture of Reality as a Whole" (Prof. Hasan). In a word, they are there to supply material and data for Philosophy, of which data Philosophy is then to make a system—consistent view of the whole:--

Now we pass on to the advantages of Philosophy in the ordinary sense of the term—in the sense of advantage as a means to other Ends.

The study of Philosophy, before all, develops the power of thinking or the rational faculties in us. This is exactly what distinguishes man from animals.

Further, the nature of the sublime and fundamental problems with which it deals, raises us above the petty concerns of life and elevates our character. The study of moral Philosophy in particular contributes enormously towards the development of human character. The study of the Philosophy of Fine Art, (Aesthetics) develops in us a sense of taste as well as an insight into the nature of the Beautiful and the Ugly and enables us to enjoy beauty in all artistic productions. The study of the Philosophy of Religion gives us a clearer notion of the concept of God, the highest of all the human Ideals, and broadens our outlook on life and makes us magnanimous and forgiving;—all these being the spiritual advantages of the highest order, which no other science can offer to the extent to which Philosophy does.

Philosophy has, besides these, many practical and worldly advantages. It promotes our understanding of men both in their

themselves—are intrinsically good. But even in the domain of these intrinsic values themselves there are degrees, the higher values and the lower values. As between virtue and pleasure (both practical values) the former is clearly a higher value as compared to the latter. Similarly Knowledge is a higher value than Art, morality than knowledge and Religion than morality,—indeed it is the highest of all. What is now true of these intrinsic values as between themselves, is equally true in the various spheres of "knowledge" itself. All knowledge, of whatever kind it may be, is a value as an end in itself—is an intrinsic value. Nevertheless, the knowledge of one thing is a higher intrinsic value than the knowledge of another. It is here that we come to the real issue.

Philosophy is knowledge and knowledge is always a knowledge of something, of reality. So are all other Sciences, whether natural or human. Consequently, philosophy and all other sciences must be on a par with one another;—each being a case of "Knowledge" which is "an End in itself." Yet there is a difference between the knowledge that sciences bring us and the knowledge that is furnished by philosophy. The knowledge that results from philosophy is a much higher value than the knowledge that the sciences provide. The sciences treat of reality piecemeal. divide the Universe into parts and aspects, each part being treated by itself and in complete isolation from the other parts. The physical sciences, for instance, deal with the physical world (the inorganic or lifeless matter), Biology with the organic world (the living things), Psychology with the mental world (the human mind). Now as far as we know our world, it is either organic, inorganic or mental. Thus these three kinds of sciences would cover the entire universe, the entire reality. Which is then the place left for philosophy? Of what other reality or Universe does it give us the It gives us the knowledge, unlike other sciences, not of parts and aspects of the universe. The Universe is not an aggregate of disintegrated and separable parts which can be united and separated at will. It is a whole, a unity, from which the parts are inseparable. The knowledge of the part-reality, of matter for example, is incomplete unless its relation to life and Mind is traced. There must therefore be a branch of knowledge which comprehends and considers the Universe as a whole—a whole, in which all its parts are inter-connected. This is philosophy. Philosophy, therefore, is the Science of the whole reality, of the whole Universe. It enquires: what is this whole, what is this Universe and seeks to

need of philosophy stands unrivalled in the domain of academic pursuits. So far we have been discussing the positive s de of philosophy.

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Speaking negatively, we have now to meet one of the most nopular, though a very unjust and unfair, objection against this. sophy. It is commonly urged that philosophers are dreamers and visionaries and are far remote from the realities of the world. means that the object of philosophy is a mere dream-object, is a fleeting and passing brain-wave, is a creation of one's own brain. But this is absolutely baseless ad betrays a thorough ignorance of the subject of philosophy For the Mar and the Universe, of which the study is Philosophy, the man on the one hand and the universe on the other—the Universe with its inanimate objects, its vegetable and animal kingdom, its solar system and all the actual and possible realities therein, are facts which cannot with fairness be called dreamobjects or passing fancy. They are hard and stubborn realities and you cannot escape them. Whether you like it or not, you cannot help thinking over these realities--you cannot help philosophising. Thus Philosophy is not a cry in the wilderness or roaming in the region of dreams and visions; --like all other sciences the hard facts of life and of the Universe form its data.

But what the critic really means by the objection is not so much that philosophy has merely to deal with dreams and visions, as it is that its study has no practical advantage or Value in life. It is now to this side of the objection that we shall turn and see how far it is justified or otherwise. It would naturally lead us to the analysis of the concepts "A lvantage" or "Value". A thing is of advantage or value to me either because it brings me another advantage or value, or because it is advantageous or valuable in its own right. money, because it affords us pleasure; but we seek pleasure, because it is valuable by virtue of its own nature. Thus money is valuable ony as a means to an end which is pleasure; whereas pleasure is valuable as an end in itself—is intrinsically good. Hence it is, that we have two notions of "advantage" or "value": "advantage" or "value" as a means to some end, and "advantage" or "value" as an end in itself. We shall now see how far the study of philosophy has an advantage or value both as an end itself or as a means to some other end.

Pleasure, Virtue, Art, Knowledge, Morality and Religion have each a value in its own right. They are valuable as ends in

Now all these questions deal with the most fundamental problems that a human being can be interested in. Once I have known them. I have known all—have known the complete truth and need nothing more. If knowledge of the ultimate reality were possible, nothing better could be desired. It would throw a light on, and explain, the whole reality and would thus teach me all I care to know.—All would be enlightenment, clearness and distinctness; and no trace of darkness, ignorance, confusion and error or talsehood would be left. I shall have dived deep into the very root of the cosmos and will be in direct communion with the very basis of all reality, be it God or anything else. My action too will therefore be the best and conceivably the most appropriate of all conduct: and that necessarily so, for all would be done at the behest of the most perfect and consequently of the wisest and most moral being with whom I am in direct contact. Evidently, nothing better could be wished than to have a knowledge of the best reality, followed by the best of the conduct in line with it. All material advantages. gains, comforts, etc., dwindle into insignificance in the presence of an attainment so perfect.

If, however, a conclusive answer to the questions mentioned above is impossible and the knowledge of the ultimate reality not attainable, the enquiry at least sets limits to the human knowledge;— I know that not everything is knowable, I comprehend that there is something which is incomprehensible. Thus even if I am ignorant, my ignorance is an intelligent and sensible ignorance, and as such is not blind ignorance. What is thus incomprehensible and beyond the limits of human knowledge, becomes a matter of faith, of a rational faith for us. If we are not able to know reality (ultimate reality—Truth) we can at least approach it from the other side of our nature, i.e., from the fundamental human consciousness—æsthetical, moral and religious consciousness. We are thus led to a belief about its nature and so come to a Weltanschaung, a view of the Universe (Kant). Hence it is, that we get a consciousness of certain "Ideals," a consciousness of the ideal of "Beauty," of "Goodness" and of "Holiness". These ideals go beyond the experienced phenomena and offer us standards by which it can be judged. Hence Philosophy opens up a new field of vision before us, a field of certain Ideals, which we are constantly to strive after. If not actually attained, these Ideals have nevertheless a regulative and disciplinary function which, indeed, is no mean advantage. Thus in every case—whether we have knowledge or no-knowledge of the ultimate reality or of ultimate End or purpose of human life—the

On the Need of Philosophy

Philosophy, as the etymology of the word itself signifies, is Love of Wisdom. In its completion it is the Doctrine of Wisdom. What do we understand by wisdom? What is a wise man? wise man is one who knows—knows the truth, and acts in confermity with what he considers to be true. Thus wisdom is that state of mind in which a complete understanding of things or situations is combined with the most appropriate Action. Hence there are two sides of Philosophy, Theoretical Philosophy and Practical Philosophy. The object of Theoretical Philosophy is study of Man and of the Universe and of the Relation of Universe. This exhausts the entire actual and possible reality. Obviously, the task of Theoretical Philosophy is the Knowledge of the Whole reality, of reality in general, in the abstract. But philosophical enquiry cannot stop at this;—it must of necessity pass from the abstract, the general, the whole, to the concrete, the particular, the part, which is at the basis of the whole. This is the very nature of all philosophical enquiry. Hence it is, that the problem of the knowledge of reality, passes from the knowledge of reality in general to the knowledge of the reality, of the best reality, of the perfect reality, of the absolute and Ultimate reality. To put it in simpler words, theoretical philosophy starts with a search for the knowledge of the whole reality, but finally it attempts to know the part—reality which is at the basis of the whole reality and which explains this whole.

The object of Practical Philosophy, on the other hand, is to investigate into the ultimate End or Purpose of human life;—it enquires what one ought to do, what is the best, the most appropriate sort of action? Taken together, the task of these two sides of Philosophy is to ask: What is my essential nature—what am !, whence do I come whither do I proceed; what is this Universe; is the ultimate nature of it (me including) all matter, all life, all mind: is it all chaos, a blind process, or is it a Divine Ordinance and a designed process, etc., and what is my place, my function in, and relation to, this Universe? Further, what is my ultimate goal in this life, what ought I to do in conformity with what I have known to be true; and what should I hope for in the hereafter, in return for what I have done in this life?

out the least qualms of conscience, with what consequences, we all know so well. Man's sinful conduct towards woman in this country has acted as a boomerang. In degrading our woman folk we have only degenerated ourselves. It is a trite saying that a man is known by the company he keeps. One cannot expect a high-souled manhood amidst a down-trodden womanhood. It will not be an exaggeration to say that the present degenerate and decadent condition of our country is, to a very large extent, due to our having denied their legitimate rights to our mothers, sisters, wives and daughters. They have been kept in abyssmal ignorance about things happening around them, through illiteracy; they have been exploited economically, and have been otherwise oppressed and suppressed in a mauner which makes one shudder. I cannot understand how man could and can fall so low! But then, there are men and men! Thank God, however, a change in the status of woman in this unhappy land is perceptible. Man's conscience has been stirred, and the womanhood of this country is coming into its own. The rights of woman are being gradually recognised, and she is now given an opportunity to unfold her hitherto dormant self. It is at this juncture, when woman is passing through a period of transition, that I strike a note of warning. Let not the woman of India imitate the womanhood of the West. Women especially need such a warning as they are, by nature, apish. Let the manhood of India come to the help of the womanhood, while the latter is negotiating a very difficult corner on her road of progress. Men in this country have to remember that it is they who are opening before woman's eyes new vistas of life, and it is to them that women are consciously or unconsciously looking up for guidance. Men's responsibility is, therefore, very great, for, while on the one hand they have to lead women along the road of progress, on the other, they have to steer clear of the shoals and pitfalls of Western civilization. Men should not, in particular, lose proper control over women, for that seems to be nature's purpose, and should, in co-operation with women, so regulate and control their course of conduct (without undue interference of course) as to ensure harmony between the sexes. They should in no case give women an artificial status, which is not suited to their genius, and which they often abuse. In plain language man should adopt a strong but considerate attitude towards women, who after all need protection. They can appreciate consideration from a strong man. A weak and wavering type of man is not the idol that women worship; nor do they worship mere brutal strength.

for in both these pursuits, the mother's and the wife's duties cannot be properly discharged.

The impact of the western civilization on ours has created new problems for us. These problems need to be tackled with extreme caution. It should be our endeavour, as far as possible, to avoid the mistakes committed by the west. We should not imitate the West blindly, as unfortunately, we are doing at present. We should accept from the West everything that is calculated to promote our physical and spiritual welfare and should reject those values which are likely to defeat nature's purpose. One of such values that we have to reject is the existing relation between the sexes in the West. In the West a woman's status is an artificial one. It is not the result of her own evolution, but is propped up by man. Woman is dimly conscious of the fact that her present position is not her natural one and that it is dependent on man; but she does not care. She uses, or to be more precise, abuses it as if she had attained it as a result of her own evolution. Small wonder, therefore, if, instead of becoming man's help-mate, she has become his competitor. She forgets that man can, if he so will, take away from her what he has given her out of his generosity. One wonders what would have been her attitude to man, if, with her present nature, she had changed places with man. She would, perhaps, ride rough shod over man, as she does now, where she happens to be in a position of authority over Weak natures, as the reader probably knows, are too fond of making a show of their authority. This trait of character is common between weak men and women.

This much about the state of affairs in the West. What about the East, particularly about India? The position in India is quite the reverse of that of the West. In India woman has, on the whole, been treated inhumanly. Man has taken from her her liberty of action, her independence in those spheres of life where nature's purpose was that she should be free and independent. From a human-being she has been reduced to a chattel. This state of affairs is even more deplorable than that of the West, for it is an evidence of woman's exploitation by man, while in the West it is a question of misplaced generosity. In exploiting the weakness of women, the Eastern people have unmistakably demonstrated their lack of sense of justice and fairness, and also, I may say, their weakness of character. To a truly strong character the exploitation of the weak is a dastardly and ignoble course; we Indians have to admit with shame that we have been carrying on this exploitation for ages with-

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The object of this article is not to bring woman into contempt, for that, indeed, would be a very immoral attitude on my part. I only wish the readers to overcome their prejudices and to see things in their true perspective. It is after we are able to wipe off false values that we can establish new and true ones. It is after removing the popular misconceptions about the "fair-sex" that we can estimate her true worth, and it is after finding her true worth that we can determine her proper position in the scheme of life. When the powder and the paint that hide her from the eye are removed, we shall be able to see the true woman, and it is that true woman who is to play the role assigned to her by nature. That role, let me add, is not an insignificant one. To be a mother, a sister or a wife is not a small part. It is as great a part, if not greater, as that played by the father, the brother and the husband. But while these parts are to be played, we must always bear in mind what nature intended the respective parts of men and women to be. God intended man to be man and woman to be woman and therefore designed He more physical differently. gave man more intellectual vigour and more power of endurance. He assigned to woman, a shorter stature, less intellectual vigour less power of endurance. A good social therefore, will be that in which nature's purpose will be carried out. The carrying out of that purpose, however, does not mean the exploitation of woman because the interests of man are complementary to the interests of woman, just as the one is the complement of "Nature's purpose" does not mean depriving woman of her legitimate rights. Confining a woman within the four walls of a house, for instance, was never nature's purpose. In fact such a thing is in flagrant disregard of God's will. Again depriving a woman of her right to develop her physical, mental and spiritual capacities to the fullest is nothing but sheer injustice. This was never nature's purpose. In the same way depriving man of what was and is his, is not nature's purpose, and giving woman something which nature never gave her, is defiance of God's laws.

In the world as we see it, in the West as well as in the East, there has been no natural adjustment between the sexes. In the West woman has poked her nose in spheres which should have been the sole preserve of man, and has given up her own proper sphere. The sportswoman, the Parliamentarian, the factory girl—to mention only a few—forget that their occupations are ill-suited to their duties as mothers, wives and daughters. Nature neither intended woman to play foot-ball, nor to attend the tiresome sessions of Parliament,

from time to time to trace and to comprehend the Prime Cause. is he who has evolved principles of morality, and woman has done nothing, but half consciously and half unconsciously accepted his coinion. It cannot, therefore, be logically said that the imitator is more religious than the exponent—the creator, I may say. The fact is that woman is not alive to eternal values to the same extent as man. She is much too frivolous for serious religious thinking. The thinking part is therefore done for her by man, and after he enunciates new principles, she takes them for granted, in most cases without understanding them, and invests them with a maze of her own More often than not she loses sight of the principles. superstitions. and clings to the superstitions with the same tenacity as she does to her fineries and her powder and lip-stick. There is as little truth and content in her religious belief as in her ordinary conversation. If you scratch a woman, in order to discover the basis of her religion. you will find that she has never thought over the matter at all: So, to call a woman religious, is to deny the entire history of religious thought.

Woman, the reader (prejudiced though he may be in favour of women) will readily agree is woefully lacking in creative genius. Cast a cursory glance over any department of knowledge, and you will find that woman's contribution to it is next to nothing. may come occasionally across a Madam Curie or Montessori. but these are the rarest of exceptions, and hence prove the rule. contention that they have never been given an opportunity to cultivate and develop their minds is unconvincing, for, in countries in which they do enjoy equal opportunities with men their creative output is negligible. On the other hand if it is argued that woman's mental and intellectual stagnation and cramping is the result of centuries of oppression, the argument may appear plausible at first sight, but would prove unconvincing when carefully tested. For the blame for woman's present inferiority cannot be fixed entirely on man. Taken in the aggregate man must certainly have been superior to woman, otherwise he could not have been able to obtain so complete an ascendency over woman, for time out of mind as he has actually The speriority in physical strength cannot be quoted as the sole cause of woman's inferiority and subjugation.

Having considered—though very briefly—some of the misconceptions about the "fair-sex" and having dealt the subject in terms which are not quite flattering to that sex, let me make it clear that woman is not something to be treated lightly or with contempt.

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woman would not attribute generosity to her. Woman can be as hard-hearted as man (if not more) when the conditions in which her "gentleness" is to be tested are made exactly similar to those of man. And this is only logical; for, don't we know from our experience that weak and cowardly people are more hard-hearted, if and when they can have things their own way, than strong and dauntless people?

Yet another misconception about the "fair-sex" is that woman is more faithful than man. I know that in challenging the popular opinion in this respect I am running the risk of being dubbed a misogamist. But let me assure the readers that while I do challenge public opinion, I am not a misogamist. I am only putting to test the "value" that has been established, and am trying to find out its content. I claim that the so-called loyalty or faithfulness of woman is based on fear; that the moral sense in woman is not so developed as in man and that therefore if the fear is removed a woman will become and does become much more faithless than a man. It does not mean that man is infallible, and that he seldom becomes disloyal. It only means that if man, in spite of his independence. in spite of the fact that he may have no fear of being taken to task for disloyalty or being detected, can still remain loyal, it is because he is governed by the moral principle in him. Woman on the other hand, as I have remarked above, is governed by fear, and as contradistinguished from the positive morality of man, woman's is only passive. If woman is given the same amount of independence as man enjoys and is reasonably sure that her disloyalty will go unpunished, then she will not remain loyal; for, her moral sense is too weak and too undefined to control her.

It is also commonly believed that woman is more religious by nature than man. Nothing can be further from truth than this, for woman has always looked up to man for religious guidance. If woman were really more religious by nature than man she ought to have made some contribution towards religious thought. But one will search the pages of the History of Religion in vain for any conspicuous contribution of religious ideas by woman. This is only natural, for women are not in the habit of indulging in hard thinking. They are fond of gossip and are taken up with self-embellishment. How can women then have more interest in religion than men? I need no arguments to prove that hard and consistent thinking is peculiar to man. It is he who thinks over the problems of creation of life, of cause and effect, and it is he who has attempted

he does it without emotion. To change the metaphor, he is performing a surgical operation, or he is pricking the bubbles of opinion, whose sole content is air. No one loses by searching criticism of old values, many of which are false, while all are likely to gain by transvaluing false values

The foregoing paragraphs deal with only a part of the values relating to man and woman. The more important question is to assign to them their correct role in the scheme of life. This, I must confess, is a difficult problem to solve. But nothing is to be gained and much is likely to be lost by refusing to face the problem in the present very critical stage of the Indian society in general and the Muslim community in particular.

Before embarking on this very difficult task of adjusting the relations between the sexes I must remove some other misconceptions about the so-called "fair-sex." One of such misconceptions is that woman is more soft-hearted than man. Let us see how far this supposition can stand the search-light of reason. The question is: Is softness synonymous with weakness? The only sensible reply to this quetion is "No." Now, my contention is that what we consider to be the soft-heartedness of a woman is merely a manifestation True softheartedness is that which springs from the of weakness. innermost recesses of one's being—from rocks as it were—; it must be of a permanent nature and should not be as transitory as a hypocrite's tears. In the case of a woman the softening influence is temporary. She can become soft-hearted and hard-hearted unbelieveably short periods of time, even as she can shed crocodile tears almost at will. Her "softness" is more often than not the result of self-pity; it is subjective never objective. The fact of the matter is that a woman is by nature incapable of sympathising with others objectively. On the other hand, man, commonly designated the Rougher-sex," is soft-hearted in the real sense of the term. His sympathies are wide and deep; he can approach a subject not only subjectively, but aslo objectively, and therefore, when he shows kindness it is always of a truer variety—it is the result of largeheartedness. Now, large-heartedness or generosity and women are contradictions in terms. A woman is very narrow-minded, and is always on the look out to point an accusing finger at other people's defects. She can never show any generosity in ignoring the failings of others. This characteristic of women is not at all compatible, with soft-heartedness; for lack of generosity and soft-heartedness go ill together; and I dare say that even the staunchest supporters of

with false feathers; but though not very sensible in the solution of intricate problems, she is sensible enough to hide from man the consciousness of her physical ugliness. Those, however, who make a psychological approach to the question and I include myself in that category, cannot fail to discover woman's inferiority complex. Has the reader ever questioned himself as to why a woman is so fond of embellishments, of fineries, of brilliant showy colours, of powder and If he has not, let him do so now. He will not be long in discovering—of course if has any insight into human nature—that a woman stoops to all these devices of beautification on account of her innate feeling of being "unfair." It is the demand of her nature to show herself off, not in her own colours, but in others which she considers more attractive than her own. Thus without knowing it she proclaims her physical inferiority, and to a critical observer the working of her innerself must be crystal clear. But how many of us, men, are critical and dispassionate observers in the case of women! We remain blissfully unconscious of the implications of these decorations, and caught in the mashes of sex feeling, lose our sense of proportion while judging them. Our judgments about woman's "fairness" are therefore divorced from truth, inasmuch as they are due more to a sex urge than to a correct estimate of woman's "grace."

Man, on the other hand, is so conscious of his comcliness that he always tries to set it off by simple dress, devoid of all decorations He is fair without embellishments! and powder. The woman knows all this; she knows that man is handsomer, that he is nobler, and that he has raised her to a higher pedestal than she deserved. But she keeps quiet! She has never called man fair, because she does not wish to break her monopoly. She has never composed verses about man's "fairness" while she unhesitatingly accepts from him praises to which she knows she is not entitled. She is so ungenerous and greedy by nature that she denies to man what is his due, and accepts from him, with her powdered face, what he gives her by mistake. This, however, is natural. The princes give, the beggars take. The princes do not care if they give more than one deserves. Let the beggars with the alms that they have received from the princes, show themselves off as fairy-queens and let the princes in their simple hunting dress smile-a half-amused and halfcontemptuous smile.

Is my tone acrimonious? Let the reader not misjudge me. I write without fear or favour. An iconoclast is bound to become unpopular with idolators; but in breaking idols, he has no malice—

reason is the greatest, he uses it the least. Strange though it may seem, it is yet a fact that it is in ordinary matters, which do not count much n shaping life that we give free play to our reason, and it is in the most intricate problems of life that we accept not reason but opinion as our guide. We call it faith; but we never question what this faith is, and why it is. We never inquire that what we call faith may merely be the shirking of our responsibility as rational beings to probe into the meaning of things. We forget that faith, unsupported by reason, may degenerate into mere groping in the dark after ghosts and shadows.

Let the reader take note that I am not giving a sermon against faith, I am only pointing out the dangers of faith which issues from. or is based on mere opinion. We never care to enquire as to how far we are swayed by opinion, and how we allow ourselves to ride on its tide. We never care to find the basis and the content of the opinion on which we build our values. Inevitably, if the opinion is wrong is contentless and irrational, our values, emerging as they do from such opinion are also wrong and irrational. And once values, right, are wrong, are established, and people begin to swear by them, it takes a stout heart, an unconventional nature, in a word, an iconoclast to smash them, and in the words of Nietsche, transvalue them. Some of such values which man has set up are about the so-called fair-sex, and I am to show that man in his infinite folly, in his unfathomable ignorance, committed the greatest blunder in investing woman with a halo which does not properly belong to her. In his infatuation he called Eve's daughter the "fair-sex." I do not know who was the first man who blundered in this way. Perhaps he was a lunatic! But I cannot understand how other men caught the contagion and idolised woman, who, I claim, far from being fair, is actually uglier than man. I must beg the readers' forgiveness for taking him by surprise. He did not, perhaps, anticipate that it is man and not woman, whom I regard as the fair-sex, and as he will see I do not establish my case on mere opinion, but on solid arguments.

To repeat, I say, that woman is not the fair-sex—I mean from the physical point of view—, that man is handsomer than woman, and that he, out of his generosity and folly, rendered unto her, what was and is undoubtedly his. Woman knows it. She is conscious of her inferiority—of her ugliness—but is silent. She knows, that her pride of place is due to man's generosity; and that she is pluming herself third. Yet exposition, situation and discussion are the test of Shaw as a play-wright.

His plays entertain the audience and produce laughter, but with no loss to dignity. Shaw, however, has been led to confine himself to stories of high life in most of his plays, by an inner necessity, which he himself has not been able fully to grasp.

Many of his dramas degenerate into endless, dull and frivolous dialogue, which confiscates the beauty of his plays. His characters are unyielding to the philosophy of others. Very few stir us with human sympathy. But very remarkably he displays the sources of an original though limited art in making characters play an equal part in the unravelling of the plot.

Rarely tedious, his plays have a particular life of their own. Humour and the gift of telling words are the things to keep his philosophy fresh and living.

As a play-wright Shaw has passed the meridian of his career, but the development of his mind has yet an amazing store of novelties for his readers.

A. RAUF, IV Year.

The Fair Sex X-rayed*

I must, at the very outset, warn those who are attracted by the title of this article that though they will find in it much that is interesting, they will be doomed to disappointment if they expect anything entertaining about what I consider to be the weaker sex. They will find as they read the article that I am out to invert their established values, or to assign to these values their proper place. My attitude, in short, is that of an iconoclast, since I am about to break the idols that men, in their ignorance, have worshipped, and to present the relations of the sexes in their true perspective.

Man is called a rational animal; but it must be admitted that in those spheres of his life in which the need for the exercise of

^{*}The other side of the picture will be placed before the readers in the next issue. -Ed-

THE KHYBER

Shaw is regarded as a phenomenon and like all other phenomena he remains in ultimate analysis a mystery. Like other philosophers of to-day he is accused of proving that 'black is white.' But considering his strange and singular beliefs, he is above all such baseless criticism.

That Mr. Shaw is only a play-wright, cannot be denied. He himself claims that he is only a writer of historical and moral plays in which he has given the world a new set of moral and social values. But he is never a moralist even to the depth of his pocket. Gems from the domain of aesthetics also shine brilliantly in his plays.

Shaw has tried to found his dramas on what he regards as "genuinely scientific natural history" and since nothing can be more alien to scientific history than romance, his plays are almost all devoid of sentiment. In "The Man of Destiny" we are introduced to Napoleon and a 'most delightful and tasty girl' but to our great dismay we find nowhere a 'flow of jipsy-jollity and human passions.' Again in "Man and Superman" Shaw appears as his real self. He talks of sentiment, of love and of other passions but at the same time brings in the "apparition of piety" in the person of Ramsden who mars the flagrant beauty of the play. This distinguishes his plays not only from Shakespeare but also from Samuel Butler, Shaw's spiritual father.

The fundamental points in a Shavian play are that his characters are intellectual, that they are not living, and that he does not probe deep into the human heart. His characters in "Man and Superman" are beyond the comprehension of an ordinary reader. He always makes his characters utter things unusual—the deep, dark philosophy of human life.

Shakespeare introduces ghosts, spirits and other portentous factors, but Shaw converts all the characters in some of his plays into super-human forms.

Shaw has ranged through many countries in his plays. This variation in scenes has become one of the causes of his popularity on the Continent and in America.

The most important elements in a drama are—an exposition in the first act, a situation in the second and the 'denoument' in the

Shaw—the Literary Wizard

Shaw is a versatile genius. He is a dramatist, a novelist, a philosopher, a Fabian Socialist, a literary critic, and a reformer. He is known to the critics not only as a prince of heretics but also as a past master of paradox.

The whole force and triumph of Mr. Bernard Shaw lies in the fact that he is a thoroughly consistent man. One may find flaws in his self-devised principles, but there is hardly any room to criticize their application. After a life-long meditation he has espoused a definite and unchanging belief. He is not a 'weather-cock' or a 'time-server' to be moulded into every cast. He has climbed into a fixed star and the earth whizzes below him like a zoetrope.

His chief characteristic is his originality in the sense that he has not taken his ideals ready-made from the conventional standards of good and evil; but has read his own meaning into life and given his own values to things. Shaw is original not only in his morality but also in his observation of life.

Another prominent characteristic of George Bernard Shaw's writing is his fearless intellectual criticism. The principles of his criticism and even the objects to which he applies them are indeed very similar to those of Samuel Butler. And yet Bernard Shaw has a temperament of his own. He possesses to the highest degree inventiveness, wit and humour. He knows how to animate and perpetuate ideas.

Shaw has selected comedy as the instrument of criticizing the social, political and economic abuses of his country. His opinions of world economics and arts have combined to make him a serious comedian. He has reconciled comedy and serious thought successfully. This has made him a puzzle to most of his readers and it is on this account that he has seemed greater than he is.

Shaw can also be taken as a realist who tries to find the essence of truth from under the cloak of romance and 'respectability.'

A large number of his characters are instinct with the life of intelligence and are but the mouth-piece of the author.

both for the rebel and humanity at large. Several frustrations come in. First, youth begins to mock at the idea of noble descent. It tramples over the notions of the purity of blood and in its zeal to root out such 'dangerous notions' strikes unconsciously at the stem of nobility itself. A lower scale of values is accepted because it vindicates their position. We find our youth running away to marry any street girl without any moral qualm. To him inherited nobility of character means nothing. Second, the pride of the official aristocracy breeds in him an inferiority complex. If he possesses a soft heart he at once bows to the least deserving authority and becomes a cringing worm. But on the other hand, when the heart has a drachm of blood in it, insolence and disobedience colour all the activities of life. Respect is considered to be a symptom of weakness and obstinacy a sign of strength. A defiant temper is praised and youthful grousing appreciated. To-day we find that in the questioning attitude of our youth there is much of inquisitiveness and none of the spirit of enquiry.

The third aristocracy seems to have cultivated the cult of the Each intellectual circle keeps out all those that scratch its ideology and taste. The youth expects that the gods of taste, who strut about in their foreign robes, should sometimes give up their Patriarchal office and play true gods. They should create something in the field of literature or science as their teachers abroad have done. But somehow we see that these gods with feet of clay cannot tread the path their masters go and therefore, create doubts in the minds of the youth. 'Is this learning of the West worth anything'? they 'Should we mimic the West eternally and starve our souls.' And with these doubts in mind, a section of our youth marches back to the lure of the happy middle ages and is stranded on the way. This is one side of the frustration. The other side becomes visible when we find the modern youth, in its zeal to westernize, holding up to ridicule all that is its own; may it be the beard of his father or the loose, flowing garments of his mother, because these stand in the way of his rapid Europeanization. No wonder that our youth of to-day is a disrespectful, inquisitive, insolent ape who finds the article of "take" swaying the minds of men and, therefore, rebels against them so monstrously.

M. M. K.

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soil can possibly shake off their sinister effects. Even those who came here with thoroughly democratic traditions have had to bid farewell to their old notions. The 1940 version of this malady has a touch of modernity about it. While the old version classified men on economic basis mostly and assigned each of the castes its duties, the modern version goes much farther and brings in many new distinctions-tribal, official, intellectual. There are social circles within social circles. A man is, for instance, first a Pathan, then a Durrani and then a Saddozai. As a Pathan he thinks himself above non-Pathans, as a Durrani above other Pathans and as a Saddozai above other Durranis. Again, there is the official class. This class, as a whole, thinks itself to be a privileged body and keeps all others at an arm's length. They affect a reserve that is insultingly repulsive. An air of importance is assumed which seems to say 'keep silent, you insignificant folk. You cannot realize the difficulty of being great.' The alien system of government whose creation it is, feels it necessary to exalt this body at the expense of less vocal but perhaps more truly loyal subject and thereby sows the seed of discontent.

Still again, there is the intellectual elite of society, mostly products of the educational institutions of the West, who always flaunt their learning and treat the alumni of Indian universities with conscious condescension. They impose themselves on the youth of the country in many ways. Here they will find fault with your pronunciation and point out the defects of your literary taste, there you will be discourteously told that you are hopelessly ignorant of modern scientific thought. These gods of taste and learning will dictate to you from the high altitudes of the mount of knowledge. They will seldom take the trouble of looking through your mind and guid-Taste you must cultivate, scientific thought you ing you honestly. must imbibe, no matter whether it is in keeping with your mind and the circumstances of your life or not. So the modern youth, that has feasted so long on theories of equality and democracy in his books, stands face to face with three barriers. The barrier of blood which engenders a superiority of birth; the barrier of office which gives birth to a superiority of status and the barrier of brain that Three aristocracies fosters the idea of the superiority of intellect. have come into being, the aristocracy of birth, the aristocracy of office and the aristocracy of intellect, and all the three jeer at youth. It could have compromised with the aristocracy of intellect had it been only genuine. The other two are too shamefully false to be put up with. Youth rebels against them all. The result is disastrous

avoid the daggers which rent his heart. Did not Cleopatra and Cæsar know that

Sceptre and crown must tumble down And in the dust be equal made, With poor crooked scythe and spade?

Who can be so blind as to say they did not? What, then, was Cleopatra's beauty for? And wherefore the display of Cassar's power?

Man knows that he has to taste of the cup of death. is an end to pain and pleasure, which we call life. The Duke as well as a dustman has to cease to be one day. Let life be luxuriant or lack-lustre, it has to reach its goal of death. will rise and set for ages to come but man will walk under it no more. The moon will make days of the darkest nights but man will behold the change no longer. The day of man's life has to change into a night which will never see light again. And man knows it very well. But in spite of that he is busy to accumulate worldly wealth and power. He flies to the devil's den and goes under the dark deep. His science is busy finding out new means to assist him in his desperate enterprises. His great god gun is ready to open its mouth and lay the world waste. His clouds of machine-guns are saturated to pour the rain of lethal balls. His tanks and trawlers are rending the heart of the soil and the sea. His aeroplanes fly in the air and his submarines touch the ooze. After all what are his guns, tanks, trawlers and magnet mines for? Wherefore his aeroplanes and his huge bombs? What end after all has he in view? May I know:

منزل ہے کا ستری مے لااوصحوان؟

M. AFZAL.

The New Caste System

The modern Indian society, with all its knowledge of democratic institutions, is suffering from that great malady which is so complacently called "class distinction." Time-honoured customs and centuries old usages have left such indelible impression on the culture and civilisation of India that no intellect nourished on this display but are never to be used. The hopelessness in international affairs is the work of men like you and me, and it is because these men said one thing and meant quite another that we have been brought to the brink of ruin. And as I ask you to reassert in your practical life religious and moral values I warn you not to spurn at and reject reason in a sudden access of enthusiasm for faith. I believe in the value of faith; it does move mountains. But I also think that faith without reason is blind and has been the cause of much hideous suffering and persecution in the past. "We must not obey," says Aristotle, "those who urge us, because we are human and mortal, to think human and mortal thoughts; in so far as we may, we should practise immortality, and omit no effort to live in accordance with the best that is in us."

M. A. LATIF.

May 1 Know?

Cleopatra was a beautiful queen. Think of the two pearls of her eyes, her dagger-like eye-brows, and of her ruby lips. Imagine the dark fleecy cloud of her curly tresses waving over the moon of her forehead, and her rose-like radiant cheeks. Just picture her gestures, her motions and her smiles which even gods could not forbear.

Cæsar was a great warrior. He killed thousands of menmen who could think and talk like him, who like him, possessed hearts and heads, and in whose veins blood ran just as in his. But he put them to the sword, as if there was no sword hanging over his own head.

> Ah me! what boots us our boasted power, Our golden treasure and our purple state; They cannot ward the inevitable hour, Nor stay the fearful violence of Fate.

All the beauty and brilliance of Cleopatra could not stand against the venom of the viper which, in a moment turned her into food for worms. All the pomp and power of Cæsar could not

THE KHYBER

Lord Acton, "corrupts. Absolute power absolutely corrupts." The dictator tries to iron out all men and their actions into a dull, soulless uniformity, and by silencing opposition and throttling criticism he condemns his people to stagnation and their future to complete cultural sterility. Great creative and revolutionary thinkers, poets and prophets are impossible in a state which forces its members to believe and act in the way the dictator wants them to believe and act. There can be nothing but a short shrift in the totalitarian state for a person like Voltaire who is said to have remarked to a man that though he loathed his opinion yet he would go to the gallows to see that it was not suppressed.

Dictatorship is also opposed to the spirit of religion which, like democracy, stresses the importance of the individual and individual salvation. It realises the infinite preciousness of the human creature and in the mood of Sophocles, the great Greek dramatist, it sings: "Many a wonder lives and moves, but the wonder of all is man." And what is more, religion has a universal affection for humanity and a vest pity for the dispossessed of the earth, the weak and the oppressed. Where shall we look for these things in dictatorship? The difference between dictatorship and democracy from the point of view of the individual, as Mr. Wells has so brilliantly put it, is "one between a deadening servitude and a continual, participating enlargement of responsible life.

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And so I leave it there. What is, you would ask, my panacea for the ills of a suffering humanity?" Alas, I cannot find any such universal balm, but as you will have seen I have been at pains to bring out to you the perilous consequences which ensue from the neglect of religious and moral values, and the abdication of individual responsibility. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. The world as it is today horrifies me and though I suffer acute anguish at times as one value after another of civilised life is attacked and destroyed, and though I often give way to a black despair, yet I continue to nourish the unconquerable hope that were we to return to religion, were we to guide our lives not by dogma but the spirit of religion which is one of tolerance, justice, truth, charity and good-will, I am sure we would come out of the abyss of moral and spiritual degeneration into which we have plunged ourselves. Don't listen to the man who tells you that you should not let your principles and ideals bear too closely upon your daily actions. He is asking you to treat your ideals in the same way as a connoisseur of art treats beautiful curious and other objects of art. They are kept in glass-cases for

gious and moral loyalties. It is the prison and the concentration camp. Paster Nimoeller's persecution is a case in point.

Thus we find that religious scepticism has combined with unemployment to produce an environment which has intected international relations with universal rottenness.

This brings me to the question of democracy and dictator-I need not apologize for dragging politics into a discourse which purports to be moral. I am not one of those who believe that religion and politics ought to be kept strictly apart. I need scarcely remind you that this belief is contrary to the spirit of Islam, and it is precisely because politics are being kept apart from religion that we are the agonised spectators of modern barbarism. Political systems, like other products of man's mand, are the reflection of his soul or personality (call it what you will) and this soul or personality is strengly moulded by the beliefs which he cherishes and the morality to which he subscribes. Democracy, in its ideal form, is, in the hackenyed words of Abraham Lincoln, "the government of the people, by the people, for the people." It is a system of government which places its confidence in the rationality of man, in his capacity to govern himself, to judge for himself what is good and what is bad. Its emphasis is on the individual and individual responsibility. Its creed is that the state exists for the individual and that all men are equal before the law. It demands the minimum social, moral and political uniformity and allows men great scope for the maximum development of his individuality. In his memorable essay "On Liberty," John Stuart Mill has an eloquent passage which ought to be cherished by all democrats:-

"It is not," he wrote, "by wearing down into uniformity all that is individual in themselves, but by cultivating it, and calling it forth, within the limits imposed by the rights and interests of others, that human beings become a noble and beautiful object of contemplation; and as the works partake the character of those who do them, by the same process human life also becomes rich, diversified, and animating, furnishing more abundant aliment to high thoughts and elevating feelings, and strengthening the tie which binds every individual to the race, by making the race infinitely better worth belonging to."

However enlightened it may be, dictatorship is, on the contrary, an act of the usurpation of absolute power. "Power," said

created a huge mass of positive knowledge and which sternly refuses to accept anything a priori, anything which is purely a matter of faith or belief unless it is observable and verifiable by the evidence of the Its impact on religion has been nothing short of disastrous. The whole imposing structure of Christian dogma (since Christianity was the first faith to feel the shock of its impact) has crumbled to pieces. Some brave spirits, notably Dean Inge, have made heroic attempts to square the facts of science with the dogmas of religion, with what success I am not in a position to judge, but it is significant that Darwin's theory of evolution which so profoundly shocked the world because it ascribed the origin and birth of man not to Adam and Eve but to an ape and finally to the jelly-fish and the amoeba was accepted by the church as progress. Still more disconcerting was the conception of the universe which Science held until quite The world, according to this conception, was a vast machine and Science impressed upon man the consciousness of his complete insignificance in this vast universe with its endless gyrations of atoms. This sense of his insignificance was further reinforced by the latest offsprings of Science, psychology and psycho-analysis which tracing everything to secret impulses lurking in man's unconscious mind over which he had no control produced a strong feeling of fatalism. Consequently the vast number of unemployed youth who exist in every European country depressed by forced idleness and overcome by the ennui of inanition and the sheer aimlessness, the blank futility of life, enthusiastically respounded to the perfervid oratory of adventurers of fortune like Hitler and Mussolini, and rallied in swarms under their banners. Their lives which were so drab and colourless began to assume a romantic significance, the sluggish stream of blood in their veins and arteries quickened into a joyful movement, their hearts which seemed to them so curiously dead and dried up leaped with a new uprush of thrilling vitality. Here at least, they felt, was something definite, something worth living and worth dying for, a dynamic creed, even if it was based on a racial myth and the subtle exploitation of their grievance against life. Uniforms and marches, banners and drums, songs and slogans were all so exciting, and since they had ceased to care for an outworn religion and its God, the deep messianic urge, the craving to be comforted and led which is so innate in mankind found for them a suitable avatar in Hitler or Mussolini, the deified individuals. arose a new mentality which has given us the unique syllogism: "Hitler is lonely; so is God; Hitler is like God." And what is the alternative for those who refuse to kow-tow to these human gods, who deny their godlicad and who reaffirm their old relisatisfaction of desire." In other words, morality resolves the conflicts between the natural and the social man, and thus makes a harmonious communal existence possible. Immoral conduct is, therefore, anti-social and in self-defence, society has, evolved three methods of dealing with it. It inspires in the minds of its members the fear of eternal damnation. Secondly, it subjects the offender to strong social disapproval amounting at times to ostracism. Thirdly, it inflicts penalties, mild or severe, according to the nature of the offence committed. These three methods have so far effectively checked the disintegration of society which would ensue in their absence, and we find that those societies where these methods are fully operative enjoy greater social harmony and solidarity than those whose religious or moral conscience is not highly developed.

It is a matter of common observation that despite the breakup of international morality we in our private and domestic lives still behave in a fairly decent, moral way. Conscience may be, as some people think, a convenient name or pretext for "enlightened self-interest," but none the less we know that unless our interests are too openly threatened or violated we actively pursue and promote the values of civilised life. It may be, as some philosophers maintain, that there is an ingrained element of malice in human nature and we take a sadistic pleasure in inflicting misery and suffering on others, but who will deny that this "two-legged reptile, crafty and venomous," as Byron called man, is also capable of extraordinary feats of heroism, self-sacrifice, devotion and human kind-Yet when we turn our gaze from the sphere of private relations to the much larger sphere of international relations we are struck by the absence of decency and tolerance. The cynic, you begin to think, was right who defined an ambassador as one who is paid to tell lies on behalf of his country, and the nation as "a society united by a common error as to its origin and a common aversion Diplomacy, it is agreed, stands for corrupt to its neighbours." practices, for lies, hypocrisy and deliberate deception. Is it any wonder if international relations are approximating more and more closely to the life of the jungle which aknowledges no other law than the will of the strong and no higher force than mere brute force? This yawning gulf between private and public morality is the most outstanding as also the most painful fact of the contemporary situation and its existence is to be attributed solely to the decline in the religious consciousness of mankind.

The factors that have brought about this decline are many. First and foremost among them is the advent of science which has

mic, moral and political. It would take me too far afield if I were to discuss all these causes here. For a detailed and comprehensive exposition I would refer you to Mr. Huzley's "Ends and Means," Mr. Wells' "The Fate of Homo Sapiens," Mr. Clarence Streit's "Union Now" and Mr. Curry's "The Case for Federal Union." They are all in their own way remarkable books, and besides giving you plenty of useful information they would also provide you with much solid food for thought.

Morality to my mind is the same in its relation to religion as the body is to the soul. It is essentially the practical side of religion, and it is noteworthy that all world religions, particularly Islam and Christianity, lay constant and unweated emphasis on 'good works.' Under the sway of our obsessions and prejudices, we are too prone to consign people belonging to other religions to held fire in the next world and to persecution in this, and we conveniently forget the extraordinary charity and tolerance which inspired the following lines from the Quran:—

"To every one have We given a law and a way......And if God had pleased, He would have made you all (all mankind) one people (people of one religion). But He hath done otherwise, that He might try you in that which He hath severally given unto you: wherefore press forward in good works. Unto God shall ye return and He will tell you that concerning which ye disagree." Such is the noble simplicity of the message of Islam.

Accordingly when you find in any society or nation the paucity or absence of 'good works', and a great laxity of morals, it is a sure sign that the spirit of religion as far as it is to be found in that particular society or nation is in a state of decay. Morality has therefore a purely practical justification—it is that part of religion which governs the conduct of man as a unit of society. "Our relations with our Creator," said the late Syed Amir Ali, "are matters of conscience; our relations with our fellow-beings must be matters of positive rules; and what higher sanction—to use a legal expression—can be attached to the enforcement of the relative duties of man to man than the sanction or religion." The practical need of morals," says another brilliant modern thinker-Bertrand Russell, arises from the conflict of desires, whether of different people or of the same person at different times or even at one time. A man desires to drink and also be fit for his work next morning. We think him immoral if he adopts the course which gives him the smaller total Before I ask you to consider with me the causes which have brought about the lapse of our civilisation into moral barbarism, I would read out to you two or three utterances which epitomise the barbarism I am speaking of.

"Mankind," says Hitler in "Mein Kampf," "has grown great in eternal struggles; mankind will perish in eternal peace." "Mein Kampf" is, as you know the autobiography of Hitler, and is more or less the official Bible of Germany. In fact, a few years ago the Parish Council of Dettingen in Wurttemburg decided to present all married couples with a copy of "Mein Kampf" and for all I know this practice may have spread in other parts of Germany by now. In a similar vein Mussolini writing about Fascism says: "War alone carries all human energies to the maximum of tension and sets the seal of nobility on the people who have the courage to face it." And lest you should think that Mussolini is a great lover of liberty, this is what he has to say of it: "The body of Liberty is dead and her corpse already A moment ago, I quoted Mr. Aldous Huxley who refers to the worship of the deified individual. Confirmation of this statement comes from a responsible German official, a certain Dr. Franck, who has propounded a syllogism whose soundness or otherwise I leave to your judgment. He says: "Hitler is lonely: so is God: Hitler is like God.'

You have had enough of quotations which I would not have inflicted upon you had they not been to me, as they must be to you, such heresies as flout all the moral and religious standards which we uphold. I cannot, as some people do, treat these utterances of Hitler, Mussolini and their henchmen as the ravings of mad men. They are utterances on which whole systems of political philosophy called National Socialism or Naziism and Fascism have been built. And it is in no partisan spirit that I quote them to you. I have, no wish to take up propagandist cudgels on behalf of Great Britain or any other nation. Great Britain's record in international politics is by no means irreproachable. My sole desire is to defend what I, according to my lights, consider to be the right and true modes of thought and conduct.

We have seen how desperately chaotic is the present state of the world and how fast we have retrogressed into moral or spiritual barbarism. What has brought about this retrogression, this unprecedented collapse of civilised existence? The question is so complex that no single cause will provide an adequate explanation. A full account will have to include causes as diverse as psychological, economasqueraded in the cloak of morality, for tyrants usually found or manufactured some plausible moral excuse or other for waging war or suppressing liberty. To-day, these diverse evils stalk about the world naked and unashamed. For instance, when Russia invades Finland and is asked by the League of Nations to cease hostilities it declares with perfect sangfroid and cool effrontery that it is not fighting any war at all.

Thus it is that in the face of moral anarchy sensitive minds in Europe and elsewhere are seized with despair and stricken with a bleak disillusionment and pessimism. Two years ago when the dread spectre of war was yet in the offing, Mr. Aldous Huxley was so alarmed by developments in Europe that he had to divert his energy from the sphere of artistic creation to write that extremely penerrating and thoughtful book which he has called "a practical cookery book of reform" and which has impressed me so deeply: I mean "ENDS AND MEANS." Looking at contemporary facts, he notes a marked regression in charity, a sharp decline in men's regard for truth and "a great retreat from monotheism to idolatry." The worship of God," he says, "has been abandoned in favour of the worship of such local divinities as the nation, the class and even the deified individual." Another great writer with whose name most of you are familiar-Mr. H. G. Wells-whose buoyancy of spirits, one would have thought, was irrepressible and whose optimism as green as the bay-tree, has at last made a heart-broken confession in a recent book with the significant title—"THE FATE OF HOMO SAPIENS." This is what he says:

".....the spectacle of evil in the world during the past half-dozen years—the wanton destruction of homes, the ruthless hounding out of decent tolk into exile, the bombings of open cities, the cold-blooded massacres, and mutilation of children and defenceless gentle people, the rapes and filthy humiliations and above all, the return of deliberate and organised torture, mental torment and fear to a world from which such things had seemed well-nigh banished—has come near to breaking my spirit altogether......for my generation there have been many things so unforgettable and disappointments so bitter that for us laughter has become almost a brutality."

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Similar statements and confessions are coming almost daily from other distinguished men who recoil with horror and dismay from contemplating, what Mr. Joad has called, the new Dark Ages of mankind, the ages of moral and spiritual barbarism.

For good or ill, we have accepted, however half-heartedly, the civilisation of the West, and we are bound to experience the same upheaval which is being experienced by the West itself. We cannot but be overwhelmed by these forces of barbarism once they have approached our shores. Long years of foreign rule and internal distunity have sapped our power of resistance, and where other nations may go down before these forces with some sort of struggle, we who have neither physical nor moral energy will succumb to them without even twitching a muscle of our body.

What is the common heritage that is being threatened today? It includes all those values without which a truly civilised life is impossible—I mean, truth, beauty, goodness, happiness, liberty, justice, and love. I prefer an existence which guarantees the pursuit and attainment of these values to an existence which does not I prefer a quiet life which gives me sufficient leisure for study, for the appreciation of art and natural beauty, and for calm contemplation. I also prefer the company of cultured friends with whom I can exchange views on things as different as cabbages and kings. I prefer all these things to a life which is perpetually tormented by the demon of busy-ness, a life, to quote the words of Matthew Arnold. with "its sick hurry, its divided aims." If I am left secure in the enjoyment of the things I prefer, with an assurance of a reasonable income, I ask nothing more of life. But I find that these things are becoming increasingly impossible in Europe, and in some parts of it the values for which they stand have already been partially or completely destroyed. Europe is to-day a warning and an eye-opener for us, and unless we heed the warning, unless we open our eyes, we too will go the way Europe is going without being able to retrace our steps.

All European writers and thinkers, whether great or small, assert with distressing unanimity that the Christian civilisation is passing through an acute crisis which it might not be able to survive. The rise of dictatorship, the suppression of liberties, individual as well as national, the contempt for the sanctity of treaties and the violation of pledges solemnly given, racial persecution, aggressive nationalism, organised lying are the chief symptoms of this crisis. I do not say that these are new evils. Indeed, they have existed in the past, but they differ from those in the past in two important respects. First, owing to restricted means of communication the evils in the past were local in their operation and incidence and affected other parts of the world less than they do now. Secondly, they always

of an idea the plentiful gifts nature has bestowed on you, providing your country with the unity, the dynamic force, the discipline and the leadership which it needs.

Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, M.A., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh.

You must develop a strong sense of loyalty and devotion to the great faith in which you have been nurtured, to the great land that has given you birth, and to this seat of learning which has provided you with your mental equipment, and you must make these three loyalties the guiding principles of your life in the difficult and critical times ahead

The Collapse of International Morality*

The other day when I announced my intention to give you a moral discourse, one of you advanced towards me with an impish smile and said: "Don't you think, Sir, that it is rather incongruous for a young man to preach a moral sermon?" This remark, casual as it was and I presume not meant to be taken seriously, made me think for a moment. It reflected the common opinion that the essential pre-requisites of moral sermons are a venerable bearing, grey hairs, and a protoundly contemplative look. I should not be surprised if most of you hold that opinion and think that before attempting to usurp the mantle of the College Dean or Professor Timur I should have waited until Time had brought me the gifts of a greater maturity of mind, a broader outlook and a more extensive range of experience. But I assure you, gentlemen, that I would have avoided if I could my appearance on this stage today, if it had not been for a painfully growing conviction that the time we live in is out of joint, and that you and I who happen to pursue knowledge in this home of learning have to realise and meet the ominous threat which is held out to our common heritage of civilised existence by the forces of barbarism let loose in Europe today. We cannot pretend that these forces are too remote from us to be bothered about.

^{*}Originally delivered at a meeting heid under the auspices of Majlis-i-Diniyat. - Ed.

their determined ends. And what end can be higher and nobler and more challenging to the spirit of youth than this, of striving to establish a better, more humane, more just social order which will evoke the highest creative and co-operative impulses in all men and women and reject injustice, exploitation and repression as products of a barbaric social and economic system?

Dr. Zakir Husain, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, Jamia-i-Millia-i-Islamia, Delhi.

There is hardly any free country in the world to-day that does not keep its eyes on the frontiers, because in a peaceful world every people must be on their guard. We in India, too, must be watchful. But somehow it is not of possible enemies and invasions only that we think when we think of our frontier. We think of the Pathans, of their past and of their future, their achievements and their destiny. The frontier is for us not a boundary line to be defended but a mystery to be solved.

Some look upon this mystery of the Pushtu speaking people with fear. A Pathan myself and an Indian, I cannot be one of them. So much of the Indian historical tradition is bound up with the Pathan race, our cultural relationship has been so intimate and enduring, Indians, and Pathans belong to each other so entirely, that there can be no question of severance, of each seeking fulfilment in his own way. We have a common destiny, and we must face it together. So long as we are confident of this, it is unreasonable to presume that the self-assertion of the Pathans would be against the common interest. We should rather welcome it, because of the enormous energy it will liberate.

But there is this great danger, which I do not hesitate to warn you of. Your self-assertion, your liberated energy, your boundless vigour may lack objectives or be directed to wrong ones. It may expend itself in enterprises that acquire exaggerated significance in a society afflicted with peace, security and moral inertia. Or it may get lost in paltry, selfish and futile ambitions seeking satisfaction and not glory. Your self-assertion must consist in the realisation of a social ideal; your self-expression must be the service of a cause. The social ideals of Islam and your political traditions are there to give form and direction to your self-assertion and self-expression; you have only to make the resolve. I hope and pray that you will make the resolve; that you will devote to the service

the attention of the Frontier Youth to one or two important points which they will do well to ponder over in their thoughtful moments.

The world, as well as this great country of ours, is faced with a great crisis and, even though every generation is inclined to exaggerate its achievements as well as its tribulations it can be safely said that it is one of the major crises of human history. civilisations have grown up and perished in the past but never has an upheaval occurred on such an extensive scale as at present, nor has the power of man for good and evil been so great as it is to-day. In the past, one could have consoled oneself with the thought that man is after all the plaything of forces over which he has no control and, therefore, he must resign himself to his tate. Now, however, the impressive discoveries and inventions of Science have placed in his hands enormous powers which he can utilise for his salvation or undoing, and it is obvious that he has so far used them more for exploitation than service, more for destruction than for construction, more for repression than for release of man's creative vision and impulses. Better and more effective organisation has resulted not in increased freedom or abundance or happiness but in intensifying the conflict between groups and riveting the chains of injustice and oppression more securely on the weaker sections of the people. Against this formidable menace to freedom and justice there is a small but ever increasing number of people in all countries who are crusading for the establishment of a better social order based on the principles of justice, co-operation and liberty. In this conflict no one can afford to remain unconcerned or neutral; whoever fails to fight for social justice, directly or indirectly strengthens the forces of darkness and obscurantism. There is but one imperative call which comes to the Youth of the Frontier Province, even as it comes to the youth of all races and countries and religions: Will you fight for the triumph of social justice and press all your talents and capacities and idealism and sacrifice into the service of this great cause, the greatest cause for which men have ever striven and suffered? Or, will you be content to follow a policy of drift, of struggling only for your petty, selfish purposes, oblivious to the cries of downtrodden humanity which is deprived not only of the life breath of culture but also of the barest essentials of livelihood?

To the Frontier Youth this call comes with a special force and poignancy because they belong religiously and racially to a people who have stood for social democracy and justice between man and man, who have not prized their life high in the pursuit of honour and privilege of addressing the students of that institution. I carried with me an impression that your college was a unique and remarkable institution.

You ask me to tell you how you should make yourself useful citizens. My advice to you is that you should observe and maintain the highest sense of honour and integrity, and serve your people self-lessly in every way you can. Make your people self-respecting self-confident and self-reliant.

To-day your province is in the grip of outside influences and internal divisions and it is an irony of fate that those who opposed the progress and constitutional advance of your province are still able to exercise sufficient influence and prevent the creation of solidarity of Mussalmans in your province.

Islam expects every Muslim to do his duty. You, my young friends, show the way by your own example, lead your province and go forward united on a single platform, under one flag and to speak with one voice.

I wish you God's speed.

Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, Hydar Nawaz Jang Bahadur, Kt., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., President, Executive Council, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

Young Men of the Frontier. The age in which you live is the most critical period of our history. You are on the threshold of great changes, changes without parallel in every respect. Remember it is only those who have set before themselves some great and noble ideal that can face the future with courage My advice is, "be a true Muslim and a patriotic Indian." I will repeat here for you Iqbal's:—

نودی کے زدرسے دنیا پہ جہا جا مقام رنگ و بو کا راز پاجیا ربی برک بحرس اصل آسٹنارہ کف سامل سے دامن کمین ختاجا * *

K. G. Saiyidain Esquire, M.A., M.Ed., Director of Education, Jammu and Kashmir.

Giving a "message" implies a certain pontificial attitude which I happily lack. I shall, therefore, content myself with inviting

Feroz-ud-Din Pahlwan of the Physics Department has started a wrestling "ikhara." The P.T.'s are seen every morning giving "non-players" mass drill. The Superintendents of various games are daily present on various play grounds to see to the proper training and exercise of as many of the students as possible. Master Sandhe Khan who has been so well-known to generations of past students has kindly offered to coach the football team as a labour of love. All this is as it should be. The physical part of education should receive as much attention as the intellectual and the moral.

Messages to the Frontier Youth

[With a view to bringing the Frontier youth of to-day into direct contact with the currents of thought of the "living present," we requested some of the foremost sons of the province to give our readers the benefit of their vast knowledge of human affairs and to explain to them what expectations were entertained of them by the older generation. Most of the gentlemen thus approached made a generous response and we were enabled through their kindness to present to our readers in our last issue a number of messages addressed to them regarding their rights and duties. As was confidently expected, the young sons of the Frontier have greatly appreciated the spirit and contents of these messages. Encouraged by the success of the experiment and the reaction of the students to the inspiring words of their elders, we have decided to continue this series.

This time we have the honour of presenting to our readers messages received from beyond the confines of the N.-W. F. Province—in fact from some of the greatest leaders of political and educational thought in India. We are deeply indebted to these gentlemen for their kind response to our appeal, and are sure that their messages will find a ready echo in the hearts of the Frontier youth.]

Mahatma M. K. Gandhi.

How I wish every boy of the Islamia College will become a messenger of peace between the warring sections of the nation!

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Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Qaid-i-Azam, President, All-India Muslim League.

l was in Peshawar in September-October '36. It was my first visit and I visited Peshawar Islamia College then and had the

up the subject encourages us to hope that Geography will quickly become one of the most popular subjects. It is already one of the most important from the point of view of competitive examinations, for many of which it is a compulsory subject. Under the influence of modern scientific inventions, the barriers of time and space are being fast removed. The peoples of different parts of the world are being brought together as never before. Geography is no longer synonymous with a text book containing a mere collection of names of towns, rivers and mountains. It is a regular science which has made great progress during the past few years. It aims at giving a scientific and rational explanation for various natural phenomena and treats of Earth as the abode of man.

Study Circles

The Department of English has started "Study Circles" with the object of infusing into the minds of students a genuine interest in the study of books for the pleasure of reading. Each class has been placed under the charge of a professor, and has been split up into groups of about a dozen students each. Each of the members "studies" a book suggested by the Professor-in-charge, and the group meets in the room of one of the members once every two or three A paper is read on one of the books studied and a discussion The Professor-in-charge leaves all this ensues, in which all take part. to be done by the students themselves. He occasionally looks in to help and guide, but is not always present at the meetings. It is common knowledge that once a book is prescribed as a "text-book" for an examination, it loses all its charm; and that reading confined to text-books alone is perfunctory and worth little. The establishment of Study Circles meets both these objections. It introduces the students to books which they take real delight in reading, and the reading of which strengthens and deepens their love of independent study. Incidentally, it conduces to improve the general academic atmosphere of the place.

Games and Sports

In furtherance of the Principal's new scheme of "Play-for-all," a vigorous campaign has been set on foot to make all the students of the Dar-ul-Ulum "sport-minded." All new-cometrs have been questioned about their previous games records and advised to join one or other of the games clubs of the College. A Hot Weather Inter-Hostel Tournament is being played very successfully, and a great deal of enthusiasm is being created for physical culture. Mr.

curricular activity. Soap of various qualities has been prepared and it is expected that the spirit of research with which the work has been undertaken and pursued will lead to much better results. We look forward to a time when all the bathrooms on the College compound will be provided with soap of purely local manufacture. The Department have an ambitious programme in view, and propose to take up the manufacture of germicides, polishes, inks, paints and perfumes. We understand that the department of Physics is also starting classes in Photography and radio-mechanics.

Coaching Classes

A good deal of useful work has been done by the Coaching Class; and lectures have been delivered on such important subjects as "Present-day Economic Problems," "Idea of the Wireless," "Arabic Literature," "Evolution," and "General Knowledge." The board incharge of the class propose to intensify their activities still further, and we are sure that many more promising youngmen will benefit from these next autumn. Public Service Commissioners have frequently stressed the necessity of regular "preparation" for competitive examinations held by them; and we are sure that lectures such as those delivered in this class will go a long way to broaden the mental horizon of our students and make them better-fitted for the struggle that lies ahead of them in the world.

B.T.

We are glad to be able to announce that a B.T. class is after all being started in our College. The Punjab University has already granted us affiliation and the Government has approved of the extension of college activities in this direction. The value of such a class has always been recognised; and the unending stream of applications that has been pouring in for admission is a positive proof of the genuineness of the demand for taking such a step. Arrangements have been made for the appointment of additional staff, and it is expected that our first B.T. class will be opened in the third week of September.

Geography

Another keenly-felt need has been met by the starting of Geography as one of the elective subjects in the Intermediate classes. With the permission of the University, the new 1st Year class has been given the option of selecting Geography as one of the subjects of study. The fact that as many as 15 students have already taken

THE KHYBER

We sent up five candidates for the M.A. examination in Mathematics, and all of them have been declared successful—two in the first class and three in the second, Muhammad Zaman securing the fourth place in the University. The old theory of the aversion of Muslim students for Mathematics stands exploded once again.

Four candidates sat for the M.A. examination in English and three came out successful (one in the second division). The pass percentage of 75 may not sound as impressive as 100% of Mathematics; but remembering that Mathematics is Mathematics and English English, the result is very creditable indeed. The department of English was under-staffed for a considerable part of the year, and if in spite of that handicap they have succeeded in showing results, which can compare very fabourably with those of the best and the oldest colleges of the University, they rightly deserve the thanks of all well-wishers of the institution.

32 students took the B.A. examination, and of these 26 were declared successful, thus obtaining a pass percentage of 81.2 as against 59.3 of the University as a whole. One of the successful candidates stands third in the University. Of the 64 who appeared for the Intermediate (Arts) Examinations, only ten failed, giving a pass per centage of 84.4 as against 57.8 of the University. Not a single candidate of the 18 who went up for the F.Sc. (medical) has failed. In the F.Sc. (non-medical), a pass percentage of 66.6 has been obtained against the University percentage of 60.6.

The Dar-ul-Ulum has easily retained its position as the premier educational institution of the province. It has passed not only the largest number of candidates of any college in the province, but has obtained a far higher pass percentage as well.

Hobbies

One of the new features introduced during the year as a part of the general expansion scheme is the encouragement of hobbies. The Department of Chemistry appear to have done the best work in this connection. A regular class of six enthusiasts has been regularly working under the guidance of Professors Mirza Anwer Beg and Nur Ahmed Khan. They have been studying the soap-making industry from the point of view of not only a scientist but a practical economist. A really intelligent interest has been aroused in the students for this extra-

to "Examinations"; and are not May and June dedicated to "Results of Examinations"? No wonder that in such circumstances, many of the College Societies failed to hold their usual meetings, and many of the playing fields lost their usual attraction. All of us know what kill-joys these examinations are. But even after they have run their course, they leave behind them a legacy of partings and departures. The atmosphere remains gloomy and sullen for several weeks. Would it be wrong to call the months of April, May and June the Season of Examinations?

True, the advent of April is heralded by All-Fools' Day, when "Not to be fooled" is the sole thought of everyone as he leaves his bed early in the morning. True also, that quite a number of "wise-heads" fall easy victims to the wily ruses of their friends and provide a source of mirth for all. But how long does this joy last? Only for a few hours or at the most for a day. The spectre of the Examination is there all the time raising its dreadful head behind all frivolous jollity.

New Admissions

As usual the last week of May and the first few days of June saw many new faces crowding round the College building. Big and small, tall and short, "suits" and "Chadars"—all had come to seek admission into that haven of bliss, the First Year class. The Admission Board interviewed the new-comers and their parents and guardians, discussed with them the choice of a career and the selection of a suitable combination of subjects, stressed the need and value of games and sports, and allotted seats in the hostels.

The number of those who have been admitted has already exceeded 160 and promises to rise still higher and in fact to beat all previous records. This year, the percentage of First-Divisioners is higher than ever before. Some of the new-comers give unmistakable signs of growing into good players. We hope the P.T.'s and Games Superintendents will succeed in moulding these budding sportsmen into really good footballers and cricketers and hockey and tennis players.

University Results

The Principal's solicitude for the weaker students of each class and his anxiety to see the First Division men kept up to the mark have borne fruit, and we have this year obtained remarkably good "results"—perhaps the best in the history of the College.

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THE KHYBER

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Notes and Comments

The Examination Season

To keep pace with the all-round progress that has been going on so rapidly in the various spheres of activity of the Dar-ul-Ulum, it was proposed to try the experiment of bringing out the "Khyber" more frequently than before. Converting it into a "monthly" was out of the question. The experience of our veteran predecessors warned us against embarking on any such adventure with a light heart. We consequently decided to publish an issue once in two months. But even this could not be reconciled with the college calendar. The working months of the academic year being nine, how could a two-monthly term divide the whole period exactly "without leaving a remainder?" Hence, we had to fall back on Mother Nature's distribution of the year and to bring out "seasonal" issues of the magazine. The Autumn, the Winter and the Spring numbers have already been published, and the Summer number is now being issued.

But when we sat down to write our notes on the College, Society and Games activities and found the grim shadow of examinations darkening every thing, we began to feel that perhaps a better name for this issue would be "The Examination Number." For was not the latter half of March given over to "preparation for the Examination;" were not the whole of April and a part of May devoted

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THE KHYBER

ISLAMIA COLLEGE, PESHAWAR



Contents

1. NOTES AND COMMENTS	1
2. MESSAGES TO THE FRONTIER YOU'TH	6
3. THE COLLAPSE OF INTERNATIONAL	
MORALITY M. A. LATIF	10
4. MAY 1 KNOW? M. AFZAL	19
5. THE NEW CASTE SYSTEM M. M. K.	20
6. SHAW—THE LITERARY	
WEARD A. RAUF, IV YEAR	23
7. THE FAIR SEX X-RAYED - S. M. IDRIS	2 5
8. ON THE NEED OF	2.4

المرافعة ال

اء پرفیپیرشرجیبن)م کے کہاں بن بیاز ندیمیرابرلاس کے متعلم ہی ٹی۔عبدالروف شکفتہ

ٔ نِگران مدسین

افتتاحيب عِدالرؤف شكَّفة می *فروسشس* جناب مبرزا برظاس غلام جبلانى امتخر عِدالرَحْسِيم بِومِهِسْنَا فِي ايم ـ خے . نعبَبَرَ عِدالرَّوف شُكُفَنَد 1. 11 1 سبا 1 ^ 14 نذیرمیرنرابرلاس عنایت النگرنومشهروی مين ارا وسنے # 44 غربيب كسان 11 ٣٣ مث عراودنتری 12 40 14 46 مصطغ كمال جوتبر 10

افتن احيه

خلجصاحب کی غزل اُمنجام مجست میں خیالات کی نیکی قابل سنائش ہے بیس ہر میں فزل کم می کی ہے ہو گئی اور میں فائل خوا ذرا میمت طلب ہے دیکن اندوں نے اسے نوب نبھایا ۔ مرآرا مساحب کی دوسری غزل صبین ارا دیے اپنی مسامک میں نیرمرحوم کی جملک کئے نظر آتی ہے ۔اس کے پاکیزہ خیالات کا نوں سے گزر- دماغ سے اُنٹر سب ولیں جی جہا ہے ہیں۔ لیکن وہ دنیاسے اپنی بیزادی کو کوشش کے ماوجود منجیاسے ۔اور کمد اُسطے سے

> گنا ہوں کی دنیاسے اکٹ جیلے ہیں کہیں چل سے اک اولیستی بسائیں

نعتیرصاحب کی نعزلِ نجلی ایک شایت تعلیف رنگ میں ووبی ہے ۔ روزے مظ ہدات کوجرع ضعون میں انہولئے با نرصاحی وہ نہایت ہی تا بل سناکش ہے۔

حور نظم کے بیکس نظر کے حصد ہیں ہم آمگی کا الترزام نہیں رکھ اگیا۔ غلام جیلائی صاحبے دلوائی فی اسے مرکز اور ہمیں مرکز اور ہمیں ہور کے اللہ اللہ کے اللہ کا اللہ کا بھی ایک ولکٹس پیرا میں مقتر کھیا ہیں۔ وہاں ہاسٹل لائف کا بھی ایک ولکٹس پیرا میں مقتر کھیا ہیں۔ احداس پرطرہ بہ کہ انگریزی کے الفاظ اورعربی فارسی کے جملے کچھ اس نوبصور تی سے استعمال کے کھی ہیں کہ بہت مورت کی سے استعمال کے کھی ہیں کہ بہت مورت کی ماحب بلوت الی کے سے اور اللہ عن کا ایک نمون کی جا ارتبی صاحب بلوت الی کے معادل کے ایک نمون کی جا دار سے میں خامیاں ضرور ہیں ۔ لیکن وہ عامیاں نہیں ہی نمیس جو ایک اور اللہ ف کے ناد

بروجان سوابل فلم من سرايت كرحيكا ب

مسن ابن سید در ما است است کی مقالد سیک ایستا باشن یا ہے به صغیر قواس برظرافت اور تنوع فیالی کا ایک ممکن بوالد نوار ہے اس منمون کی Sassociations کرچہ برانی ہو کی میں لیکن ہو ہی ان سے احظاظ بلاخ کا دیگ جانے نہیں بایا ۔ اور نمیس تو بی ۔ ٹی احد اسبی ۔ لے۔ وی کے طلبا کیلئے یہ عنمون ایک بچے فاصے بخوافیہ کا کام دیگا ۔ لیکن نیتین نہیں ہی کہ کرنون ہے جغرافیہ کا کام دیگا ۔ لیکن ایشن کا ایک کا گون ہے بی ۔ ٹی کے طلبا چیسے جب سا دھر نیس گے ۔ اگلی اشاعت میں ضور سیکنڈ یا شل کا کوئی فاسی اس کا ترکی نہرکی جواب دسے گار کا سطر سندھے خانف حب کا مفعول اس رہا ہے میں اپنی نوعیت کا واحد میں اس جا اس سے برا اس کے نما میں میں میں میں میں میں میں اپنی نوعیت کا واحد میں اس سے اس سے ان کے نما میں میں اپنی نوعیت کا واحد میں اس سے کروہ تخیر کی ان سے کروہ تخیر کی ان سے کروہ تخیر کی کا کہ کی کا تھا تا ہوگا کا معمول کی دوہ تخیر کی کا تشاعت کی داخی میں ان سے کروہ تخیر کی کا تھا تا کا دوہ تھا تھا کہ کوئی نام کا دوہ تھا تھا کہ کوئی کا معمول کی دوہ تخیر کی کا تشاعت کی داخی میں انہا عنوں کو لیف منموں کی دوہ تنہ میں میں میں میں میں کا تھا تا کا دوہ کی کے دوہ تھا تھا کی کا تھا تا کہ کوئی کی کا تھا تا کہ کا کا کا تھا تا ہوگا کا میں کا تھا تا کا دوہ کی میں کا تھا تا کہ کی کا تھا تا کا دوہ کا کا تھا تا کہ کا تھا تا کا دوہ کی کا تھا تا کی کا تھا تا کا دوہ کی کا تھا تا کہ کا تھا تا کہ کی کا تھا تا کہ کا تھا تا کا دوہ کی کا تھا تا کہ کا تھا تا کہ کا تھا تا کا دوہ کی کا تھا تا کہ کا تھا تا کہ کا تھا تا کہ کا تھا تا کہ کا تھا تا کا تھا تا کہ کا تھا تا کہ کی کا تا کا تھا تا کہ کا تھا تا کا تھا تا کہ کی کا تھا تا کا تھا تا کہ کی کا تھا تا کہ کی کا تا کہ کا تھا تا کہ کا تا کہ کا تھا تا کہ کا تھا تا کہ کا تھا تا کہ کا تا کہ کی کا تا کہ کی کا تا کہ ک

مشاع امدندی اوب لطیف کا ایک مکرواسے جس بی لیم اخترم حربنے شاعرکی زبانی لب وریا سے مناظرے ایک ولکٹس تعویر کے ذریعے تدریت سے رازمعلوم کرنے کی کوشسش کی ہے۔

بة تونغانظمون اور فيمونون كى حقيفت كانكث مند أب لكه بانغون بمارى ايك دوباني بمى كان د مرده و ليدم

دحر کے سن کیجئے۔

عبدالرؤف شكفته

يه ازنين كيجيه قاصب بهاركهين للمجارح بينه كفطر يكث مكاركهين ہیام آمرِ صب لِ بہار دیتی ہے کہ جنوں نصیب دلوں کی دعائیں لیتی ہے اسے مین کے ہراک پیول سے مجت \ اسے بہاری رعنائیوں سے اُلفت ع گلوں میں پھرتی ہے یوں جینے نتیری کوئی ﴿ چمن کی سیرکرے یا حسیں بری کوئی جوميول يفتي موئے نفے كنگ تى ہے \ يرشا بداين جوانى كے كيت كاتى ہے گزرسے ہیں شب وروز دستکاری سے ﴿ شاب کاٹ رسی ہے بیرکتنی خواری سے خدى كادرس معافسائر حيات اس كا ﴿ جواب ببيدا كرف كَي مُكاننات اس كا اسے زمانے کی نیزنگیوں کا ہوشنہیں ﴿ مری نظریس بردیوی ہے کھف*و نہی*ں

سنباب اسے اک مکنت سکھادی ہے \ غریب ہی سی مجھولونکی شاہرادی ہے جمان والول کاحسن سلوک دیکھاہے (اسے زمانے کی بیرحمیوں سے شکوہ ہے تنم ظريغى فطرت كواج ست رماؤل جواس نے بارگندسے ہیں اسی کو بہناؤں

بذيرمبرزابرلاس كم لي

انىانىدنگىيىدلام الله

ہم بر طل کے بر کدے میں بیٹے ہوئے گیس بانک رہے تھے کا رآ کی کیس کانظریہ استر کیت بیٹ بایک کا اور سے انتخاب کا دیت سے انکار مانے ہمرک انتخاب است بالک مان کی مناعی خو بیاں فوض یک زمانے ہمرک متفاویات پر ایک ہما مانس میں تبصر و کر والا۔ مانس میں تبصر و کر والا۔

م وببين ايك بدناسى انگرائى لى

شاكر كعلكملاكرمنس والمي باري به الوي كعناب بعد جاسور و خيرى رولى تهارك ازك

احساسات برهچا په مادرې سبے -

فننتی جو انبک خاموش بینها بوا ول بی ول میں لینیا راد وسے بخاسونک کے شاہ کاروں برنجبوکر دہا تھا۔ بدلا سمبا دید تم نے توسا بقد سال وال نخو کے سے حق میں ووط وی تھی ۔ کہتے بارلوگول کی سلخم اور شاکرے کی لوکتے کا میاب رہے۔ بھائی موجروہ انتخاب میں جینے وہ گاجوکٹولینگ کرے گا سم نے شلغم سے حق میں وقیصیڈ مرجہ کلے اکر استا ور ووکی کی روح ترظ پ گئی۔

یدلا بردید به بهم لا بورسے بول رہے ہیں - ابھی کمکی کی کو کی ایک کیکی گیت مساری کسیں - اب ملنجہ جان سے ایک غزل شینے عس کامطلع ہے

دل ناداں تجھے براکی سے ؟ سخراس دردکی دواکی سے؟

ہم جران تھے کہ خوا یا بدلاموروالے کیا وائی تنائی بھے گھے - ہمارے ولوں کونو کھی سی ہوا ٹمبری بھی ہی اسلام اسلام ہے تھیک اسی سابغہ رفتار پر وطرک ریا ہے بخیر طرنچہ جان کے ول سے ہمیں کیا واسطہ - باتی رہا وہ اکاسوال سومون سے کہ انٹی فلوجہ تمین کا ایک بھایا یا سنگون کی دلش نمایت مفیدا ور مجرب ہے -

یا رجائے ہی دو یکسیانی بٹی کی طرح بیچادی میم کا کھمہدکیوں نوچ رہے ہو۔ اس ہے زبان نے کونسا جیم کیا کرکس کے گرد ہوگئے ۔ آ ڈکوئی کام کی بات کریں ۔ "

شنیّق جوت کی کا لومس تھا کیکا اور جا و پر ہوتین جست تھرسے برسبیل ارتجال کہ فحالے۔ سکیے بھائی طبی کوئی پھرالیام ہڑا۔ یا کوئی فلسنے کی موشکانی سوجی ہے ہے تو ہوئے نا فلسنی اور ہم بیرصساوسے وجھری شاہی مسلمان۔ شہری ہو دیراتی ہوسلمان سبے سا دہ ۔" سبخی خوب سمجے" جا آوید نے کھیا تا ہو کرکھا ۔ ہم تم سے ایک سوال کرنے والاتھا۔ فلسفہ ولسفہ توسیع نہیں۔ برجی سا دھی فعل کئی با ہیں ہیں ہم اہمیں کچہ مجھو کیا آپ نے مہمی خورکیا کرگنا ہ کیا ہے۔ یا ہوں کہے کہ کمبی گناہ ہمی کیا"

تعود بالله من هذا الكلامة يه بينه بنهائ أيكوكياسوهي . بني مع خواب بس بين بي برا وال خواكد كناة بجتابون اوركيا وي كوكنا وكبيره - اس مع بغير وجية جائت كبسى كوكى كناه نسيس كيا "

* بادنتفین تمنین نودل لکی می سوختی ہے کہی بینے کی می کی ایس کن مصفلی استف ارکر دیا ہوں اور سب دال نخودکو اے میں میں م

" توميم كياكسول متما والمطلب بدست كهجواب كوعلما في دنگ مين بيش كرول اچيعات نو. الحداث صحيح والله اعلم باالعدواب"

سردارمبوض منگه عرفاموش بینی برے بناب کی حکومت کی حابیں دیکھ مصب تھے اس عسد بی دانی بر چیں برج بیں برکئے مجسٹ بگر کی منعمال بریسے ہو بیٹے ۔ منم تھیلے بھی جیب آدمی ہو۔ بدر اعلم والله بالکتاب کیا ہو باہت بھرکتے ہم کہ ہند وستان بیں اور و مہندی کا شور شرا با ہوگیا ہم اور مجموی کو آرام کب لینے و بینے ہو۔ امبی کوئی مند و بسن ہوائی الحمد کر بر بھو " بڑھ شت" اور اسی انڈین میکر سے کئی بول کردے تو کون جمد وار (دوروار) شغبتی اپنی بارمان گیا اور جبٹ جزب الاختلاف کے لیا کہ دکی طرح کردیا ہیں اپنے الفاظ امدائی عربی واپس لیتا ہوں ہے بائیں "

ُ غرضیکُدمالاَّت کُنزاُکت پُرَقابو پا لیاگیاً-اورمہٰدوُسلمان فسا دمہِستے ہوتے *وُک گیا دپرسیکی فائند*ول کو ماہیسس دائمنا چڑا۔

مادیکید نے دیکی دیکھا کرحالات کی کھی کون پندیر ہو بھے ہیں تو پھر لینے سوال کو دصرایا یہ اچھا ہمائی شنیتی اب برسیسیل کہ منیتی اب برسیسی کا لیس اس طرافت کو میچڑ سینے امدان سیل میں ایس شخص میں مناسب کی م

مريما في كناه كرا اورمندا ولم من الما فريت مع ول مين حيكاري وداعيت بوري من "

" پیروبی ۔کوئی کام کی باٹ مبی کیا کرو۔"

سنیق جسٹ الحد کھٹرا ہوا۔ اور علیم براکیم مجھائی ہم تی نظر نوائے ہوئے طننر پر طور پریٹنوگنگانے لگا۔ تعريب اس مداى مس ف محقد بنايا كانوروبنا باكيانوك نما بنايا

اب كياتما جاويوطل كيا يلين كس كسر يحتظ إلزا شغيت كوجه وكرتب كبين كى فرف مخاطب بكوا يجوا يمانى تسكين كياكب فلسغدگ ويركيدرونني وال محظة بين

نسكين جاويدكوريا دوتنك كرنانهين جابتناتها اس كئيسنجيده من شكل بنالى اوكفاري فلسغة اني كالبو وبنے رہمائی جاوید! بس نوفلے نہ کاڈوکا فائل ہول کینا ہ اور ٹواب کی شکستس وائمی سیے ۔ بیکہ اس کوف دوری مجتنابول - زندگی ایک تجربه گاه ہے ۔ جنامچہ اس تجربہ میں مہیں سرخنرل سے گزر باپٹر تاہیے جوگناہ کو مکروکہ محمر ترك كرويتاسي وه ثواب كي المهين سع كماحفه واقت نبيل بون السامي ص ني رات كي ناريكي كوندوكمها م وہ ون کی کٹنی کا ندازہ لگانے سے قاصر ہے جم زندگی میں گناہ صرف اس سے منیں کرتے کرمیس لات گناہ کا امساس ہو: بلکہ اسلے کو گناہ کی قباحت کونیکی کی پاکیز گئے کی بلو یہ پہلو کی کوکھ کران کا موازیہ کرسکیں۔ میں اس گناہ کو جوانسان این فات سے کر اسے کا ومنیں محقا بلکہ ذاتی کرزارکی ایک عمولی حامی مجتا ہوں۔ شاید آپ سے نزویک كناه كانفر بدختلف بود فسأآ ب بمي بيان توكريس

جا وينوش برا اسك نييس كداس ك سوال كاصبح على بنا يأتيا بلكراسك كراس كيسوال كودروراعت المجاكيا -م بمائی تسکین آپکانظریکسی مدیک معیم ب ایکن آپ نے گنا ہ کی کمل نورف نہیں کی در اصل گنا ہون ا فراط تغريط كا ام ب- انسان اگرخوا محقوق مين افراط ولغريط كرتا ب تونب معى كنا به كاردا ورا گرحفوق العبادي کھے کی بیٹی کرا ہے تب بھی گنا مگار - چنانچہ تحدیدات سے باہرودم طرحانا کن ہ اور ان کے اندر رہا تواب نیکی یا

ممب بیلی موے اس فلسفہ وانی کوسنتے رہے ۔ شاکرسے مدر باگیا جھٹ ایک نقر و تجبت کیا ہے اس كبيس ك فلاسفرة منشى جى كميس اور بابا ، داواجا ابره صليا اوريك في ينكبس مار في يهين كيالي كهفت يس فدا كه كامول مين دخل درمعتولات دي مداكساتها فراط ونفريط - نوب نعوذ سبى عماكر باست بر علے تعوارے والتے میں اور من می اٹھائی گیرے میں کرخداکی کوئی جیر اٹھا چلتے بنیں بہ آدم آدم اوم اوک دور فیال بر تيسك كامن وملئ - اوريني مين دو بارباد واورگرميون مين پين د بين حنوق العبا واوريم تم سب سنديك -كسى فك شروى بليث المحالى بوكى تبعنى بدا فراط ولغربط يدكن ه اورلواب كربحث چيروى " ہم بی شتاق اوروہ بیزار یا نہی یہ اجر اکس ب

خواب نے اس عصد میں بوٹری سرچی جان جا خالب کے کتنے شورں پر ہاتہ صاف کرگئ اور ہم اہی تک گنا ہوتواہ کی بے نک کھیوٹی بکاننے رہے ۔

.... موال - مرافر والمولال بی برر فراو کوکی بوک دوس جرمی دسکند شی نیویا سوفی ن - جا بان - واروحاکی بناه بماگره دول و درس افغالت ان اور بلوپ تان کی سرمد بارکرک لندی کوش سعب تا بنا اور بلوپ تان کی سرمد بارکرک لندی کوش سعب تا بنا اور به بری بین کی سرمد بارکرک لندی کوش سعب تا بنا اولی به بنی کی ... به با که ایس از بال ... کا نگرس کی ملیاره تشکن نبوس نه دولی که اور به جرمن می میار ایا و ایا با ایا با ایس به می می به به که خوا یا ترکی بین ای ایس که می به بین می بوج می دول ایس می ایکن معلم می ایکن می می بین ایس می ایکن می به می دول می بین که دول می می که دول که دول

یکن ہمیں گناہ کو مقارت سے منیں ویکمنا چاہتے اور نہی گناہگار کو مقیس جنا چاہتے ۔ لیے سوسائٹی سے الگ کرسے زنداں کی الم خیز ارکیرں میں نمیس مجیب کے دیدا ہی سے ہمدروا ناملوک کر الجاہتے ناکہ دہ خودگناہ کی جاست اور ہمارے مسلوک کامواز نزکر کے خود بی گناہ کو ترک کرنے کیمی آپنے مینط فوانس کا فیامیں دہ خودگناہ کی جاست اور ہمارے مسلوک کا مام سنا - اس کا سلوک گناہ گاروں کے ساتھ صرف ہمدرا منہی منیں تھا بلک ترجا نرجی ۔ میں علوگناہ کا فائل ہوں کیؤ کم گناہ گاراس کی آئی سے سونے کی طرح روشن مرکز کل تا ہے ۔ اور فیک وی

کیونکدگناه کی لذت سے استیان بیس ہوتا۔ اس نے تقری شکن نظروں کے کچو کے۔ اور بادہ نورسے با تمہیں ہونگے ہوئے۔ اس نے وہ عاوتاً ایک شیسے میں کا طرح ایک خاص بہت ہیں جات رہتا ہے۔ نیک ہوتے اس بے وہ عاوتاً ایک شیسے نیکن گارے ہے جو صرف ایک ہی گھر کے مرح سے دنیکن گئی میں ہوئے گئی ہوئے گئی ہوئے گئی ہوئے گئی ہوئے گئی ہوئے گئی استان میں ہوئے گئی استان ورمغربی فلاسفد کے سم ہوئے گئا ۔ کا نسط او رمغربی فلاسفد کے علم الاخلاق میں ایک سنے باب کا اضافہ کر ویا ۔ کا ش آ سے نظر یات سے بڑر بنڈیل BERTRAND RUSSE! کا میں ایک سنے باب کا اضافہ کر ویا ۔ کا ش آ سے نظر یات سے بڑر بنڈیل کا کا تمہم ری فرقی کی بلیٹ بر باندی استان میں ایک کوئی لاکا کل تمہم ری فرقی کی بلیٹ بر باندی استان کی میں ایک کروں کے تو یہ افراط ہوئی یا تقریبط "

آسله عليكم ... جرسى كرون الله كرست ما وب كاحليدور بافت كريف كك كوشش كي توظيكم السلام علي كريف من كرون يم الله م كل بس جيك كرر وكيا- و يكما توس زخن وش ما وب كمطر سع افر ان تكابول سن كموريد بين يرسخنى ما وريد يوامين كل يكول بج رياسيه

جل نوجلال نو ۱۰۰۰ کی بلاکوٹال نو ۱۰۰۰ جم جرات تھے کہ کوئی ایسا پیٹینٹ جعوٹ گھڑیں جرکام آجائے۔ جسٹ ننا کر بول اٹھا جنا ہوالی ۔ تَنَّهم کوی دربار رُجبیت سنگھدا ورگوکیٹے کامقا بلد کریسے تھے ہاؤں بانوش جھڑے ہوگئی اورٹ پرشورسی سرکی ہو۔

محوب دليكن كو عط اور دير يومي كونسا نعلى سبع"

اب نوتمام ترکی نمام مشند موکتی چشفیق کی عرفی دانی اورسروا ریجوجن سنگیرک سنسکریٹ نوازی آشیدہ نیم سکی ۔

میں ہوائیے توبورڈ پر ایک پارہ کا غذجہاں تھا۔اوراس پہ دانت سے ماضری سے اسمائے گائی کے مغابل کا خطابہ مغابل ایک مغربل ایک مغربل

ہے جا وید سے گروملفر بنالیا - اور لگے اس سے سوال کرنے کراب کونفر بھاکس کی اورافراط کیے کی گنام کا درکان میں سے کا ایکا دکون سے اورکان میں سے کا

غلام جيلانى أمتغر



فربيب

نسیں ، نہیں ! میں یقین نہیں کرسکٹ پسکیسے ممکنسنے کہ یہ مدہوش کن ،مستادول کی الحرچ ورخشاں ، نیکگول آ کھمبیں ، جو دُورافق کے ظریب کسی عبیل کے گھرسے پنسے پانی کی مائندیجاس دہی ہم ہمیں ہمیں ہمیں بند ہوجائیں ۔

يرسياه زلفين ، جو چاندنى ميس كرزنے موسے سابول كى طرح فضايين لېرارى بى اېنى رونانى سے مِيكان موجائيں -يدرس بعرے موضح سى رومان تارپ رسيع ميں مرحجا جائيں -

بیلطیف دنگینیوں سے ہریزحیم جس میں زندگی اُونکھ دہی ہے ہمیننہ کیلئے سروم وجائے۔ مہیں نہیں بینی نہیں کرست

كم حُسن يشعد فشال حسن اكب ابدى ميندسوجا سے -

مرسافر"

تجالي!

وه برفدم په بهاری گائے جاتے ہیں مری جات کو رنگیں بنائے جاتے ہیں ترسے قدم کے نشاں یاد کئے جاتے ہیں رسوم اہل محبت نبحب نے جاتے ہیں مرے خیال ہی مجسے چیائے جاتے ہیں وہ میری قبر پہرانسو بہائے جاتے ہیں فنس کی تیلیوں میں کب بنائے جاتے ہیں وہ داستاں میری مجسے چیائے جاتے ہیں وہ داستاں میری مجسے چیائے جاتے ہیں ایم لے نیقیر کی ۔ لے رنائیل)



لے امید! نوسی امک سهاره سے حرا نصیب ونیاکا. تېرى دىيى اور دى الى بوكى رۇشنى ئىسىنىدىدال كىڭى بوسىنەكاد دال كاتۇنىك دىاسىيە الدا كند ب منصرت ویاس كابتى سے ، بكد سجد ودير دكسيسا بيس اور ميكد سے ميں زابدور ندنسرے نام کی مالاجیتے ہیں موادثات زمانه سعتنك أرحب نج عزلت كامكين بترامون مراتخيل جب داوعمس بدروبتى سفاة سنابواب اع طائرامید مجعاس و تنهی تیرے دوج برور تغموں کا خیال دستا ہے . تىپەسىجانى برول كى پىر بىرابىك بادىخالىك كوموانى بادىتى ب وہ موا ، جومیرے ول کی بندیلی کیائے اسبیم عانف اکا حکم کھنی ہے ليلائے سل ب كى مرسے دنيا او مصركو نج اتھى أوحرميرى وما نصيبي نيندس ماك الممى میں دیج والم کامر نع مرما ہوں جبگل کے گئے حصول میں ۔ وسیاسے بینرا رہ كليت شب اركي روح كودو بالاكرديني سبع-ك مهتاب اميد! اس والت جيكظلت بسرطرف سے بلائدلي نظرا تي سے نیری نقرئی کرئیں ورختوں سے چن مین کر الملن کے بردوں کوچٹرٹی ہوئیں دل کی اربکیوں کو دوشن کردیتی ہیں

> میراوطن - مغرب کی قربانگاه پر بھینٹ پر صحیحاہے۔ ره درست کرادی سب مط چلے ہیں۔ مجھ ایسے وطن سے نفرت ہے۔ جمال غلامی کاعلم مبند ہے۔ ایس شدا مید! مجھے ایسے ولمن کو لیے میل

بورست وازادى كم نشي مسرت اربو جس کا برفرو اس کی لاج رکھنے کو بروان وار مو-

میری محدود دنیا کی عمیق محماطیول میں ملے امید نواس طرح دونش سے . جس طرح شب کی سرگیس ابکمعوں میں ماہتا ہے کا نور درخشاں ہوتا ہے۔ ماحس طرح رائن محصبهاه لبول بردست فدرست فمقيش كتركر حيطرك دبابهو العامبد شجع اپنی گود میں الے الے ۔ محے بیری مجت کی مرورت ہے تىرى مجت كى مىرا مى مىرى مسرتول كى تكيل سے -ميراوطن بحرار زادى كاسكن بركاء میری دوج میں مسرت کا بحربکراں موجنٹ ہوگا ۔

الصطائراميد! ليفسيم بي برول سے اب ہواكا دخ بحبر كدانتغا ركى مدموعكى ب:

عبدالرؤث شكفته

كس نديرة ليانام محبت باسف *بوگیاخ*ل دل فاکامِ مجست السسطے اله إنو اور بوبد الم مجست باست كشنة خرالنام مبت الب تجدید ہوتھتازام محست ہا سے میری تعدیر میں تعی آه په رسوانی بھی ایک دلدوزسی رودا دسے ناکامی کی بوجيع آه! ندائم مجت إست محمكور كما ندكسين كاول بتياتي التهاه كدياً تكسول سنيني مبت الم سنة آه وه جاندنى رانول كى ملافاننيس م یاد استے میں دو ایم محبت باسے

یه مگردوزمدای به دلدوزنف س دوریا سے کوئی ناکام مجت ہائے



سر المراكبة المراكبة

م مام المشت بدنال كه إسع كيا لكب المعنى المقد سر بكريب الركيك كيا كيك

جوعیتیت سیکنٹر محطل کو والالعلق اسلامیہ سرحد میں مامل ہے۔ ننا بدہی کسی بوسطل کوایک ہائشی درسگاہ میں جائشی درسگاہ میں جیسے بھی استعدا ہے ، ضروری تاریخی اور قابل ذکر ہے کہ جس نزا دید نکا ہ سے دیکھ جائے گئی کسی خصوصیت کا حامل ضرون لا آئے گا۔ کچھ اس کی اکرنی وجھ انیائی اہم بہت کبوسیے ہم کھیا بنی طبیعت کی افت اور کے بالدی میں اس کا اکرنی وجھ ان اور انداز جات کا در اکرنی میں اس کا اوکو جرائے ہا کہ اور میں اس کا اور کی اس کے داحد ترجمان اور آگری میں اس کا اوکو جرائے ہیں اس کا اور کی جرائے میں اس کا اور کر جرائے میں اس کا اور کی اس کے داحد ترجمان اور آگری میں اس کا اور کی جرائے کی جرائے کی جدال سے انداز میں اس کا اور کی اس کے داخت کی جرائے کی جرائے کی جدال سے انداز میں اس کا اور کی اور کی جرائے کی جدال سے انداز میں اس کا اور کی جدال سے انداز میں اس کا اور کی جرائے کی جدال سے انداز میں اس کا اور کی جدال سے انداز میں اس کا اور کی جدال سے انداز کی جدالے کے حدالے کی جدالے کی جد

مام اوروم رکسید سبکند بوشل کاملی منبق اورابندائی نام چمسفور و برکسل ب- به کیول ؟ کام خودبی اس بات کی نشریح کراہے - رہا عرف بعث سیکند بچسٹس - اس کی اریخ تسمید میرے اصاطر علمے باہرہ - ہاں اس قدم خل ہر ہے کہ کالیجے تہوسٹسل دوڑ پر اس کا غمرو سراسے - اورغا لبائیں اس سے عمومی نام

Nick NAME) کی بڑی وجہستے ۔

کرنے سے قاصریہ) - جب پانی چڑ ہتا ہے تو را سن کے سکوت اورسن طحے میں سرود ہوسٹ لوں کے ماملی باشند اس کی مبر آزاد اور فوائٹ کن موسیق سے ہدر جد انم محفوظ ہوتے ہیں - اس نا لوکا بڑا فا کوہ آب پاشی اور سرا ہی ہے - بوج حیزرت ری کے جما درانی کے ماقابل ہے - نمانے کیلئے شاف ہی ہتھال میں آئے ہے - البتہ فسط اپریل کے دن اگوالیکا ایک اور حوش شمت فرزند اس میں تیراکی یا فن مشن وری کی شن کرانظر آجائے توجب نہیں کراچاہیے کیونکہ یہ س نالے کا محصوص فاکدہ ہے ۔ جوکالے کی دوایات (TRADITIAN) سے دالست جلاآ تاہے -

سطح اورآب وہو 1 ہرش کی اندر نی سطی ہوارا ورسرسبزہ صحنِ ہوشل پنشانِ خوشرنگ ککی کوارہ اور گھراے زُکارنگ کانشین ہے۔ آب و سواخوشکوار معندل اور روان انگیز ہے ۔ بھال کا امول اگر کسی کو کھاجائے تو یمال سے جانے کا نام نہیں لیں بلکہ وہیں کا ہوکررہ جا ناہے ۔

اندروقی خطوضال برطی کاندر برجار طرف کرے نظار در نظار بر نظار کی طوف مند کے کھرے ہیں۔ بڑا دروازہ جنی بست کمان ہو نگا کی طول کا ہیں۔ بڑا دروازہ جنی بست کمان ہے۔ کمرول کے آھے برآ مدہ ہے۔ اور بی جاری طولا کی مام برگرمیوں کا محداث کا جمانی جا سکتی ہے۔ برا مدہ سے آگے بڑھیں توصی پرسٹل ہے۔ اور بی جگا بوطل کی مام برگرمیوں کا محداث مرکز ہے۔ جن تصدیاں پہلے بیف گھانس بچونس کا لہندا کا جمن تھا۔ گرموج وہ عدد مکونت میں بوسٹل بی جا اور خوش آ بدا نظالہ بات آئے۔ وہاں اس مرغزار یا چراکا ہیں بھی تغیرے آٹا در نمودا دم ہونے نروع ہوگئے ہیں۔ ابتوس کے دوطرف مجدولوں کی کہنے ہیں خوشبو ابتوس کی دوطرف مجدولوں کی کہنے ہو تھیں۔ ابتوس کے دوطرف مجدولوں کی کہنے کہنے ہوں کے سے مشام جال کو آندہ اور فضائے ہرسٹل کرم خرکر نے سے شغل کے بعدیدہ میں صدوف ہیں۔

موشل کے عین مرکز میں ایک عدیم النظیر اور فقید المشال ہمباہ - اس کا اسفل ترین صعداین اور جو لے کے ایک جبرہ ہیں گرہے ۔ ورمیانی صندلو ہے کا بنا ہؤ لہے اور بالائی سرائکڑی کا ایک لمبونز اسا ۔ بھٹل ، بصون ٹر اور بنا اس شاکل سے ۔ ہوسل میں ایک لیمنی کی مشر توجها ان کا مرکز کرتی چنر ہوسکتی ہے تو یہ سرز ٹکا اور بحد یہ دوگا رکھ براسیے ، با وجود انتہائی کا وش وہ خے کے اس کا مندل کے مطلب THE PURPOSE of ERECTION ہماری وہنی صلاح تنوں اور ذنت نظام میں مون منت ہونے سے ہیشہ میٹا ہی رہا ہے۔ برزہ نز کا قبل النا دین کی نا ورروز کا دیا وہ انگل وفق وہیں ببطو میں مون منتب ہوئے ۔ اس مسب نیاوہ انو کھی بات برہ ہے کہ اس کے لوہ کو انتک زنگ نمیں کا مرب وہ دور وہ ہم فرق میں مون کو انتک زنگ نمیں کا مرب وہ وہ وہ کو انتک رنگ نمیں کا میں مون کے مسب نی بی اور باور وادش کے جھو نکے اس کے مسب نی بی کے مسل میں ان میں میں ان میں میں ان میں میں ان میں مون کے مسب نی بی کے مسب نی بی کے مسل کا میں مون کے مسب نی بی کے مسل کے مسب نی بی کے مسب نی بی کے مسب نی بی کے مسل کے مسب نی بی کے مسل کے اس کے مسائل کے میان کر کے کے کی صلاحیت خود میں نمیں بات وہ میں میں بات میں میں کے مسب نی بی کے مسل کے مسب نی بی کے مسب نی بی کو کے کا نام میں ان کر کے کے کہ میں کا میں مون کا در میں کو کی کا نام میں کا کا اس کا میں کا کو کی کا کی کا کو کر کی کا در میکھ کی کا نام میں کا کا ا

موسٹل کے ہرچار کونوں میں عسلی سے اور پا خاسنے ہیں۔ پاخاسنے پہلے بھل دن سے ونت بمندرہ ہے تھے۔

کیو کمیرٹسل کے باہر مبھی مبیتالنحلاکا وجو و باقی تھا۔ مگرجیسے او منتخفیف ہوئی یہاں کا دروازہ مروزت کھیار ساسیے زه نهاضى ميں فيناكل كى كمى سے باعث بيت الحلاركاليونلارتمام بوشل كے داخوں كومعطركياكرانماء المحدللدكر اب النبيع جا لغزاکی مهاستے طلبیے وماغ ندرسے مخفظ ہو گئے ہیں۔ کا ہج کے ال بیرونی بیٹ الخلائوں کی اندوی دیدارول پرنمایت عجیب وغریب لقشے سفہو تھننے دمنیون کیعکریپرونی اصحاب وارالعلوم اسلامید کے فروندان نوجيديك فن مصورى اورنظشكشى كى داولىك بغيرجى نميس ره سكف تنع ساتھ بى نسريح طلب اموركى مزيد توضيح كميلئ نما يت فصيع ولميغ عبا دان اور پاكيزه وپرجستدا شعار درد ديوار مبت الخلا يركنده مخفوش نفي چن سے ان مصعنفین مفکرین اور شواسے کوام حضرات سے ووق ادب اور خلاق شوکا بورا پورانقشد المحمول تفکھنچکر روجاً الحا فن من تواشى كاريد اوروا إب نمون عالباً كسى اورجاً كم طن بوشك اورمي ليغالب الأفكم اورصاحبدلي مغداب برسى فخرد مازنها ويعبيب بات نفى كهيك ببل بيشل تعفسلى لول ك حالت بيت الخلاف به ترمين تعي موخوالذكريك فرش وغير ير توفيها مل كاجشركو وبحاب كرانغار ليكن إس عمل صالح ك جندال اجميت اول الذكريس محموس نسيس كيجاتى تقى بهرخسلى سف جيس ووعد و جاهيا ل يا بانى ك برسے برسے "مشكے" بيں جامين بانی سے معرب رہنے ہیں - بانی نکالے کیلے فول اکسی دوسرے برتن کی ضرورت اصاس ایمی نک اللہ کے سمى بندے كوئىسى بۇلاتھا غلىظا ورىلىدىكۇرىك يالوتى تىكىمىك بوكرىك ياتى بىنىكلىن سىنىكال لياجا مانقا الار استغفايا ومكوكر في محاكم الما تفار جو كدبيت الخلامين وميل سري سين فقود تعد الإليان بوطل بيا يعقف المحتا ك جكر منى يانى سيم تنبا ندر نے نوكيا كرنے ؟ - مشكول كى بيرونى سطح سرسبزا ورئىيدارتھى بحسانا نول كافرش ميٹ كا بنام ولسيع - ليكن بديمي بجائع بموارا ورتهما موسع سكليسدارا وريسلا سفوا لاها ويافي كرينول كى بيرونى بمنيت كذائى ادمن مبانات كينودرو بودول كماك أسف كيوجه سيخفى المكن دشرك برهليكس المعلم او محیات کی ریزش کا لازمی نمیجمعلوم موا عفا جبو کدایک فرسے کالج کے دمدار طلبہ سے بر نوقع دکھنا تورگر نا بن مر دانست نهیں کروہ سبت الحلا کا کام عسلیانوں سے اپنتے ہوسے کیفتے ہم عصروں اور دیگرا صحاب کی زندگی کو معض مطرس ڈالنے کا موجب بینس سے۔ ہمیں سپرٹمنٹرنٹ ہوشل جناب ہی۔ فیصاحب کی وات باہ کات ہر مزاد فخرونا رہے جنگ سی بہیم در ان نعما کوششوں نے ان نمام خوبیول کو ایک ایک کرسے دُور کیا۔ اور آنے مجودسے بیسٹل کو خات ولائی - سمیں ان سے اصلاحی بروگرام بربورا بورا اعتمادا ور معروسہ ہے- اوراگر افسان الله سے مربدتعاون كانوقع سوكى فرده سكائد بيسل كوسرلحاظ سے وارانعام كانمام بوستنوں سے انشاءالدعدواور بیلے درجہ کا کرد کھائیں کئے ، ہوشل کے اس طرحاسیہ اصعبف العری سے اوج دحوسا دگی اورصفائی اسس میں

بیشل کے جوب مغربی کو سے میں ایک پول کھواہے جس سے متوازی فوشے کیسا تھ ایک رسی بندھ ہے۔ اس دستی کا نجا اسرا ایک جری سی ، مشہائی نما بوری محصنہ کیس تھ بندھ ہے۔ بوری سید دنگ کے کھوسے کپڑے کہ بن مج تی ہے جس کے آندر لکوئی کا بارہ یا کہا س بھری ہوتی ہے نسٹ اگر "کے ایام میں بائندگان بوشل کھٹے پینی ایک ملے کی عیث ترکی ہے ایک دن اگر ایک دن کا رکھ ایک توندا کوشیوط با تعلی ایک دن گر نے پر براویٹ با بوری میں اور طلاح بوری جب بی ۔ ٹی میا سے توندا کوشیوط با تعلی کو تو اور البرزشکن کو کی تنوید اکھ ہوئے ہوئے اس نوائے بول اندا کہ اندا گانہ بوری میں بازی کا اکھ اور سے دس سے اس کے ارکھ کا میں تھے ہے یہ سیدر میری برق میں جب کیمی میں گا بازی کا اندا کا میں اور کھی کھی وہی ہے یہ خصوصیت اور کی کھوٹی ہے اور کھی کھی وہی ہے یہ خصوصیت اور کی کھوٹی ہے اور کھی کھی وہی ہے یہ خصوصیت اور کی کھوٹی کی بھوٹی ہے اور کھی کھی کھوٹی ہے اور کھی کھی کھی انہ کی کھوٹی ہے تب خصوصیت اور کی کھوٹی کھوٹی کھوٹی کھوٹی ہے اور کھی کھوٹی کے دور کھوٹی کھوٹ

مسلان کی مندیب و نمدن کا گواره ب ب جو که مهند و ارتیس کو گوایمی شامل به اود و قصول کی تیم کم پرست سخت اور کا درق اور کا آن المحک ملائی بیدام برها ایک بیدام برها ایک و درق اور کا (۱۹۸۳ مل است که برای که با ای کا افزید سے کا باوی کا بات کا بیدام برها کا بیدام برها ایک تعدر قادر اور این برای کا با ای کا افزید سے کا باوی کا خاب مصد مینگوری و معالت کے اور ندیسے کا باوی کا خاب مصد مینگوری کا مندیسے کا بروسے کا باوی کا مندیسے کا بروسے کا باوی کا مندیسے کا بروسے کا باوی کا مندیسے کا بروسے کا کروسے دیں کا کروسے دیں اور کا کا بروسے کا بروسے کا کروسے دیں میں کا کروسے کا کروسے دیں کہنے کا کروسے کی کروسے کا کروسے کروسے کا کروسے کی کروسے کا کروسے کروسے کا کروسے کی کروسے کا کروسے کا کروسے کا کروسے کا کروسے کا کروسے کی کروسے کا کروسے کروسے کروسے کروسے کا کروسے کی کروسے کی کروسے کروسے کی کروسے کی کرو

بامشندگان برشل امن پندومل فجراو ملی کی بین برسیس مبت اور پیارس دست بین بین بین بین ادیگی بعض او فات شکرینی کاموجب بنجا کام جب کی وجر سص معدو سے چند جو تیال حنبش میں آباتی میں ۔ تا ہم مع اللہ و مدوران کر پہنچ نہیں پاکا ۔ اوربسا او فات مینچا بیت "خور فیسا کرادیتی ہے ۔ وحیث شنی استجم بیزار کے ناخوتگوار ما ذات شاذ ہی رونما بوتے میں ،

مسیکنڈ ہوشل گزشتہ چندہی ایام میں کافی ہول چکاسیے۔ ناہم اہمی مزید تبدیلی کی ضودت ہے۔ اس کے بہی خماہ دیکھتے ہیں اور کہتے ہیں کہ

ع - خلاس عبدشابداس عن بي بيرب اراحة!

ستخرم بهی اس با تکا عنزاف کرا بار تاسیه که بوسش ندکوردا دا العادم که دنام بدرعناصر می سے ایک اسم عنور سے دس کی بابت جو کچرسطور ما فرق میں افتارہ کیا گیا ہے معنی محبت اور باشکا یت اور لغرت وطفارت کا ایک ٹرائبہ نک بھی موجود نہیں ۔ سے ماشخت عرض کیا گیا ہے - اس میں شکا یت اور لغرت وطفارت کا ایک ٹرائبہ نک بھی موجود نہیں ۔ سے کہ گھیں دازم بت بردہ داری بائے شوق میں اسم میں نظام دی جے ضبط فغال سمجھا تھا ہیں !

ئىخىسنابن سىغىل" رمىلولوينى*ئەت*ەن ايگرىكلىچرى

تاقراف

تم کوہماری چاہ نہیں ہم کوہم اری چاہ ہے۔ نازونیازمین اسی طورسے کچھنب ہسیے خشك بهونئ سبيح ثيم ترائج كتاسي سينه ومكر ضبط ہما راضبط سے آہ ہب اری آہ سے تیرے خوام ارسے، تیرے خیب ال خام سے دنیائے رنگ وبولسی، دنیائے دل تب ہے ہونس میں اسکے تھے ہم امونس سے جا ٹیکے ہیں حم وہ بھی تریٰ نگاہ تھی، بہ بھی تری بنگا ہ سب سجدةِ فانهُ خدا "جدةِ مسنك بمنت كرم کونسا وه تواب سے ؟ کونسا پېرگنست ه سیے؟ ذوق نظب اره خود مجوز محونظب اره مرگب كس كى حريم ازسى ؟كس كى بېمب لوه گاه سې ؟ عشق خجب ند پاسنبھل دیکھ کے راہ اپنی حب ل سے ا اختشن خسته گرچه سے فقرمنٹ سخیف حال عِشْ كَى كَانْنَات كابسندهٔ بادمشاه العالِ منطور الناري الداء ١٦٠١٠

مندری مزاندسی

منتف نوموں کی تاریخ اس امری شا ہدہ کہ جنبک کی نوم کی جمانی اورا فلائی ما اس ایھی رہی وہ توم نیسر ازادی کی گودیں کھیلی۔ بلکا ویخیف نوموں پر میں اس کا داج رہا لیکن جرسی اس نوم کے انتخاص کا محت جاب فیضلی وہ نوم دیکھتے ہی دیکھتے تنزل کے گڑھے میں جاگری۔ اس شال سے بدامر داختے ہم جاتا ہے کہ فوم کی جمعانی ما است اس سے افراد کی جمعانی تنومندی اور طاقت کی مرمون نہت ہے۔ کیونکہ نوم کی نشکیل افراد سے ہم اکرتی ہے ، افراد کی انفرادی طافت کے کیجا ہمونے سے فوم کا طاقتور ہم نا ایک لاجی امرہے سیمی وجہ ہے کہ سی تحص کے اپنی صحت سے لابرواہی بہتنے کا نتیجہ بہم نوا ہے کہ برصوں کے ایسے اثرات سے بعد ملک اور فوم کی حالت منفیر ہم جاتا ہے۔ طاقت اورور نع الی لی کی مگر غربت وا فلاس ہلائیں لیے لگئی ہے اورار تناکی منزلیس تنزل میں تبدیل ہم جاتی ہیں۔

کی چیز کے تعمیری مدمدہ یا کسی توم کی تعکیدی ما زل کھے کرنے کو بہت زمانہ ورکار ہم نام ہے ۔ لیکن ایک بی بائل عادت یا ایک نرتی یا فتہ قوم کے مندم کرنے کو تعریرا ماہی ونت چاہتے ۔ بدایک ایسی صبعت ہے بہ کا کمی ٹائل مہیں صوبہ سرحد میں میں ملسکتی ہے میرمسے و کلمیں اس موجد کے طلباء کی صحت نما بیت ہی جی مؤاکرتی تھی ۔ اس کا ایک جوت برتھا کہ اس زمانے میں صرحدی اوگوں کی صحت ضرب لیش ہو کی تھی لیکن کے منہ ہے ہے۔ میں

ہرایک طالبطم کا فرص ہے کہ جرحمانی مالت اسے والدین سے در شے جس بی ہے اس جی ایک گوناما فرکونے کی کونشش کرسے - فرنیا دروہ فی تربیت کیلئے جس طرح ابتدائی جاعوں سے ایک اعلی جائز کیا اللیے کو قور مول ہونے میں ہے بعینہ اسی طرح ورزش او کھیل جس ان تربیت ہے جود لا بنگ جس بی تعلیم کی اعلیٰ حوکر یاں لینے کو قور مول ہونے میں ہے بہت المبکن جس کی تعلیم کی اعلیٰ حوکر یاں لینے کو قور مول ہونے میں ہونے ہونے کئی ہونی تعلیم کی تعلیم کی تامین کی مورز کا اور المبار مورز کے جوالی میں میں ہونے کے جوالی میں میں میں میں مورزش کو میں کہ مورزش میں ہونے ہے جوالی میں مورزش کے علا وہ اور والی سے میں مامسل ہوتی ہے۔ اور لبدا وہ مارزش کی برنی تعلیم کی اور کو جوالی ہونی تعلیم کی اور کو جوالی ہونے المبر کی جوالی ہونے المبر کی جوالی ہونے المبر کو میں ہونے ہوئے المبر کی جوالی ہونے المبر کی جوالی ہونے المبر کو المبر کی جوالی ہونے المبر کی جوالی کی موری دہ کی تو کہ ہونے کو المبر کی ہونے کو میں کہ ہونے کو میں کہ ہونے کو میں کہ ہونے کو جوالی کی ہونے کے اسے بھر کو کہ کا کہ میں کہ کو کہ ہونے کو کہ کو کہ

مورمه بی الیکن افسوس کی مسلمان نوجوان اس بارسے بیں بالکل خاموش ہیں ۔ تاریخ اس حقیقت کا بادبار ا عادہ کردیج کو حتیک کسی قوم سے مشقت اورحمنت کی حاوت نوجی گئی وہ برسرا فتدار رہی اور حب اس پرکا بلی اورا رام طبی مجاگئی۔ حاقوم بالکل تباہ موگئی ۔ بیں حالت مندوست نیول افتصوصاً مسلماً نول کی مہدی ہے ۔ اگراس کا تذارک مبدیزی گیا توسی نول سے جسمانی ارتفاد کا بحیثیت مجرعی و مہی حال مرکا جو کہ مہرتع لیم جدید کے دمیرسے فنروع کرنے پریم کمٹنا پڑا۔

معوا فرک دنگین فراق نوج انول کے نز دیک خوبجورتی مرت و بزلینونی - لونڈروں اور دوسرے مستوی معرفی معرفی سے ہی مامل کی جاسکتی ہے حالا کم ایک نوجوان کی خوبجوتی اس کی محت بیٹ تعمرہ و دومرہ کی اس مارمنی خوشنوائی سے کوئی چندال فا کما میں ہونا ۔ یہ بنا و کرنگا وسنت ازک کا ہی خاصر ہواکتی ہے ۔ ایک نوجوان کی خوبجورتی اس کے خوان کی دند کر ایک خوبجورتی اس کے خوان کو دند کے اندرہ و اسفید جارک اندرہ و اسفید جارک اندرہ و اسفید جارک کریں ہوگا ہے۔ ایک دند کا اندرہ و اسفید جارک اندرہ و اسفید جارک اندرہ و اسفید جارک اندرہ و اسفید ہوگا ہوں گریٹ کا میں ارمرگز نہیں ہوسک ۔

زاد تعلیم می طالب می اگرکوئی با قاعدگی است اند بیدا نه کرسکه توجه بس لا پروامی کا نتیجاس و تت بیسکنه کا حیب مه کل کو بجول کا باپ بوجائیگا - اسسے پیکل نمیں برسکنا کو دھ لینے بچوں کو محت اور ندگری کی کما طاق تعلیم میں سے ایک اس معم کے کوگ اکٹر دیکھنے میں ہی ہے ۔ اور وں سے ایک تو بند و نعمائے کے بی با بدھے ہیں ۔ لیکن خودان میں سے ایک برگاری میں ہوئے ۔ میں مال ممارے ان نوجان مقرروں کا ہو اسے جو گ بول اور رسالوں کو کیڑے کی طرح جا طرکر ایک فیسی جو کہ بول اور رسالوں کو کیڑے کی طرح جا طرکر ایک فیسی جو کہ بینے تقریر تیا دکرتے ہیں ۔ اور میں میں مدان سے کہ اور وں کو نعیجت اور خود میال فیسی سے داول ہے ہیں ۔ ان کی مثال بعینہ اس کی صدان سے کہ اور وں کو نعیجت اور خود میال فیسی سے ۔ بقول شاعر

واعظال کیں مبلوہ برمحراب دیمسب دی کسند جوں مجلوت می روند اس کا سے دیگر می کنسند

مى تقرركا بعرب جمع ميں ليغ خيالات كا اظهاركرا اورخود ليف دل يں ان بريقين در كھناع م كودسو كاليف كا الراج -جيتك نوجانوں يرجل كى ميرٹ بديانبو قدى ترتى ايمكن ہے۔ زبانى جمع حدج مفيد " ابت ہونے كى بجائے الى لقعان بينيا نيب فيلى كى كايت ينظام كرتى ہے كرس المرح ايك باعمل انسان كي عيت مُراثر مُؤاكرتى ہے ۔

ایک می لین اوسے کو جامی آبائی تماکسی تقیر کے پاس اس فور سے گیا کا شاید وہ نقیر ماحب کی مبعث سے محتقہ نوشی کی بی مادت جو وقی میں آبائی تماکسی تقیر کے باس ایسا و تا جامی ہوا ایک ہوا ہے ہور آبای انشاء الداس سے تباکو بینا جو وا دو تکا جنا نجیم ہم تک کو دینی بی مادت اس کے پاس ایما او تا ہے گیا ۔ نقیر نے تباکو فوضی کے برے شائے اس بی کے ایسے ذم ن نشین کرائے کرائے اس وقت اس بری مادن سے تر ہرکہ لی اس وقت تک جزیکہ میں خود اس عادت بدمیں گرفتار تما۔ مجمعے لے نشیر سے کرنے بیل

قدىمة مى محسوس بوقى عى داسى اصول كے تحسن بميس جا ہتے رخودا چھاخلاق كانموند بنيں اور يم كريس بماكرا ورول كوم بى وخط نوسيمت كرنے كے الى بول :

ما مشرب السيعفال

حسين ارافي

انوکھی تمسنائیں دل میں بسائیں نئیمورتوںسے یہمندرسجائیں

یر طفی ای موانیس بیراودی گھٹائیں بہت آج اکسار ہی ہیں نفسائیں

گناہوں کی دُنیاسے اُکناہوں ہیں کہیں چل کے اِک اور بستی بسائیں

ہراک جاکسے ندکرے ہوئے ہیں مجھے لے اٹری ہیں جنوٹ کی ہوائیں

کسی ن خودی میں الابیے تھے نغمے ابھی گوشجتی ہیں انہی کی صدائیں

ہماری کہانی بڑی محتقب رہے جوسننا نہا ہیں انہیں کیا متنامیں نہ برجار داروں

غربيب كسان

تین پونهائی رات گزر کچی تعی ساری کا مات پرایک گراسکوت طاری نفا گلابی جائرے کی اُ تری پرائیں برسے بھی ذہبی سے مس میرکر کچرالین نیزوتند مرکئی تعیس کر سرزی کے ارسے خون منجد ہر ریا نفاء جاندنی میں کمسبت پر بردن کی دود حیاجا در بہر جبیل کا فریب دیری تنی ۔ جس پر برای بسیا خترا کلمیسلیوں سے لعرس پیدا ہو ہوکرا بیے معدوم ہم جانی شعبی جس مرح ہے نوروز بیال سے چکے نفس جر طرح کی دوشیزہ کے دورز بیال کر بیا نفاء اس کی مفلوک العالی ایک شمیسب دیوی طرح اسے ڈوادی بستر برکروٹیں برل بدل کر کھیست کی رکھوالی کر رہا نفاء اس کی مفلوک العالی ایک شمیسب دیوی طرح اسے ڈوادی متی داس کا بیٹ مثمر و زجوال ہو چرکا نفاء لیکن ایس کی شادی نہ ہوتی تنی اور ہوتی ہی کیے دورہ میں کہ شادی نہ ہوتی تنی اور ہوتی ہی کیے دورہ میں میں نبیک نوروز جانی تھا کہ سکین کی آمذہ میں ہی شرمندہ تکی راہندی ہوئی تنی اس کی لؤی سکیدندگر تکنوں کیلئے و دوم ہوتی کئی لیکن نوروز جانی تھا کہ سکیندگی آمذہ میں ہی شرمندہ تکی راہندی ہوئی تنی ۔

ور المراد المرا

(4)

سكندچار پائی پرٹپری بخارست انگلے کی طرح تپ رہی تھی ۔ توروز كياكر سكاتھا يسكند کو فعالے سہائے چوط كرسر مبركائے اسكے سربانے ببیٹھ گیا ۔ تو پھٹنے كے فریب سی سكینہ نے ایک ہی مزہراً تکھیں کھولیں اور لینے ماں باپ كود يكيما جو ابنی بمکيسی اور شكیند كی ورو اک حالت پر آنسو بھائے ہے ورپر ہمیشہ كيلتے بندكرویں ، ، ، ان فاكے شیشوں میں سے مرف ایک ہرتوش شعائے اور بھر ہمیشہ كیلتے طلمت مرگ میں ذائل ہوگئی ، سے فاکس سے دست نظام سے برباوٹ مہ بیکر دیکھیں كیا تیرا بیکومس خاموش اور ساكت ہوجا نے کیئے بنا تھا ۔ لمدے جیستان ہمتی كون جا نمائے كر تیری ، س جا اب فی تعریبے کی معنی معلوم تھا كہ تواس فیال فیا ہمیں بنا تھا ۔ لمدے جیستان ہمتی كون جا نمائے كر تیری ، س جا اب فی تعریبے کی معنی تھے سے معلوم تھا كہ تواس فیال فیا ہمیں بنا تھا ۔ لمدے جیستان ہمتی كون جا نمائے كر تیری ، س جا اب فی تعریبے کی معنی تھے سے معلوم تھا كہ تواس فیال فیا ہمیں بنا تھا ۔ لمدے جیستان ہمتی كون جا نمائے كر تیری ، س جا اب فی تعریبے کی معنی تھے سے معلوم تھا كہ تواس فیال فیا ہمیں بنا تھا ۔ لمدے جیستان ہمتی كون جا نمائے كے درباوں کے درباوں کی معنی تھے کہ معنی کے درباوں کی معنی کے درباوں کی کا معنی کے درباوں کی معنی کے درباوں کی کے درباوں کی کے درباوں کی کے درباوں کے درباوں کی کی کے درباوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کی کو درباوں کی کھوں کی کھوں کی کھوں کی کو درباوں کی کھوں کی کھوں کی کھوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کی کھوں کی کھوں کی کھوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کی کھوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کے درباوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کے درباوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کے درباوں کے درباوں کی کھوں کے درباوں کے درباوں

كيابيام ليكرا في تنى ؟ .

۔ فرد دیسکیندگی انسوساک موت پرآنسو ہما داہمتا کہ لسے بامِرشمروز کے فسور کی آواز ساتی دی۔ بدگھر کو بامِرکلا تو بھماکہ نمرو ارمیا حب بمدد و بیا دمل کے فصے میں لال پیلے انکمیس نکا سے کھڑسے ہیں۔

الممرز نے بس کی مرت کی خبرتی تواس بیم واندوه کاایک بسار الموث طرار

بر برصابیت بیسے بانعوں لگاک نیس فینے کا منہردار نے صدید دانت بھتے ہوئے کہا۔ اوروزمی مہاتھا کولے فداکیا نیری و نیامی ایسے طالم مجی لیستے ہیں پہنروزی آنکھوں سے شعلے بریخت لگے . مشکولگام دواورند ایک گدی سے زربان کینی اوٹکا اس نے ضعبہ سے بعن ابوہوکر کیا ۔

دیکتے کہا ہو ہسے گسنانی کی اہمی منرا دوکھٹی کا دود صہاد کہائے " نمبردا رنے بیادوں کی طرف ٹیکھے کچھکا د کیتے ہی ضمروز برڈنڈوں کی ہارش ہونے لگی -اس نے مزاحت کی لیکن دو سے مقابلے ہیں ایک اور وہ پہنس کہا کہ ممکنا تھا ، نوروز بچانے کیلئے ٹرسا تو اس برمبی فونڈے برسنے لگئے۔

دونوں کے سرمیٹ گئے۔خون کے فوارے بچوٹ نکلنے مباب بیٹیا ایک دلدوز چینے کے ساتھ بے ہوش موٹ کے ساتھ میں اس کے سرمیٹ کے ساتھ بھی ہوش ہوکر گر بڑے۔ شمر وزکی عورت چینیں مسئکر ہا ہوکئی نواس سے بدووج فرسا منظر نو دیکھا جا اسکا م سیکھوں شاتھ اندھیرا چھاگیا اور دمعٹرام سے زمین پر گرگئی ؟

غایت الدنوشهوی سال چارم ———————————

شاعراورندي

آن بیکسی پرسورا وازسے - یہ ندی کوں ، ، ، کا عرفی خیالات میں و وہا ہوا لینے ول سے باتیں کردہا تھا فی مرکا مہا اوقت مقا پر ندسے خوشی خوشی ہی لینے اسٹیاں کو جارہے تھے ۔ لیکن کتنے اوان کیتے ہے جراور کتے ساوہ ہیں ! ہمیں کیا معلوم میا و تاک میں بیٹیوا ہے ۔ انہیں کیا خرکوان کے ازک ازک پر نیخبرمیا دمیں ہے سود بھڑ بھڑا جینے اور میر . ، ، فور بہت و ورکوئل در و بھر سے بیس گراسے ہوئے افسانے کو وہرا دی تھی ۔ ندی کی جیاب امریں ایب برس ایب پرسوز نعمالاپ رہی تھیں ۔ ندی کی جیاب امریں ایب برسی کی میں اسٹی خاموش تھی ۔ اس کے ساتھ دری دو ہو اور بردہ خاموش تھی کو جرنی ہوئے ان کا مرکزی کور دی ہوئے اور بردہ خاموش تھی کو جرنی ہوئی ناع ہے نازک دل کو آکوئی اور وہ خطر اور ہو خوار ہوجاتا ۔ دو اسٹی کا مرکزی کی اور وہ خوار موجا کا ہوا تھی کہ جرنی کی کہ اس سے ساتھ کی دری ہو گا اس کے دو مرکزی اور موجو کا ہوا تھی کہ اس کے دو مرکزی اور موجو کا ہوا کہ کہ کہ کی کہ دی کہ اسٹی کا مرکزی کا انسانی کو مرکزی کی کہ اس سے شاع کو درکھے پایا اس نے دو مری اسر سے سرگری کی کہ اس میں مرحل ملاکر سرگرسٹیاں کرنے لگیں ۔ وہ چرجی اس سے تعرب سے سر ملاکر کی کہ کی کو خبر ہوگئی اور اس سے سرطا ملاکر سرگرسٹیاں کرنے لگیں ۔ وہ چربی اس سے تعرب سے سرطا کو کی کھی اور ندی سے کہا وہ خوار میں اسٹی کا ضعلو ہو دیکھا اور ندی سے کہا ۔ دو کی اور میں کیا اور ندی سے کہا ۔ دو کی اس کے تعرب کی کو خبر ہوگئی اور در برس آئی میں مرحل ملاکر سرگرسٹیاں کو کے لگیں ۔ دو مرحنے کا کو کو کو کو کی کو کھی کی خبر ہوگئی اور در کی کو کو کھی کی کو کھی کی کو کھی کی کو کھی کی کو کی کو کھی کو کھی کی کو کھی کی کو کھی کی کو کھی کی کو کھی کو کھی کی کو کھی کی کو کھی کی کو کھی کو کھی کی کو کھی کو کھی کو کھی کو کھی کو کھی کی کو کھی کھی کو کھی کھی کو کھی ک

نناء:-معان کرنا مبرے آنے سے نمسین کلیف ہوئی ندّی:- نہیں نمیں کچھکلیف نہیں ہوئی -شاع:- ایک بات پوچیوں بٹاؤگ ؟

ندی: سه ۲۰۰۰ ندی

شاع : رخم خاموش کیول ہوگئیں ؟ میں درخواست کرنا کہ میری بات کا جواب دو · در میں کہ

تاعر: تم اس فدر تبعد دگیت کیول گانی بو بیاکسی خیج اجید سے داست چیا اس سے سے کما بندس میری بیفاری کئیم سے سے کمن ۔

ندی: ننم کون ہو ؛ کیوں پریشان ہو تمہیں غم زدوں سے ہمدردی کیوں ہے - ہاں میں مجھگی تم نشاعر ہمنا ؟ –

مرااف المستناع المعاسنو مَي سُكُلول كوديس أن بول لكن مي مُنگل منيس مِعض بي الميام مس مي ورد سن ياب مول لكن نسي جانئ كيول ؛ بال دكيم مرابع إذا تاب است آخه و و كيس أن كن -

شاعر بيف كردَ ميما يور بها وكر جا ندنمودارمَ الركور الركور المعكر المعلى المعل

انعزدي يرتها رامرازيد

نمين: سيال .

شاعرام برنشان كيول ہوگيا؟

ندى . ا الدتمين ديكه كر

شاعر:- كبون ؟

ندى: ليست مرخ موت و و و و را دسه كا - جاند بهاليد بت او بهام وكا تما اواس كى ملى ملى شعاعين مرى برليخ الكي بن نمى ك نخسار توسي مسرخ بوك محد اب جاند بولاكا بولاندى كم يبيد من الجبها تقاندى مجرا ري تي بها ندند ولرما بوه با جاند - به كون بين ؟

: * دی: سرطاعر

بدن ہوں۔ چاند ،۔کیوں آئے ہیں

ندى - درد دل ريح كادعوى كرتاب ميرامراز نبناچا بناب ميرا انساندسناچا بناي

جاندا- إنسين بركرنه بنانا

ٺاءر - کيون

چا ندملدًى جلدى ليفواغ كوچى باندكى كوشىش كىندلكا دورندى بواكم يكوروب ندى يمكنى - بجرب نوجى سى كيف لكا .

فريب مين نه ألدرسواكردي عد

شاعر کو ل برا یوسی کمش میں جا گئیں۔ اس نے آہ سر وجھ کو سر جبکا لیا سنھے نتھے تناہے ایک دوسرے کو آکھ اراد کو اتا ایسے کرنے گئے۔ وہ خش سے یہ آنکھوں میں شوخی مجری تھی۔ وہ بہت خوش نقص نہ جانے کیوں ؟

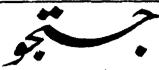
بهت دبرنک خاموشی ربی سخت خاموشی - شاعوشیات بهته آبهته بیلندگاده بر برارانا و لت بین صدایت انته اکبو آئی رسب کا تنات لرزگئ و چاندکاچه وفق بوگ از در نفون سف کمیس بند کرلیں دشا عرج زیاد کانپا۔ لڑکھڑا یا بسنبعلا اور یہ کہتا ہوا آواز کی طرف چلنے لگا

شسب نیری پیجستجو کرتے ہیں"

محل سليملخاز فسارئر



بوراحاب كاشكوه كرون بكاني سي اتش عشق سے اسوز رقابت نہ جلے الشمع کا راز ندکدرے کوئی پرولنے سے لوکہ مر*یوشن میں بیر* دل بیسے قابو اپنا 🖁 المرك كعبي كوجلي واستنكيتمان س م خود مل کے سبق دستی ہے جانسوزی کا فلق ناحق کاگلہ کرتی ہے بروانے سے ویکھے ابرے برکب برم عبوحی اپنی \ جھومتے نکے تھے کا شیخ می منجانے سے مام اینا توہے مبط کئی خمن نوں کا 🕻 تھالی ہو گی کی ظرف کے پیمانے سے ناصبوری کی عطا اورکی ملقین شکیب! لا کام فرزانے کا لیتے ہوقا دبوانے سے دره زره بناجلوه كمرمسن قديم لا كياغ ضم كوبوكعيس يا تناف س صَّنت عود مهر سوختن وگرم رولیت " ﴿ کیا ہو بروانے کوعم شمع کے جھالنے سے ہم کوہے نشّہ بے زنگ سے مطلب اختر



جب بھےلیٹ عزیرہ اُ فارب نہلاد صلاکر قبر کی خاموش ناریکی ہیں اکبلاچھٹرگئے توضورے ہی دفف کے بعد و ووشنے عمیب شکلوں وا میرے پھپن کے خال سے بھی زیادہ میں ہماری ہماری گرزا ٹھائے ہوئے آ نا الی مہسقہ انکی ٹوراوفی شکلین کیمکر کمیے وہ تمام خیالات رفوکر میں گئے بحکمیں اپنی دنیا میں موجا کرنا تھا کہ میں خد سے کموٹ گا کہ اگر توجہ گئٹ کارکو ٹیٹ تو بھر توجی نہیں ہے اوراگر موف لپنے نیک بندنگو بخت تو بھر کوئسی مہر بانی موئی ۔

چند نظوں کیلئے میں اپنی ماکت بھول گیا - استنہی میں خبراً تی کہ وہ مرگیا ۔ وہ کون ؟ اضطراب میں لڑکی کے مندسے محل گیا - جواب اللہ نظا وند ۔ وہ من ہوگئی ۔ وہ دونا چا ہتی تھی گردو نسکتی تھی ۔ اسکٹی کشس میں ، س کی سرمیلی آئکمعوں کے کناروں پراکسو سیس سے سند والے میٹھے دنوں کی مٹیمی یا دیے موتی ۔ جیلئے اور ترماتے ہوئے گرے ، میں اسی اکسیمی تھا انکو ہا تھوں ہاتھ کیا اور خواکے حضور میں بہت خور دوازے مکھلے ہیں ،

مصطفے کمال جوہر مینڈیر

و بند المراجع و معاد مانغانه ماروزیه بی ندی انغانه نزدی حدد تومیکت موبزه چههم دغه د قرمی ترقی محوبزه الزيم على الجراء المراسية المر بستون ترخطاب كورخوركهغواميضه دفلك كردش 11 صاحبزانحمداددي دبالغانوتعليم 6 14 فضلحليم دنيكى بدله يوغزل اختومئير عجووح المحول ولاقولا داول كال بوطالبعلم ولمنه ذادو كمنيه

كورني خارى

بله تب بلی جه هاکان په د زړه په مینه خوښ دی د کالج د کوانت او خاتورم هاستهل د سکول بټ تو اوعب کالفیوم منزل سره تبادله ده او شکردی چه د کوانت او خالورم هاستهل او خلوم سید و کلی د نه کال پایان او تعکال بالا دبیغور نه خلاص شو او اوسی مونږ دا په فخر سره و کنیل شوچه اوسی به دهوی سوساسی جلسه به کامیابی سره کیوری او د حاض بینو تعدا د به هم کافی وی و کلیل شولیکن بیاهم کاکر چه مسخکال دخیا بردی پرچین نه بیا و پر بدی غوری وکتلی شولیکن بیاهم

دائن ددباده مونود خپل نوتوداتلونکو بعنی د بی - تی اوالیس ، اسے - وی د طالب علمانو دیره مع لروجه هغوی به عمونو خوصله افزائی کوی او خپل کان با بوه طرف له نه کنوی -

یوه و کور کار کار کار کام موهیم هیر نه دی مونو . نفعونی ټولونه د در د د کالے تله نوی داغلی اساتن کا کوام موهیم هیر نه دی مونو . نفعونی ټولونه د دری د د کاره مهموردی د خلاصه هو کله داندی واله اوامید کووچه دونی به نهم خپله پوره پوره همد دری

مونزسده ساتی -په اخوکښ مونز دخيبريونين نوی عهده دارانو ته مبارکباد و دکوو اودا تله تعالی ناه د عاغوار و چه د پروسکنی کال غوند دسکننی کال هم په کاميا کی اوشان ستولاير شي - مدير شوکت انگه اڪ بر

يستونتهخطاب

بوکوی خند اخاق دنایه جهالت پسندون
اول د توری دِنادوک و و به تمام عالیم کب
اول هلال به ستاد ملک به منارو دیسد و هم اتفاق د رنه عنقاشو دهم در دی هم لتا هم کری نه غلا او هم د اک شته هر بوکارد رکزی مهم لتا مولی ته دوان شی مصیبت ته بید ده خواه سرووی مرکزی که روان شی د خبیل دورونی بینتوس کوم ملک دی دِناکتے کے تله مز بے بید بل صوب نه متام الدی دِناکتے کے تله مز بے بید بل صوب نه دغلامئی شوابو هسے رنائی مخمور کو ہے تله دغلامئی شوابو هسے رنائی مخمور کو ہے تله دغلامئی شوابو هسے رنائی مخمور کو ہے تله دخلامئی شوابو هسے درنائی مخمور کو ہے تله دخلامی شوابو هسے درنائی مخمور کو ہے تله دخلامی شوابو هسے درنائی مخمور کو ہے تله دخلامی شوابو هسے درنائی مخمور کو ہے تله دول می شوابو هسے درنائی مخمور کو ہے تله درناؤ بیا کرہ بیا خبار کوان کبنو بیا کرہ بیا خبار کوان کبنو بیا کرہ بیا کرہ بیا خبار کوان کبنو بیا کرہ بیا خبار کوان کبنو بیا

ھلەغىرت بەكرى يىكائے ھىم بەيستواوڭنى دارادى نشان مەملك كىن كوي اوحد دغلامئي دهزاركالمعوند ندد بودم بحتر كدوى جوندون بدازادى كبريوساعت بسنت هله زخمونه دميروح زرياد اختزيه شي روغ كەيەتھول ھندىشى دوبارەستاسىطنت ئىنېئوت فبخبخ بخبخ بخبخ

اخترمنير مجروح دخلورم كال رزراعت

خبر که غوامیخه ؟

ئىنىتون ئەدمال ديارە دومرە پريو <u>تىل</u> دغواه بخورسان خوخوك لونره خوسك فيل دا) به کلی کښ د بلند خان نوم د پروشه هوروو - خواونشاه هر کائے د ده اثراورسونج وو خودمالى حال د طرف نىڭە دومرە بنىكە نەوو - شىل دىرىش جىيى بەمۇكە ئى وە ـ اویله کورکبل پودے وو . پوه مے مود تے موروہ پوٹے سلطہ اومینکہ کے کامن لوٹر یا وو۔ یه دے دومرہ معبولی امل ن کبرد اتو شنو کذارہ دیرہ کراندوہ ۔خود بلند خان بخت مبنه وو حجه خدا اسے ورلوہ سیاتند ویله ښکه ورکوے وہ دوے نیاک بختے برددمی دمري خيال سانه - هرشے تہ كيه اندازه اندازه ككوو - ككه چه هغے نه دامعلوم وه خيه تنشه جامه راباند ميزنه ده حكه چرمه دم وخت كښ مونر خان تنك لنهنه کرو . نومساته به مویوزے لنائشی - اوبیاکه سیی قیلی کووه م به به تن يت اويه كيى هماره نه شو -همداوجهوه سيه يه دسه لله امدن كبر بدهم بلندخان سيين سيين دوي محرزيدو -

ربى دىلندخاڭ مىشرىخۇتىتەردىئىدادخان كىلىپە دو - يەنىلىكىم كال كېنى ئىمخىيە دو-يەسلىم جىماعت كىن ئے سىتى وسى - مورىسرە ئى خيال بىيى اشوسى وو -ھے حکموتے شوے دے - بسی پرزرہ م داار مان دئے ۔ چہ یہ سکوریالنا کی نخت اووسنهم - اوخكلے دولے ككودتا وائنة باسىم - مورغويين به كو يوكوشش كو

چەدامرادىكەدسىرەشى ،خوخاوندىكە دىرىزىغ دو دا توجىرە يىرىدە ، دىكى چەدامرادىكەدسىرەشى ،خوخاوندىكە دىرىيى دەرىيى چەبەئىرى دەنىپوسىكوو ، نوھغەبەيە دىھەسپورە ادوپ ، چەددىيدادىخان لاماشوم دى ، چەوخت كەراشى ، نوخەبە پخىپلەمخىكىن شىم ، نىچكى غىرىيى بىردىر دۇئىش كوو ،خودخاوندىيە غۇكوم نەنكىدە ، الخود غويىي ئەصىبراونە شو ، يوه دوئى ئى پەيدە يىرە خاوندا ئەسىالووپ ،

منعکه دووکید اوخان پلاده ازه دکله دا سی لکیایم . چه دوکید او بی م کلیے شو شوندے نے شنے شوکھ بنی نے ډیواووے - چونه کنر غیم ورله پکاردے - والرمان به زه فی ونه خان سرو اورم - چه دروکید او دولے م اونه ایده -

دخاوند بهلاس كېزى چىلىم دو - قىرقى ئىرى كىرا - چەداخىرە ئى داورىدە - نود قىمدە

رسرے غرب سیاهی خلید سے نه شی مخاوند جه نبطه به جوااولید ٥-نورو ے خواہ شو - بیخیلور توسیور رخیباله شو ۔ سرکے خکته کرواویه سوچ شو معه خله اوکرم حقه ساعت پس تے سورا بورته کر واواو کے و خاونل ميوندكورهم درنه معلوم دے -كنه هوائي خارے كوم ؟ بنصيعه داخبره واوريده - نؤدخوشحاك له والوته - اويه ديرجوش

بنبڪه ۔هوکورم آنه معلوم دمے ۔ ديوليل خان نه غټ سريئے به دے کلي کنر تحوك دے و دعزت خاون دیے - دمال کے شمیرنشتہ - دکلی مشرد کے - دھفہ مشره بورمالیں ہے دہ ۔خدائیکویہ کوته کښی نمیی دیے ۔خانسته دہ ۱۰ تقم ده . قران شریف کے بدترجمه ویلے دی .خط دوستی اولیکلے شی - بیکتوم سمسى اوبلكن لوكشيد هكبى ديره مونده . بسى كهستامد وى ـ نوزه

خاوند ربه ديره سنجيد كئ سره عنبره خودخه ده خوداهم ديته يته شته چه يوليلخان حمونو ه حوكه ندد ع الخلور بنكه سوه جرسه موكد كده كافى جائيداد ئےدے - معفوئى خوب ورو عنے رضائع مندشى - اوفوض كه كه رضاهم شي ـ نوبياخه برغواري هم - تدبه خيل ذره كني خبال اوكه -جه خه به غواری و خان کبر د مره طاقت وینے و خه پدخیلوجام وکبس خوب

ن دو لے نه ندا چري -

بنك - سويه إهمت اوكه نوخدائ بروسيله بير اكرى - حملنويوده يقين دے چە يولىل خان دىرىنىلە سىرىدىك راونىكلەك ھىم دىرى نىكلەدە. هغويي بمكمونون له سود بيسه هم وانعلى - بدخيلوجا موكني برك واكولا رااولىكى - بلكەكە خىمونى غوسى ورتەمعلومەشى - نومونىز سىرەبېقەد بر امدادهم اوکوی -

خاویل _خهده ـ کهچرے داسے وی منوته ورکولاد تپوس دباره ورشه ـ نبخه ـ ده ـ خه به بیکاله ورشه م که خیری زر

شیی له چه دماسختن بانکونه کے اور سے - نود روئید ادمور پرونے پرسوکه کشورے کے گان سره دوان که - پدیولاس کس کے ورلہ لالتی بن ورکود په پنداره کس جن بی اور اس کس کے ورلہ لالتی بن ورکو و چه په پنداره کس جن و دلہ دانک ورکو و چه پسید کے اونه چیج ہے ۔ تاموش کے اونه چیج کس خاموش کے اونه چیج کس خاموش کے خاموش کو دو و بہ حج کا کس خاموش کے خاموش کا موش کے دوار و کی دو ہو یہ کو اور وارد کو دو اور وارد کو دو اور کو دو کا موش کی کس دو مول و مورد کی مورد کی دو اور کو دو کا دو کو دو کا دو کو دو کا دو کو دو کا دو کو دو کا دو کو کا کس کا کس

چەسىلىدىپروكرپادى كى وادىدە - نودكورمىپرىنى سىرداپودندكرو - چە د بلندى خان بنى كەت اولىدە - ئۈزرداپاسىدە - لاس كى درلدوركد - دىولىداخان ئورداغىلدادىد خىبوكى بويونى - دى ئىلاس خىل كرو - اودعا ئى درنى اوكرۇ

اوبىياپىركى كېنى كىيناسىتە -

دکورمبرمین مفهورے اوایه کنه خنکه دلادودکدکوه ؟ میلمنه مخورے اخود دنیام بوائے غموند دردونه دی - درے ندخلامیکو -ددنیاونج وباودک تکیایوکوک کلیوغیم دی کلدبل غیم م دکوس میرمین مخودے اغیم مه خوره اوخت له تیده ورکوه -خیل کارترے اوباسا

خه ؛ روئيد ادخان حوردے ؟ سبق خوردائى ؟ میلینل موحدانی د بونداور شد در که مورد که مسمحماعت کنی سبق وائى - يدداخلوفيسواواويدكايوكتابونوموزرة اوجوده - نورم يسيك اونونه ندلاه وكوو - خوان خليه ديم - دواده كويدن درك ورلم كوو -وكورم بروس - ديره خلاده - نشكرد ك منداك دورله ديرجوند وركوى جينكى مو ورلدكتنده مبلمنه - بذكك خورك إجسك خود يرعدى - خوحه أوزنه واكسته شعه خومه ورله كورته ندداول من نشكه اشراقه داوئ كورجين بدورله كوم - ايه غواك كبر ورنه رونسان وائي خورے زه ناله اهدم درے مطلب دیاره رافلے یم - نوزناتم خەويلدايلو يونىرغو يەوركول دى -نىرىخىلە بىلەيوھىكے -د كورم بومن مربوساغت سهموه شوه بياوائي، خلاده - زه كيلارسوه يه د كين صدوم کوم ۔ نوناالہ بہ جواب درکوم (یولیل خان او منبکے ہے بھوٹہ وزی ۔خلع سات خس خس کوی بیاکو نهاندواننوزی اووای حورے إستنامواد دسوه شو -مونوخيله توزنا تداو نخله - ندبه دوموه كوم چەفقط يوكاكے دستوروپور جورہ كے - بافى مونو به خيله لوريد خيلوجامو كنى درليكو - د جيع يه وركم دوك يسي دانسك -ميلمنه ددير ع خواتها في والواله - يوغوخبو ما الرع نور ما وشوم دديرونروښكوغوخصم اوخور بى شوے - اوخە ساعت بيس دىلندا شكه كورته والسي داغله -خاوند المربوك وركوو - اودواده تيارك شروعشو -

جنهنهنه (۷) نېښنېنې م جمعه داغله - جينيکورکولاډيرگره کومای جوړلا شولا - د جاموېرق پروق وو - ناو که جوړيده ډه ورلدسومنګزوو - پد کښ ډو که راغله اوچفے شوے چہ فاوے زرد و لے تہ واچو کے ۔ وائی چہ و ادہ اسان دسے خوتا کا تہ والی چہ و اور ادہ اسان دسے خوتا کا تہ وائی چہ و اور کی مورنا دامی مورنا دامی مورنا دامی مورنا دامی مورنا دامی مورکو ہے ۔ د فاو کے ناہ لامی او دینے کے ۔ اوسی تول ادیان دریان ولار دی حیاد داد ہے خہ اوکی حیاد ناہ کی اور خاون تاہ و ہے ۔

دهلك مور - واى ربه توبم إ داخوم وه بحديا اوزود اود بنكه ده - بداخروخت ك خير اوخوو له - اوس دوله مد واكوى - وائى چه خه زه وايم هغه بهرود كوے كى فودا ته تتو مو په سورى او توك - لاس موور ته لا مند دے - خه

چل اوگو -

خاوند ربه وارخطائے سری) یوه اورکد چه خه هغه وائی سل پر لالے پورے دا یوه پی دبنکرو کے نوره مهند کور تسوی کور داناوان دیا کہ کا معمودی کور خبیه نم کلدی ۔
خودام در ته او وے ۔ چه بیا به وائه دیلا دبه کور خبیه نم کلدی ۔
دجینے مورد هلك مور ته او و ے ۔ چه انه سوئ دویے نغر سے بغد ئے فراد

دسىوردپوكاى دىش جرىب لەمۇڭدى لود بىسى ادىيكىئى - دىخلويخىننوروپولۇخى شىلسەيرە مىلىرى - دىد ھىچا كھى ر

دهدك پرمورسواوكوزيده - خواوس د مزك اواسماك توميخ زورند و و د هديخه شرد د فلاميد ولارندوه الخويدسود ولؤك روك راوا خست مهرخه شرد اوشو - جيئ خرخه كر مه شوه

بىنىنىئىنىد (۵) ئىنىنىنىنىنى

دوادہ پرخوخ دہلت خان دیوالہ اوؤنہ ۔ ھوبود ک پک ناست وو۔ قہو بدئی پرناو کے سولاوو۔ ناوے غویہ ہے چول پانک وخت پاسید کا - پر درو میھنے یہ کے اور دلے ۔ دیھنے نہ بہ سوسکید کا -خوبہ دُو دَو سَسَو ہے عوجلے بہرتے کوئے ۔ بیا بہ کے حالے جاروکوو۔ بیابہ نے ادر بلوو۔ اور وردے اوجائے به نے پخورے - بیابہ نے دکھولونہ اسبابونہ غونہ ول - باقی ور زبہ بدکھوے خصفے کنی بواویہ جاموویک ایرہ شوہ – بدے کس بدعنی بیازہ شناہ شوہ - ذرہ بہ کا وجودہ خوسوہ درے بددھنے ھیٹے نہ شو منلے - او بہ کور شوہ ورتہ دھونے ھیٹے نہ شو منلے - او بہ کور کس بہ ورتہ دھو بولم ورتہ بدیوہ ورتہ دیوہ ورتہ دیوہ ورتہ دیوہ ورتہ دیوہ دخودہ او وید سے دیوہ ورئہ دیوہ دخودہ او وید سے دیوہ ورئہ دیوہ دخودہ او وید سے دیوہ ورئم دیوہ دخودہ او وید اور بدے - بوہ ورئم دیوہ دخودہ او وید - اور به دانل سلائے او و ہے

فاوے رکاکی احمانو پرخد متوزاره اوجوده خومنلے ندشی دو بھے برشان چدیکم - دسپی پرچټکښوالدډو په صواکو لے ندی -اخودخد ک نده مهمتار ده مکادده -

دکورمیرون ددیرے مودے نددکدیکدناسته وه - راسوه شوه بر فولسف کوئ - به کمونورویکه ند فولسف کوئ - به کمونورویکه ند کولسف - بیب شد نشرک اندپه کوم می لادا خبرے کوئ - به کمونورویکه ند کنو کمونوره مود کے شاہ وربلارخود کے خدا کے سمال رستی کری ندکے روپوسوه تللے راکوے کے - تدخود غوامیکو بہ شان پدمونور خودہ شوے -

دناوے غرب زرہ پرق اوجودہ۔ پہجراشوہ اومور پلار تدکے اور پدلے لوړید لے خیرے شروع کرے ۔

داخمون دیستنودمعاشونی جوندیونان نورمخدے - کاش کدوی خیلے لوئوہ خویندے دغوامین خوید شان خوخولوئد شرم اوکری!!! ڪاش!!

عبدالوارق فاروق افغاني داول كالرار

ېنىنىنىغىنىنىنىنىنىنىن

ر فلك كروش دونورستان

<u>جەلەھرچائەجەاشوم</u> يؤهى بيكاه نديه صباسوم خَانَ غريب حُمَايِه درِ وو تولجهان بمسيالي محروو خمادحسن *بینگان وو* شبيه او ود ځرېديله ارمسان دو هغوني سري دجهان نودي ھغوئی بہ وی جہ غټ کافردی حُماهانُ سُروبهِ هانُ وه رمعفلكنر بمنسنا وه هربسرے بدخدا ورور وہ وردنگل بهرم که اور وه زه بائمال اود پربه حال شوم زه فغتاج اود يركن كال شوم واريان مائديه تمنك دى تشى بېرناسىنەنى ھىم ئىنكىدى زەب يۈارلەدە ئوندادى شوم دريباددلكه مجنون شوم يەنىرىادىم توسى كاندى گددوستنان اوکدخیلوان دی بزاوارده كوم كناه شوم بروت به مل زه به خلوتر کنی م وخت الاس كن جهم زر وو م م خور به شاب د نور وو لله معفل كنى م يادان وو سیکماویدس دیاره كدمياوم فلانكئ بهادر دوم كدماوك فلأنكئ خوخردي كهماوے دغه دسرا دلا محلس كبل م تعريف وو يول وطن کښيم نوم خور وو عشرت كبي هم سرمسنه دَّفلك *گرو*ش دلاسسيه ... فقيرى وكبيكول يدلاسكس كدياران كمأشنايان وو.. أنن زه خواراوډ پرزبون شوم ياراشنانه يهبيلتون شوم يەۋرام خلق خاندى.. ھرخون وائى لىبونےدھے ..

كەنەغوارىم ورنۇد ئەشتى ھىرىوتىنىتىلە وسايە بەجھان كىرىما بىسان تە بەنواقە كىرى خۇك خىلى يە كەخوشى كىرىكى خۇشكال يىمكىزىكى بىرىپىم خوشى كىرىدىكى بىلىنىلى تىلىدىدىلى بىلىلىلى كىرىپىم

ُ محتاج دبل به خه کرم چه زوستاد درفق بریم

غېغېغېغېغېغېغېغې سىدسلىمان دېيېنوس

كبالغالونعليم اوبستانه

د نیاد پره گړندگی دوانده . خمون و د و د مهنورو قومونوسوه سیایی غواړی خوسوال داد یے - چه په موجوده حالت کښیمونو د د نیاد ترقی یافت ه قومونوسوه سیالی کو لے د که مشوا و که نه - حفله صفتونه چه مونو به د سیاله سره سیال کی - پیمونوکه نه د که و نوانوم پیره اشوی - اونه پیراکیده که شی چه توڅو پور که که و نوانوم

مجهلات بدتير وكنى يرومن وى -

د دے دیاں ڈہ خپل دغفلت پر خوب اور حقوم ته داوایم سیلی ارشہ - ستر کھے اعل ودنوروقومونونه عبوت ولغله مونو دنوروقومونوندد ترقى بدميدان كسدوموه رستوماتىيو - چەتوقودورىك - دوزاوشىيەيدخان يوندگۇ - ئوتنوھىغە يورى بە له سد دستویا لے یو - او پرمونور باند بردامثال تعمیل داخی -جدانکی ملد

يستانه خان تديوني يوتى قوم وائى د د كس معيني شك نشي - جه دوى غير شيات دى - خوغيوت بيخوخوقسمهوى - غيوت يدخائى همكيد عشى - اوبے حايده يدديوان بانب جائيداد بيلل هم غيوت دى - اود قوم دياره سروركول مم - فوق صرف دادے ۔ چہ یہ قوم کمان فویانول پر کائے غیرت دے ، اوید دیران جامیں اد مور مكول بے خايم - دُداشان بے خايد غيوت يه خاشے كه مونور داغيوت أكو - جه مونو مديه هدشان د نؤرو قومونوسيال كشكو-كديد علمكبلوى كديه هانوكبل كديه سخاکنی دی - اوکه بدیها دری کنی - نودابدیه خانے غیرت وی - سیام موئود نودونوه يبفظوكني هبه فيوتييان فكلوه شو - اودغيوت نتيجه بدهم خبوئو وباده فائده منده تابتهاشى ودسه دياده ومعنيلو سبتنورو نؤواوغوينه وتدداعوض كوم رجه بهنجه شأ وى ـ نود قوم تمام بوخرے برد عسلم يد ذر بعه د نودو فومونو سيال جوراشى -دلته کنی بدد دیروکسد منوید زره کنی داخیال بیداشی - چه زرواسونوند دو دوانگوخودوندخدفائده ده و یاخدفائده کید عاشی دد عید حواب کس ده داوایم چەدىمىلىم خاصلوبود مادەنى بوت عموتىكتى يكاددى - ئەورۇكى تىر بىعلىكى اوجھالت حَمونن وتول قوم موض وے - بدد مے وجل کدنو کے وی - اوکدوارہ - د تولوعلام فروو دے ۔ دے کس هینم شال نیستے - جامونو دیر دستوشوی یو -خواس هماهیم نردى تى - يختون يوجوند مى قوم دے - دو كى يدسياسى ميدان كن همد تولوند وستوود - طوچه غیرت نے کہ ۔ نودھند وستان دنور وصوبوند پہلکه موده کئی مخی

دغه شان دَی دسلم بیرمیدان کنی دسم محکے کیدے شی ۔ صوف دیمے اوادے سوال دے ۔ پیندون ھیسے میں صدی دے۔ کردے لم حاصلولوض کے اکہ ۔ نو تو ارانخلى -چەترخوپورى بوكس مىم بىعىلمە بانى ندوى ـ دديروكسانويدزونوكس مداخيال سيداشي -جهواره خويدمدرسوته لارشي - او سىتى بە اوواكى . حوزاكد بە خەككى . دھىغى دنىلىم بەخە انتىغام كىكى . دومىرەمىس اواستاذاك بديرته ندرائي -جهدتول قوم د بعلمودياره كافي شي - داسوال ديو معقول سوال دے - حَمونوِ قوم ہے پوغوس دے - مونو سعنہ در موہ مال نیشتے ۔ چا دوډودياره بيلے مى دىسى جوړ يى گۇ - اواستاذان آساتو - او د بالغانو دياره بييل انتظام اگو - بىياھىيى داخىرە دومىرەكلوانلە ئەدە - چەنخومىرە خكارگكى - دىبالىغانودتىعلىم دىاد نددنودوم در سومنرورت ننتی - اوندد تنخواه دادواستنا دادو که څه منوورت د په نوهغه دهمت د قوم يروري - اود قوم يوستى منوورت دے - كم يوسى دكلو استاذات صاحبان اونورنعيميافت كسسان دالراده اكى مجهمونو خيل فارغ فخ دبالغانودنعليمدياره وفف كوو - كمحرے دهغي پرسسنه كښيودردمند زره وي اوھغی کبی دفوم برستی یونسوکے وی ۔ نودا ظاھرہ کوان کار در اسائیں ہے شى -بىكائ دُدت -جداستادان اوىورىعلىميافت ماعبان خيل وخت دحمر بے مطلبه .فضونوخبروضائع کی حصغہ وخت دحیم یے خلفونہ لیکل ہو۔ خوبہ کی ۔ نودنوم خوم وہ خدمت کید سے شہی ۔ دے کہی دمی رسے اور استاذ خوش خودمنزه ازی -باقی مسرف دفاعدو -دسساهی اودکاعلی عنی خرخ شه - نودادوموه ذيات خرائه مذدس رجه ديوزمين اردطاقت مدبهروى ككسيه يدد خيزونود چائے۔ تمباکویہ نسمہ حصدہ خوش صم نہکیگی ۔ دیو تو وخت و چائے ۔ تماکو نہ سمی کنہ دعلم حاصلولودياره خوخلق لوسك لوئة تكليفونهكوى -كدديوخووختوجات يهقفنا شی - نوځه لویه خېره ده - بياهه م که چره داست غرسانان خلق وي - اومنرور بروی - جدهنی دوموه لک خوشه هم مدشی زغمید - نودکلی بیت د سفید پوشانودا

رومى فرض دے عديہ بوليك كاركبن خلورشيك الف خوشك دبالغانود تعليم يدبابكن ردقوم صغه مشران رجه صغي قومي خدمت دخيل جونده مقصى جوړكونى د مے - د يوڅه كولے شى - هغى لديكاردى - چد د منيل وځت كافى حصا دبالغانويه تعليم وركولوكني خوشكى - زه دے مشدوانوته دا عوض كول غوادم - جه م قومی تحریك سيديده فعن كنن د سے علم وكثوت وى . قائم ندشى يا نے كد ت دداشان تعريك مثال دهفي ديوال دع - عدبنيا دئ يدشكو المغ شوه وى بد مصوحه دسیاسی مشرانودا فرض دی خهدهی دبانفانو تعلیم ته دیرفکو اوکی حغی له بکاردی . چدد توم پروستو؛ وهر در د دخلقو توی جود یکی - او ده فی بر د مراه خاص خاص کی کی حدد هغے بالغان برنعلیمباخت کول مئووری کی ایرنشونورو با جوقومون ندچر معجود تشوی دی - اوندجو دید مے شی - قوموند پر سبو توقو دنجو دیگی - دد م دپاره ورزادنسیه به خان بوکول یکاردی کمقوموندجه کادکول غواری . نوهنی دومهد دسیادو دومضبوطور کوشش کوی میدے وحدزه داامید لرم سیل حدونو دقوم منشواك بهصه دقومى تعميو بنياد ردغوام ودنعليم ببرمضبوط بنسيا وكيكج دلته كبئ زه دامناسب كرم -جديه اسلاميد كالج كنى دبالغانود تعليم دياره جه خونك د پوکوشت ش شوی دے - د ھے ذکراکویم - دخیبر یوستونکوئدہ دا معلوم اہ وی ج أرم كال واسديدكالحكن د بالغانو دتعليم دياره يوجماعت جادى شوه ده - هغد مخت حَمُونُو وَالْحَيَالُوهِ - حِبِهُ وَتُومِ بِيرِخُوانَا نُؤكِنِي بِهِ قُومِي الْحَسَاسُ وَي - اوَهُ فَيُ بِدِيه خوسمى فى دے كارخيرته لاس واچوى - اود كالج ماليات بيره كان او نور بے علمه كسان بتعليم ببرجامه اواسته كى روك افسوس دے و جه حكمونو يركوانا لؤكئ هغهما چەكىم باند قوموندجوندى كىكى - أودە ئابت شە داود يوكىم كسان دقوم دغدمت دباده تبار فنسو - حكمومنز خيال وو - جددغه خوانان بدد كالج دب علمانونداس اأكى اوبسيابه وملك بيمكت كت كتب كبنى دعلم مشدال بلك -خوده في مثال دفاوس كي دم هموا خفته راخفته ككنديبيدار ويرمصداق نشو وزه دے اور وحُوانا نوته سيا پييام بيدارى

ودكوم د اوورتد در خواستاكوم - چه د قوم دعلم د تكوتنداه ماتدكى - كد دو كا دوموه نشىكوك - نودوى ئە دقوم پرودى اميد كول عبث دى -د بالغانود تعليم احساس تولوقومونو تدشو صده - اميد دے - جه ناسوكني بدديروكسانويه هوى جن كنى (دمهانى كاندى اخبار) ديوجيني مفعونو ند دبالغانو دتعيم په باره کښ لستیوی ـ د چین خلق هم ځمو نړ په شان پی علمه وو ـ او اس هم نود بره حده پوری وی -خو رود صغی کنی فومی بیداری بیداشوه - اود منتسرانوند دا ساس اشه عه ترغوبور مو وزاكو ټولوتعلم ندوى كرب . نوتر صفي يور د ملك ترقى مىكنە ندرە - ددىم غرض دېاره ك دبانغانو اودنا بالغانود دوارو تعسليم شروم ددے تحویک امتدایہ دھے شان اوشوہ ۔چدیوجیینی قوم پوست ۔چدھفه اخبارنوبيس هدم وو - داخبارونوخرخوونكوهكانوندليكل نوستنل خول شروعكول دے صلکانو چربرکم سبق ازدہ کہ ۔ نوھ فلہ ازدہ کرے سبنی کے مین دوخوسند و قد انو مین وخومین وبدیے میاد علی سبق نوروخیلوخیلوانواوکوائد یا نوزنانوند اُخو - دد سے ماشومانوهلکانوید دربعه تعلیم په خزد کښ خور شه د په د مصوحه د د مے قسم د دتعليم نوم يهجين كنن و دماشوم أنواستادانوا الخويك مشمهود شه ددت تحويك لبوقسهم دادس وجدما شومان يدمدس سهكبن سنبتى اووائى رنويبركو رونوخواردشى ادنانوندخیل سبق پدزوروزیر اوائی - پددے زنك دھنى خیل سبق عمر دوتشى اوزناله هدم سبتى زدمى ددرے لمريقے يوفائده داده سيهماشومان دزنانودكورس كادوبادكبن مداخلت شكوى - خيخ خيل كادكوى اوهلك ودتله خيل سبق وائى - ياجه المفيح د در مع مشعول وى - نوهدك توهي يور مع به كوى - چد خو دور مع مع ندوى ازکاری شوے -بلدداخبره ده -چېرکمونو دملك په شان ديين خيځ هم داويوس ره دیره اذاده فاسته باسته ندکوی که استادان چرے خوانان سری وے - نوبیا مدوخخونعيم ناممكن شوم وو - كدچوم حكمونو دميل زنائدهم دچينيا نوجيل شروع کی ۔ نو دجھالت بردوکبل بر لو نے اوکے سودی اُشی ۔ اوا عومکر سے انکو سے اُگ

در نرر، بوھ ديالغ أوهغي شی ۔ پ خویہ کی فودمنزه يات حرر اکے۔تی بملهماه ، - نوځه ۱

ع مجده

دوئ دواحیال نهکوی د چه به دوئی باند دسبق وخت تیوشو مے دمے د دعلم حاصلولا د باره دووئ نه ژوډ همون کوری د او نه وړو وړولانه و ته دروئی به تعلیم د تول ته بر که تری مضعموه ده - په که کورکښ چه مورده بنیاره او تعلیم فافته وی د ده فی کوم جوندون د بنیا د موجوندون وی د چه کم کا ک کښ خف جا هیلے وی - نوصغه کوم د د نه دی ت

دوویم وی -پداخوکئی زه سیاخپل نوم ته داعرض کوم -چه مبید ادنشی - او دعسلم پردنواکان دد ذکری و مسلم بروفیسو -

دُنيكي بل (

كبن بهم دونتر يوخد مت مسنيكي - هغه به تهكوي - باتي ټول كال وفكاركوزه - أمينا په سسوست توکود انشوط فبول کوو – د سود اکودا کار دو - چه نوکوب کی اوسانه - دو كال بسى بدئى خدمت تدوراندك -خدمت دا وو - جدعوابدى د بنداريد كهو حلاله کړه - اود دهغه خومن کښې به کې نوکومېن که - او اوب کځکنې ه - پدد سے کېلې به يومارغيلي دلفے ۔ ادھعٰہ خومن سرہ د سری ہدئی اوجت ہ کری ۔ اویدیوغن پی ہدئی جہ ہے اشهاد تکه وه کینبوده - چدید بنصه به فی او وهده دنوسر عبرنزنه را ووت-سوداكرىدلارا ودغوندى دوم ندبه ئى نوكوته اواروركه - جدهو خومره لعل وحواهرا ددى غندى ئى بەسىرە وودىدى - لانلى ئى داجادوكە - جنا بىجە لۈكوپەد كىم تعميرا اوكه - اوتهول لعل وجواهويه في خكته سو داكولد راكزاركره - بيس دهيغ نديدنوكوأ د داکوزید و نسبتنده اوکره - نوسودآکویه جواب و دکه سید داکوزید ه ناصمکن دی سنانورد پودونوه بددے اومان موہ شوی دی ۔ چادوناچاونوکو برمول تدعارہ کیښوده اویوغو وړیځ بیس بهموینسه -سوداکویدمالامالکورندراووان شه- *اود* مخكبنى دياره يدئى دىؤكر تلاشى كوئو - كال تهريشيه - اودشهم اده دخد مت وخت رايغے شمهزاده تي دښارندېمىر يوند - اوحسب معمول عبى ئى ورسىولا اوكد-ھوكلە جيە مارغه غومن اوچته کړه ۱ ویدغره ئی کیښوده - نوبدینچه کی اووهله - اوندهموا د تريندرا ووت . سوگود غره و يخ ندلار - اوشهوزاده تدكي اواز وركه - جدخه مومي مورا جارو<u>ئی کر</u>ه نه نه موزاده د حکم تعمیل او که - اوبیس د <u>هغ</u>ندی د داکوزید و درخواست اوكد رحواب وزنله حسب معمول وركريم شنو رشهه اده خيال اوكد سيدهسي هسم مول دے ۔ واشے لاند دے دوباب تہ اودانکہ اوسمت ادمائی اوکولا۔ نیت نے اوکہ او راويدنى معندمهيان جدده ئى يالنكركوه - دبوجالديدمووت كنى دده ديجاً د پاروجمع شول - او دیکے یے کہ ۔ دمھیا نوباد شاہ یہ کان سورکم ۔ شمعزادہ اووے -چەمىلاوسى خىشكى نەاوباسى -چىدائىچە خىشكى نەاوباسىلے شو -انغاق داسى اونئىلە -چ د الصبيادستوداكر ساوند راف اويدسوداكريسن شه - سوداكوندييرانده - دهغه

نویقین دو - چدمو ۱۸ وی ـ چنانچه و دندگی ۱ ووے سیدنوکری مشکوی ۶ دی وی ولی شکوم د نوکری شوائط کے کوے شو - کال ہوشو - اودعمل وخت رائے - د سادنہ بھو فواحدد لكرع شوه واوشمعوا ده تدييد معكبى د ننوتودياره اوويل شو وشمعواده لاعلى ظاهوه كره - اوسود اكرندكى دنموني بيش كوبو دياره درخواست اوكد - سودكر مُوند بيشى كره - اوينيله يمكنى فنوت - شهواده موقع بيامونده - ظرمن كى غونده کرہ - اووی کندلہ - مارغه داسفے - اوخومن کی سره دسوداکواوحیہ کرہ - دعنی لدسونى جديد بينها اووهله . نوسوداكونوا رااووت . شهواده دغنك في دو يخ لله اواز ودكه - چدخنه صومى دانهول داجادوكه - سود ككود حكم لعميل آوكه - اوسيا يى درا كوزيدو دیاره درخواست اوکه - شمعزاده ورنداووه - جدد پرکوانان دی ساه کرے دی -ولته به بندى - ترصم اوس دامزه اوتكه - سود اكرجا دوناجارد خدا كي يككروم بو كره - دسود كر خير خبره شوه - هغه صمد سود كرد ظلمونونه ديرة تنظروه - مناهم نى دا اوكىزله - جدنده خاده سوه واده اوكرى - ندمواده سره واده نسوه - سوداكودومة مالجمع كوس ووسيد وبادشاها فوخوانى كأمخكس هيتجوى ونسمواده يوفسم بادشا و ، اوسطاوت یی شروع که د شهمزاده پلارچیدداشهموت واوریده ، نوددوستی خيال ئى بىيداشى - اوشمعزاد مسرەكى دىدل أوغوستىل . شىھزادەكى سىلام تەلار اوية تعظيم شه ، اوتهوله قصه في ورته سيان كره -جددا صرغه دمعمولى ليكي جزا ده کنی زه خوناهم ملك بدركر مے ووم - اوسود اكرهم دمادغانو خوراك كرے وم خدائى تەمئلورە ىئروه - اوھىغىمى ھيان كى خىمامىدى تەراولىكىل - چىجاسىرەمادىرە معمولی نیکی کوے وہ - بلادی دیوخوشمالہ ننسو - اودخوکے بہ سفاوت کی افوین اووے -چنا بچه تام سه دنهکی خموه ورکید مے شی حیاله دراوجانه پس :-دنیکنی کوندبین ده په دنیا کسی دندنی دازد انسیان پرکبر می طهردا هرمومن میکدددے کارہ مخبو دیے وننيكئ ميوه خوكرده هسم جزاكس عبغب بعبغبه ففسلمايم ديم كال -

يؤغزل

وله فلمه دشكرالله محمندى

اس په کوبه برسکی توس داغهان که تو دنه شدم د بقا په لور رواز چه ترلی شی په کورکښی چاربایان قله بیا پرچ رمه وی غریب چوپان د هغه سری نه خوك به وی نادان د د نیانه هسی تله کانه ی یاس از جه قبول د زلیخی کی کروزندان جه قبول د زلیخی کی کروزندان حکه جه تا وینم رئیب سره خندان بیاخبرنه وی د کمان او دجهان . . . که داجه کری د ملک ملایان سنداس ه په بن کوم د درست جهان وارو بیامو ندوخیل کاکی پکورستان داسی حشوره دای هم ستا په کان داسی د شریم داری هم ستا په کان داسی د شریم داری هم ستا په کان به کلشن بانده به بیادا غدو خزان دم راد جول کی به بیا کومه تردی ها چه استوکنه دانسان به هانه اوشی چه استوکنه دانسان به هانه اوشی چه به به بینه کیره خیال کاندی دجونو جه به به بینه کیره خیال کاندی دجونو محل خاور که داوبویه مخکنی دروی مرتب دیوسف دیوبی شخصونو باند که به به دوب یکی معشوقه چه دعاشق په رضاد روی جه دعشق میرکی پرناست وی جربه شی معشوقه جه دعشق میرکی پرناست وی جربه شی که دبلادا و که نیکه دوه علی خوشی که دبلادا و که نیک دوه علی خوشی کی در با کشر داری به دنیا کشر داری کشر دنیا کشر داری به دنیا کشر داری به دنیا کشر داری به دنیا کشر داری که دنیا کشر داری به دنیا کشر داری که دنیا کشر داری به دنیا کشر داری به داری به داری که داری که داری به دریا کشر داری به داری به داری که داری به داری به

آئے شاکو ہت جراکرہ دعالمہ جہدندردرباند شمالی رفیبات

سينجنجنجنب

"لاحول لاقع"

(مزلحيك)

د کالچردانستی کیدو او کمهونو د کلوند د دانلوڅدور صه شههوه - لاهغیسے د کلی خیال ده نگانود د ه نه او تے نداو - د شپی د اوکل و تواوی کودوند بسی مونو د اسی ستری شو چه کټکن کښ پرونوسولا د د نیپاومافیسها ندناخپره شو ـ

لاستوکی موندوی ورغلے یعنی کما دلغیال وه چه کنی زه اوس په خوب ننوتے اوم چه ناصابه په هاسته کنی خوا می نوتے اوم چه ناصابه په هاسته کنی خوا که در ده اول خوم خیال او چه کئی دوسی حمله کړے ده - دیکن بیا خیال دا نفی چه د بمونو کذاروند خوم خیال او چه کئی دوسی حمله کړے ده - دیکن بیا خیال دا نفی چه د مونو کذاروند خوم دا در دواز و دما تولوند دازی -

بس دهیت داباندی درنه اولکیده - ولے چه ماخیال اوکه - چدچونه غله حاسبی ته داسوی دی - اوودونه مانوی - کوچه کومی دیوه سخته وه حوز د زرم برستی به خان داد او خان م سله اونغیمته حجه بره کئی که نودخی غله تونی نواود تولی حوزه خوبه یچ شدم ده مه حصفه متل دابانی تابت کیده و چرای ه چد شرم اووینی نوست کی یتی توی چدده کنی ماخوبه نه وینی "

خْد، وَ کُوکتابوند دزرا عَت بُرُ هِ هِ مُونوسِه مَدْ پوهیکو - نوغد به خُه پوه شی - او کایی هم داسی خالی نشته رخه طه دی <u>ه</u>ی کنی یا خود سپلمی د کشلنج مینب شکل مود دے - یا د سو - هغرب خُه کوی -

دده کبی ما تدیوا وازغون ی اوشو - اوزه کے اوخوزولم - بیک ماهیم پهنخلورم جما کبی ددوه ملکروا و دمیدو قصه و پلی وه - خان م داست کرو - چرکدگوئی مروه است" -بیاد کمو مے ورمبند شو - ارډزها رئز روکه روطرفت لا لاړو - ماهیم دغوبزونونه کوت وا اوویستی - اویخ م رو دو د بوستن نه بحورکړ و - کتابونو طرفت له م روکا ته نوامانت معلومید ه کویا چا و رسره چیری هیم دادو - چرپه سټول م نظور پریوت - نویونوی منظوم په تظور لنفی - خد کورم چه دیوبلیت د پاسه یو دوه سیلے کچه عودندی روانی پوتی دی - فود آخن دا راغله - او د خولے م اوخت و کا کموک و کافو کا "دابیت کمنے د مے!

قىيى ئى دائەزىرىيى كۆو -اخومابائلى اد اوكرو - اوالۇكان مېرخىل خانى پرىخو - د خوداك بېرچادى بامادى ھىم د بوه غصرواغلە - چەيەدى كېنى ھىم يەھەتلەكىنى شەپز - اووە - وختىلى الوكان لىكالى اوبيره کانوته هدم د يرغهده شوم -چددري انوکان وړی دړی ډکو ک کول شکی چەجورجورى ياخىركرى -خىرھىغەرومىكى دوزەداسى پوكى شە -چەمايەكفرە ونيولا إر

اخترمني ومجووح دخلورم كال (زراعت) د بى شاتى خاكە

مونونوتراوسه دادساوه ناهدله شودمشكوبوئي روان في توكاكله زيولسائى خندااوكولايوترسله بلبلان كأشاخوات شوخما دلسه ارمان راغلي ورنه مدوود اولسه حىسكەغونى ددغە دوا دونى يو كرك

دره غوتهو برسوكوشى سيويا كوله دغه وخت بوراید دوی ولوککیده نسو بادمىومسوكرے شائدوا دولوہ أليف كروهاريه غاولانى شبنه دموغدو و بدخندا شوويل فاخرخانسته كاكحث ناكاهكل مين قيني يدلاس ودندنزد عاشه خدساعت دغارك هادوو بياشوخاور هغدخادره فى بلكل سه وليولسه حقيقت ئى درنياناته سيان كرو

داهاونددچاندوندووای دله

ردادل كال يوطالبعلم)

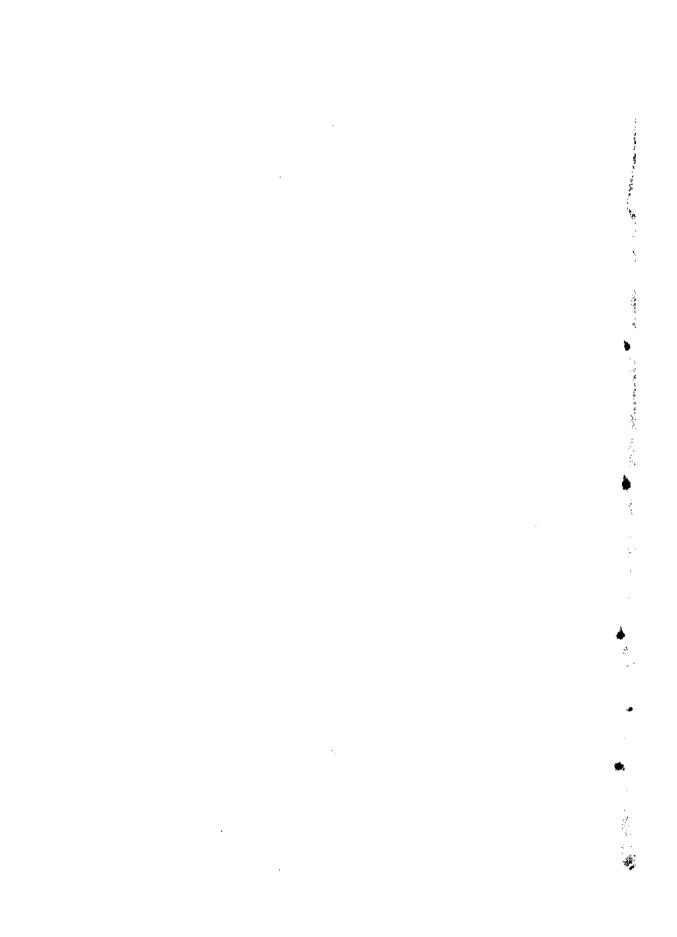
وطنهزادوطنه

لمتلمه دجناب سيب

ولمنه وادولمنه! ولهنه ذارولهنه! يمهم دك شولينم زركى مغرير شاه فلم ولهنه ذارولهنه!

غموندستای شوه پدزره باسی انباروطند! ستايكوا وكبن محاوجودشه تبول بياروطنه! دستاله دردالم دستاله غصه وغم المستوكوويني نوبوم زارم كوكار وطمنه!

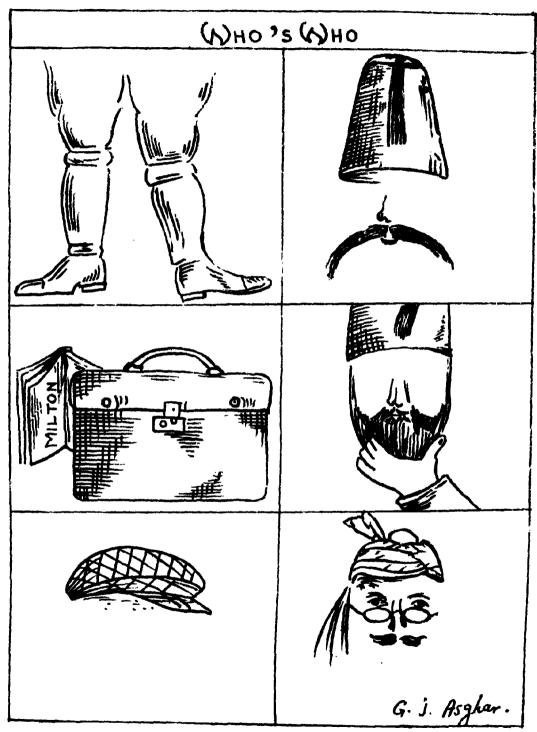
تروى خُسِتن دلوكي نام سنادعوت احترام خلقوصااوماسام كاوهبنائهسلام نن دے بی بته ستا اولادیدهو و بارو طنه! وطنه واروطته! ستاحوائج دی سیسیار ستاضروت بی شمار که تدملانهیشکه و کار روندتری بدزیا ر ولمنه زار ولمنه! ا ياتى بەنورھىم بېرىنىشى لەخىل قطاروطىت 1 مری کفن ندلری زون کی چین ندلوی تاروسوزن ندلوی خیل اغوستن ندلری ولهنه زا روطمنه إ داجسي بدكانوستادول وسنكار وفلته إ وإستناولاددي جاهل عيش وعشوت تدمكل دستاا فوأدى كاهل نشم موادنوي حاصل وطنه ذار وكمنه! الزوى لذكائدى كه حصوتحوكوم حفادوطنه! المرى ننسوق دستاج اخيت دى ماج وخواج نن ضرورت احتياج دريدخواب كدرواج ديسنوشوى لانب دايشياد سودستاروطنه وطنه واروطنه ا ستوك دى يورنه كرجان كركوره حال دزمان واره مخلوق دجهان مشفوك علم وعوفان وطئيه زاد وطئيه! كامن دستااخته يبرجوس اويرقماروطنها لتائذنلى اقوام يدفخكنن خوابام كدغوارى بعفدمقام يويدسوعت ولغلكام عرم وهمت يرمحكس نسته خند وخاروم وطنه زارو طنه ستامحبت بدطمير واحب دشاه وفقيو سناوداني اتعييل فوض وصغير وكبير وطئه زاروطنه إ خاوندساندلديردى استعمار ولمسنه إ دسنا شاغلى رهبو دى نادرشاه مظفو ستايه خدمت كنى فى قومان كرى خيره كا وطنه زاروطنه إ قدددانی اوکنوه دواست شهوبیاد وطنه! ستنااحتياج وضوود كوم ناعلاج ورنيخور وعندليب بدوستور والنفويادنش مشظود وطمنه داروطنه ا زه سيرحسن ازراه شيونم د معادرولمنه!



IN MEMORIAM

Abdul Manan Wazir
II Year a Promising and
Talented Youth Expired
on 3rd August, 1940.

Deeply Mourned by All.



(7) "I Had A Nightmare" by M. L., I Year.

"....I have a big family and it is with great difficulty that I have my both ends meet. To make the matters worse, my wife is a woman who would find faults with everything. She is a happygo-lucky woman and always wants me to try my fortune elsewhereshe took out her sandle and began to give blows on my bald head so as to remove the hair which had not so far been the target of nature....."

(We piously hope that all this is, as you say. "a nightmare"—and not an actual picture of domestic bliss. If you are single you should beware, if married, repent and think out ways and means of becoming a widower. If, however, you are already a widower, we are quite sure nothing will make you change your state.—Ed.).

(We thought that the age of prehistoric monsters was over! Your 'rhythmical prose' is as freakish as your appearance. Cut out the rhythm next time.—Ed.).

(4) 'On Becoming an Ideal Ghotoo" by A. J., Il Year.

"This pell mell state of affairs, I believe owes its existence, inter-alia, more to the ambiguous nature of the term Ghotoo than to anything else. It is held offensively by the common parlance and more so an invidious task to justify its identity and allot it a space in one of the leading dictionaries."

(Something is rotten in the 'pell mell' state of your brain: It is an 'invidious task' to unravel the identity of your thought in the 'ambiguous nature' of your article. Try again.—Ed.).

(5) "Fencing" by G. M., Il Year (Medical).

"A strange sight it was! The Ustad with his long sandy beard, undistinguishable from his moustaches, strangely aptilted nose, so that one could peer directly into his internal nostrils which were almost choked with nose excretion..."

(We do hope by Ustad you don't mean professor! Your morbid realism is perhaps the result of your having taken up 'medical.' Luxuriate in something other than 'nose excretion'—pah!—Ed.).

(6) "On Kings and Cabbages" or "Professors Treated with More Realism" by A. R. G., IV Year.

"....I have always loved my teachers for their intellectual beauty, but only a few can withstand the ordeal of physical grandeur. Professors are good in their own way; if they are seen from a wrong corner or at the improper occasion they step out of all aesthetic boundaries."

(There is promise in your article but we are afraid the professors may not think it proper to be viewed from the 'wrong corner' and particularly at 'the improper occasion.' Focus your 'realism' at something more 'aesthetic,' say yourself.—Ed.).

There is a kind of writer of whom Dryden wrote:

Drink, swear, and roar, forbear no lewd delight Fit for thy bulk, do anything but write. Eat opium, mingle arsenic in thy drink, Still mayest live, avoiding pen and ink.

But you are not one of this sort. There is hope for you. You can write with impunity. If you persist long enough, who knows through the purging effect of the W.P.B., you may one day sit on the editorial chair.

(1) H. K. B. IV Year.

"These two parties still divide the world, Of those that have and those that want....

....We cannot with one stroke of pen (nor with two, we assure you—Ed.) overhaul the present state of affairs." (Then why waste so much ink and paper—Ed.)...Prosperity shall reign supreme and poverty shall be consigned to the limbo of oblivion never to reappear.....(We do not know so much about the disappearance of poverty but we are quite sure your articles will be consigned to the limbo of oblivion never to appear even in the W.P.B. if you are so darned serious!—Ed.).

(2) S. G. Z., B.Sc. (Agr.).

"Vitamin E: its absence leads to sterility—in male..., in female....while failure of egg production or infertility of eggs in birds.....(Are you a married man?—Ed.)

(3) A Piece of Rhythmical Prose by H...ibne...S (The bonafide Zemindar)

"Examination,
I call upon thee!!!
I have lost all my pith and power; I have been
deprived of my eye-sight.
My cars are gone; my heart beats rapidly.
My colour is yellow; my bone is mallow.
When I sit I look like a monkey,
When I stand I seem to be a donkey.
Examination don't disappoint me!"

و الديد المالية المالية

romance with the background of the French Revolution: Love made precarious by adventures and hair breadth escapes. Romantic but in a wholesome ve.n. No hysteria.

The Red House Mystery by A. A. Milne. For those who relish creepy horror and hair raising crime with a dash of the detective to bring the evil doers to perdition in the end.

Available in the Penguin series.

For the Senior Students:

The Fountain by Charles Morgan. A post-war study of love, scrious, philosophic and profound. One of the finest books ever written. A long one.

The Short Stories of Guy de Maupassant. Bitter ironical short stories by the greatest French master of that generation. For those who do their reading in 'instalments' and yet want that the book should hold them.

Ends & Means by Aldous Huxley. An encyclopaedic survey of the modern world by one of the most serious and disillusioned minds of to-day. 'A cookery book of reform.' Those with robust appetites need only try.

W

I. H.

W. P. B.

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave," so sang the poet. But the immortality of print can only be achieved by young contributors through the W.P.B. If you succeed in being served up 'piecemeal' (with proper sauce, of course) a time might come when you will be roasted 'whole' and put before a famished public. Therefore don't despair, poor rejected suitors! Perseverence can win many a hard heart.

This is what an academic critic would call art for art's sake.

There is a popular adage that great prophets are never honoured in their own country. It does not matter if you do not know him, but he knows you. I have felt several times that Carlyle's heroes are only superficially great. They are not born great. But my hero is a real blue blood. His father won famous nicknames for his versatility. My hero, the lawful descendent and, inheritor of his father's foolishness, is great to his last razor. Once he gave a long lecture on his pedigree. He has tried to prove himself a direct descendent of Don Quixote, the old Spanish Knight-errant. He seems like a Knight except for his Knightly entourage; but when he enters with his professional and poetical finesse about him he reminds me of the Spanish Knight attacking the windmills.

ABDUR RAHIM GHEBA,

IV Year.

جد وا به الله المراجة في المراجة المر

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Book Page

There is the classic howler about a student who said that he had read Robert Louis Stevenson by Thomas Hardy and another one who asked his teacher after the latter had been eloquently discoursing on Keats, "Sir, what are Keats."

One of the major faults of the Indian system of education is the undue emphasis laid on 'courses' and examinations. Very few students know what and how to read for pleasure. On this page we shall try to suggest some books for those students, young and old, who would like to throw the bogey of the examination into the background and enter with us the land of 'golden tongued romance.'

For the Junior or Intermediate Students:

Three Men in a Boat by Jerome. K. Jerome. One of the calssics of humorous writing. Especially recommended to those gloomy souls who are perpetually examination-ridden.

A Gentleman of France by Stanley J. Weyman. A thrilling

My hero has all the qualities of Carlyle's heroes. As Dante 'embodied musically the Religion of the Middle Ages'; so my hero embodies "razorically" all the nonsense of his age. When he enters the hostel before dawn equipped with his paraphernalia, many timid souls begin to quiver. Germany with all its 'ballistics' and camouflaged gans is not so terrible, as he with a razor which was sharpened last summer.

I have great admiration for his thaumaturgic gifts because with a few simple deft touches he can change a man into a different species. His time-worn Colgate, his ancestral razors, and touchme not pair of scissors draw very beautiful geometrical lines on the face of his poor victim.

Once a student who had the good luck of getting only half a dozen cuts remarked to him, "Well, master were you ever in the Survey Department?" He shook his head and yawned a big 'no' in the boy's face. "Then where did you learn these straight lines and dots?" "Just through practice" was the natural reply.

He is a walking newspaper carrying news from one room to another. One day he entered my room at 5 in the morning and shook me out of my bed. Before I could come to myself, he had lathered my face and was ploughing his way on my face with his thick edged weapon. "Have you heard the recent news Baboo Sahib: Germany is on her way to India; and Mishter Gandhi is going to jump into the war." Before I could ask about further news, like a blatant demagogue he let loose more political revelations. In the meanwhile I felt excruciating pain on my left cheek. Good God, he seemed to be performing a major operation. But he dismissed the whole matter by telling me that it was just a little scratch that would heal up before he has finished.

He has always practised classical restraint in his art. He can make you a Baboo within fifteen minutes. Once he made a daring experiment on the present writer and metamorphosed him into something supernatural. Clip-clap and off. "O beautiful, you just look like a standard Baboo." I reviewed myself in the big mirror. "What have you done?" "Sirl I have made you a Baboo." I could not take off my cap for one week because I was afraid to display my "babooism" in shameless nakedness.

Like my three illustrious predecessors in this chair, I too am entertaining the optimistic hope of being the first president to lay the last brick of our new Union Hall. Like Tennyson's famous brook, the construction of the hall seems to go on for ever. But we are quite confident that we shall have the proud privilege of holding our meetings in that splendid hall before long.

Before I close I must express my grateful thanks to all these members of the staff, who have been of immense help to us. I must also request our worthy Patron, our Treasurer and the members of the staff to give me and my Ministry the benefit of their sage counsel and hearty co-operation. It is my pleasant duty also to thank all those guests who have taken the trouble of coming to our installation ceremony. I thank once more the honourable members of the house for their enthus astic support and assure them of my sincere devotion to duty. As a president I belong to no party. I shall work to the utmost of my capacity to make this Union a success. It shall be a matter of great pride for me if I find, when I vacate this Chair, that the prestige of the Union stands higher than when I occupied it.

MOHD. ASGHAR.

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"The Hero As Barber"

'The Hero as Divinity, the Hero as Prophet, are productions of bygone ages; not to be repeated in the new.' Carlyle was of course right in such a moderate confession. In this age of wish-megood-day we have 'manufactured' a new type of hero who does not speak in the magniloquent vein of Carlyle's heroes but he is not one of the 'inanities' or 'theatricalities' as Carlyle (thank God he is not living) would have called him.

Old anthropologists, such as Frazer, fail to notice the peculiar significance which we attach to a barber in this era of ever-clean faces. I am told (the Editor-in-Chief is responsible for the veracity of this 'lie') that in all totalitarian States the barber is given a very important place in the political sphere. I don't know the reason for that. Presumably it is under some militaristic plan.

'Barbers are the unacknowledged legislators of the world.'

denly be engulfed in a similar turmoil. In times like these the responsibility of the present generation, particularly its youth, is great. We might have to make momentous decisions and fashion the destiny of our country, we might have to make sacrifices. But a word of caution here to the revolutionary, to the hot-headed youth, whose blood might boil at once at the bare mention of slogans like, "fight for freedom," "Independence," "sacrifices," "destiny of India." While admitting that it is the youth of a country that can determine the destiny of a nation, it must also be emphasized that problems of national or international importance are not solved by the thunderous resolutions of the fiery collegians in their debating halls. Blood and thunder speeches thumped out from College platforms are not going to solve any political problems. We may talk big of the sacrifices that we are going to make or are capable of making but to come to brass tacks, what actually can a raw youth of 18 or 20 sacrifice—apart of course from the hard-carned money of his very unrevolutionary parents! Those who sacrifice have something to sacrifice. This, among others, is the strongest argument against the participation of youth in active politics. Ours is a period of preparation, of acquiring knowledge, of developing our characters and our bodies, so that if ever the call for service or sacrifice comes, and come it must, we may by then be the sacred repositaries of courage, determination and vision.

We have a busy session ahead of us. The All-India Debate. it is proposed, should be held earlier than usual, say sometime in January, so that we may be able to attract more teams for our handsome trophy this year. In March, the bogey of the University examinations is too near to allow many speakers to include in the luxury of debating. Then we have the trophy for schools, so generously given by K. B. Haji Saadullah Khan. For this again, we hope we shall have the usual keen contest among school hoys, who might one day become the stars of our college debating firmament. We must also thank Mr. Mohd. Salim, E.A.C., who has promised to offer a trophy for the best student speaker in the province, in commemoration of his father Abdul Majid Khan, the late M.L.A. We intend to hold, as usual, three prize debates open only to our college, which may give our speakers encouragement as well as training. As has been the tradition of this Union, well-known speakers and public men, will be invited, whenever convenient, to give us the benefit of their wide experience and to serve as models of good speaking.

may try to emulate and surpass. It must, of course, be said to the credit of these outside speakers, that they come from institutions and towns, where education, in the homes as well as schools and colleges, has been more common and along more enlightened lines, over a much longer period, than in our province. We are still in the process of conquering this handicap and any victories that we achieve, therefore, are all the more creditable for a comparatively young Union like ours. The college authorities, and particularly our English staff, are making every effort to guide and train us in good speaking. The Elocution classes, that have been recently started, aim to give expert technical training in phonetics as well as in the making and delivering of speeches.

It might be unpleasent for some of us to admit that our prenunciation is faulty and that there is great scope for improvement in that direction. But not until we get conscious of this shortcoming of ours, can there be any hope of our making really fine debaters. Not all of us, I admit can aspire to an Oxford accent, but certainly we can try, with the help of our elocution teachers to remove some of the more glaring phonetic lapses from our speech.

During my tenure of office I look forward not only to the improvement in the manner of delivering speeches but also to the matter of those speeches. It is no mere truism to say that the world is passing through one of the most critical periods of its long history. At no other period in the life of man was there greater need for clear thinking and wide-eyed discrimination. Not philosophy but science has put everything in doubt. Morals, politics, social institutions, arts, religions, all are in the melting pot, all are subjects of fierce A philosophy of n hilistic doubt and meaninglessness is To all serious thoughtful minds comes the tragic reali zation, "There is nothing left remarkable beneath the visiting moon." Gradual disillusionment and a ruthless devaluation of all values has led the present generation to a Godless. Loveless universe. In a world that is so emptied of values, men are dangerously prone to suggestion, to propaganda. Hence the hard, ferocious theologies of nationalistic and revolutionary idolatory. Hence Hitler and Mussolini and the hell of ruthlessness that is let loose on Europe. Hence also the necessity for circumspection, for clear and bold thinking. There are ominous rumblings of the thunder of war, in Near East and who knows this complacent land of ours may sudese
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Presidential Address

Gentlemen,

It is with deep feelings of thankfulness and gratitude that I address you, the honourable members of this house, for having elected me the President of the Union. I am profoundly conscious of the great honour you have done me in elevating me to this office of great responsibility and dignity. For this, I thank you, gentlemen, with all my heart.

As I look back on the brief but hectic days of our electioneering campaign, there is one unusual feature of it, that strongly reinforces the pride that I take in my success. Never before, as far as I am aware, has the electorate been so unanimous in their enthusiastic and spontaneous support of a President-elect, as they have been of This fact is peculiarly gratifying to me, when I think of my relatively quiet and unambitious standing of only one year in this institution. I refer to this distinctive feature of the election, not only because it flatters me, as flatter it does, but because it is a symbol of the impartial and truly democratic nature of the Union and its The Khyber Union, I am proud to say, elects its officebearers not because they are simply figureheads of a party in power, but because they have merit. I thank you again, gentlemen, for reposing your confidence in me. I assure you that I shall try to the utmost of my power and capacity, to deserve this confidence by preserving the great democratic traditions of this Union, and enhancing its prestige in the world of serious and dignified debating.

The purpose of this Union, if I may remind you, is to provide opportunities for practice in public speaking and to promote corporate and social life among the students of the college. During its relatively brief span of life, this Union has already produced speakers and debaters of marked distinction but if it is to come into serious competition with the older college Unions of Lahore and other University towns, we shall have to engender among ourselves a still greater keenness and enthusiasm for correct, forceful and eloquent speaking. The All-India Debates, which we hold every year, bring to our platform fine speakers of all-India fame, whom we

Trophy tournament. Sher, another old captain of our cricket club and a University blue, was included in the team.

Athletics.

Rashid is the new Captain. Prof. Latif the Superintendent, as enthusiastic as ever, is doing his utmost to bring in burly athletes against Edwardes College. We hope to recover the trophy this time. Anwar it is hoped will create one or two new records.

Tennis.

Chuni our tennis wizard has come back again. In Provincial Championships he went as far as the final both at Hazara and at Peshawar. Unfortunately he could not become Frontier's No.1. However with his coming into the college pair we are almost sure of winning back Col. Keen Cup from the Edwardians.

Scouting.

About the Rover Scouts we have heard nothing so far except that Mr. Ramzan has been appointed as a Rover leader!

Hiking.

Our Principal Dr. Malk himself a great hiker started this club last year. During summer vacation the club had a very successful trip to Kashmir with Prof. Zia-ud-Din. It was a twenty days trip and we returned on the 22nd of July to our homes in the plains carrying with us remembrance of comradeship and endurance under difficulties and of the eternal snows of Amar Nath and the great mountains which surround our country, a perpetual challenge to youth and adventure.

We have been promised trips to Swat and Kabul after University examinations by Prof. Zia-ud-Din, the President of the club.

We elsewhere publish a more detailed report of our Kashmir trip by the President.

ALI MOHD.

time and patience to train the new 'finds.' In the good old days of our college the problem was whom to exclude from the team; during the last two or three years the problem was as to whom to include. Once again we have an army of footballers, the Captain and the Superintendent find it difficult whom to exclude from the team.

Football.

Prof. Muttalib is the new Superintendent and Anwar is once again Captain. During his last captaincy he took us as far as the final of the University. We have already had an easy victory against the Gordonians with nine goals to nil. Against Edwardians we had a tough fight. But we defeated them with two goals to one.

Hockey.

Habibullah is Captain. He has got in his army old veterans like Saif and Aziz. They play regular matches and we have high hopes attached with this team. We hope to go far in the University matches.

Cricket.

The cricketers have Dr. Imdad Husain as their Superintendent, and Hamid Tajik as their Captain. The opening of the B.T. classes was lucky for the club in bringing back last year's Captain. Then we have the Kaka brothers, Balbir and Jagjit as well as Nisar and Shereen. The team has played and won some good matches. Hamid, Balbir and Jagjit went for University trials to Lahore and performed extremely well with the bat and the ball. But for the favouritism in picking up the University team, we are sure our boys were good enough for the University Eleven. This was amply proved when Hamid in one innings and Balbir in the other, were the highest scorers in the Ranji Trophy match at Peshawar between the N.W.F. and the N.I.C.A. We look forward most optimistically to our first University match against the Lyallpur College.

It was a matter of great pride for us that our old cricket Captain, Latif, captained the Provincial team this year in the Ranji

Day Scholar's Association.

A. N. Bedi, IV Year and Ghaus Mohd., IV Year are respectively, the Vice-President and the Secretary of the Association. It was creditable on the part of the Day Scholars to win the Hot Weather Inter-Hostel matches. We expect another great trial of strength in the Winter League Matches.

The Scientific Society.

The Society has once again been put in the capable hands of Professor Mirza Anwer Beg. We cherish every hope that he will infuse a new life in it and that the Society will give a good account of itself this year. It has already started its interesting activities and we had a very instructive as well as interesting talk on A. R. P. by Dr. T. M. Khan. The honourable president entertained the audience by frightening them with explosions and then demonstrating the use of the gas-mask.

The most interesting feature introduced by the Society is the starting of hobby classes in the college which will be of immense use and benefit to the students.

ALTAF HUSAIN.

ROUND THE PLAYGROUNDS.

The autumn term, though generally very dull as far as lecture rooms and debating halls are concerned, provides for the greatest activity and interest in the playgrounds. Every afternoon the beautiful cricket and tennis lawns, the football and hockey grounds and the athletic turf are speckled with smart, active sportsmen who give the college a lively and healthy appearance. The morning mass-drill, after a temporary lull during the month of Ramzan, brings even the book worms out of their rooms to breathe the fresh air for about half an hour. As the various university and inter-collegiate contests are approaching, the Superintendents and Captains of all games are busy giving their teams regular practice. Many of our old veterans have rejoined us, still it requires a lot of

nued this year. We had the privilege of listening to Moulana Syed Sulaiman Nadvi last year and the distinguished visitor of this year who has already intimated his kind acceptance of our invitation, is no less a person than Moulana Abul Ula Maudoodi. It is expected that he will address the students some time in January.

In the last meeting of the society on October 27, a learned discourse in the "Sermons' Scheme," was given by Syed Adeel Akhtar, Principal, Madrisa-tul-Wa'azeen, Lucknow. The subject of the lecture was

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In addition to the usual theology classes we have now afternoon classes in which the more enthusiastic students are taught to specialize in Hadees and Tafseer. Another new feature of the Society is the Saturday evening class to promote the serious and thoughtful study of the Holy Quran in the light of modern knowledge. It is a matter of great pride for the Society that such distinguished personages as Qazi Meer Ahmad Sahib and Mr. M. A. Soofi, are showing a keen interest in these classes. Our thanks are particularly due to Qazi Sahib, the patron of this class, for participating in these discussions and stimulating further interest. It is an index of the work of our College Dean, that he should try to promote such intelligent interest and study of our Holy Book.

Oriental Society.

Following are the office-bearers of the Society.

Vice-President-M. A. Nasir, VI Year.

Secretary-S. Sulaiman, II Year.

Asstt. Secretary-Salah-ud-Din, Il Year.

The Society proposes to hold a big Mushaira in Urdu and Fashto, at which the well-known poets of the Province will also be invited and prizes will be given. It is also proposed to hold "Farshi Mushaira," a poetical symposium in the true Oriental manner, where all present sit on a carpet instead of chairs.

So much so that some of them made a mention even of their having been 'Secretary of the Tutorial Group 1934-35', 'Secretary of the Hostel Literary League 1937-38' and 'President of the Hostel Dramatic Club 1939-40' which, no doubt, made a serious appeal to the hearts of not a few.

Khyber Union.

Mr. Mohd. Asghar, VI Year was elected as President with an overwhelming majority and deserved the homage paid to him by his voters. The Vice-President, Mr. Mohd. Alzal, IV Year was elected in very much the same way as the President. The only election for which there was a keen contest was that of Secretaryship. Mr. Altaf Husain, IV Year, though elected, had only a majority of 27 votes, while in all other cases the majority was no less than 100.

We congratulate heartily the newly elected Ministry. It has a very crowded session ahead, and we hope that the President with the help of the Cabinet would prove equal to the great task.

[The Presidential address is printed elsewhere in this issue.]

Khyber Athaeneum.

Mr. Mohay-ud-Din, VI Year, has been elected as the Vice-President and Mr. Ijaz Hussain as the Secretary. They have already demonstrated their efficiency and co-operation. They have chalked out a busy programme for the session by arranging a series of lectures to be given by many learned scholars. Provision has been made for the entertainment of its members by holding a few "Socials" during the session. Mian Fazle Rehman is to be congratulated on his expert sense of showmanship.

Majlis-i-Islamiyat.

in an election held on October 9, 1940, Mushtaq Ahmad, il Year was elected the Secretary. The practice of the past year of inviting the learned theologians of India to this college, is being conti-

exhibited considerable virtuosity and though we were promised that he would make us dream, the audience was obviously in no dreaming mood.

"Kamra No. 5" by Imtiaz Ali Taj was a great success, partly because it was in Hindustani and partly because it aimed, like all light comedies with a blend of farce in them, at entertainment pure and simple. Professor M. F. Rahman acquitted himself admirably as the harassed doctor of the lunatic asylum. The difficult role of the Insurance Agent was sustained with distinction by Burhan, while Barkat (Actor), Mushtaq (Hakim) and Inayatullah (Editor) also deserve the need of praise.

Our best wishes to the Islamia College Dramatic Club!

M. A. LATIF

College Elections.

The thrill of the University matches was great, but that of the College elections was greater. The students had been looking forward to the happy days of Annual Elections throughout the summer vacation, and were comparing notes as regards the relative merits of the aspiring and the deserving candidates long before the opening of the college. At last the long-looked-for days came with their usual excitement and bustle.

The candidates, as usual, were much too cautious and on their guard against missing saluting any of the firstees and thus incur his displeasure and lose a vote. An amazing degree of party discipline and organisation was witnessed this year. Localism or the regional consideration was conspicuous by its absence. These whose hobby it was to make a collection of the various handbills of different candidates met with greater success and were exceedingly encouraged this year. There were no less than 11 candidates for the Cabinet membership of the Khyber Union. Next year, we expect a still larger number of the first year availing of this golden opportunity of making themselves important and preparing a ground for the progressive realization of their hopes and aspirations in the college.

An interesting feature of the election this year was the fantastic array of qualifications on the hand-bills of many a candidate.

Class I, in the premier institution of Northern India. We heartily congratulate Prof. Latif for having been chosen against such stiff competition. But we cannot help recording the great loss that we have suffered in losing a professor of Mr. Latif's ability and personal charm. We wish Professor Latif the best of luck and hope that he will not fail to visit his old college now and then.

G. J. ASGHAR.

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A Mixed Dramatic Grill.

After nearly two months' strenuous training, Dr. Imdad Husain and his Dramatic Club staged two one-act plays in English and Hindustani respectively. It behaves the critic to be indulgent in his appraisal of amateur theatricals, and this notice will, I hope, be found to err more on the side of generosity than carping criticism or cynical understatement.

The English play—"The Last War" by Neil Grant—was literally food for serious thought but it seems to have proved a little too much for the mental digestion of the audience which consisting mostly of students, failed to see the point behind the allegorical representation of a theme of such immediate relevance to our distracted world as war. Those of us who were disposed to assimilate the play found our enjoyment utterly ruined by the exasperating chatter of small school boys. Why were they even allowed to come near the hall? This is a question that I have been asking myself in vain ever since. I hope Dr. Imdad Husain has learnt his painful lesson, though at the cost of what might have been a moving play. What a pity!

The lion's share of the honours should go to Dr. Imdad Husain himself. He gave a faultless rendering of the bewildered, wornout, disillusioned cockney soldier, and his make-up was all that could be desired. Among the students, Rahim (Serpent) and Shirin (Angel) rose well above the level of mediocrity, and both spoke their lines extremely well. The Horse (Abdul Ali) neighed realistically enough but I wish his memory had not been prodded so often by the prompter.

The play was followed by an agreeable musical interlude when Manzoor Ahsan entertained the audience with a violin recital. He

and we are sure many a slacker had a 'stinker' from his people as a result of Mid Term test reports.

Elecution Class.

Among the many new schemes for improving the standard of this college, we have had the Elocution Classes, started last year. It is more and more being realized that good pronunciation of this very difficult language, English, is an invaluable asset to a student's personality. In our age of hasty judgments, people are usually judged by their pronunciation. The advent of some new members of the staff has made the student-world pronunciation-conscious. Professors Timur, Imdad Husain, M. A. Latif and A. L. Farooqi have been trying to train up all those enthusiastic students who aim to become good speakers and debaters. It is a healthy sign for the College Union that it has established a liaison with the Elocution classes.

The Staff.

It has been a session of surprises so far as the staff is concerned. Prof. Ahmad Ali Sadiq Quraishi has gone on three months leave to see if the climate of Kalat suits him. We miss him from our midst but wish him every success in his new job. We had hardly recovered from this surprise when the news came that our two new acquisitions, professors Makhdoomi and Farooqi had been offered the Headmastership of the Central Model School, Lahore and the Principalship of the Anglo-Arabic College, Delhi, respectively. Both these gentlemen had endeared themselves to us in a surprisingly short time and we shall be genuinely sorry to lose them. But as they are going to better jobs, we cannot blame them for leaving us. We hope they will have as pleasant memories of this college, as we shall have of them.

As we were going to the press the news came that we had been deprived by fate (in the shape of the Government College, Lahore) of one of our best and smartest teachers, Prof. M. A. Latif. It is a matter of pride for our institution that an old boy and a professor of our college has been chosen for this prize job of P.E.S.

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is one of the patrons of the college. A grand Tea party was given in his honour in the Principal's lawn. Many distinguished personages of the province were present at the occasion. The Begum was entertained by the ladies of the college. The Nawab went round the college and viewed it with great appreciation.

Lecture on Air Raid Precaution.

Mr. Tollinton gave an informative talk on A R. P. on November 16. The lecture was well attended and the significant nature of the subject greatly interested the boys.

Lecture on Diatetics.

Dr. Abdul Majid, M.B., B.S., a distinguished medical expert gave a lecture on 'Diatetics.' His human and comprehensive grasp of the subject rendered it quite interesting. The question of 'what to eat' is not so puzzling as the problem of 'how to eat'. But the learned doctor gave certain practical hints which can be very useful. This lecture is one of that ambitious series which has been recently started. The question of general health is gaining considerable importance in the college.

The Tutorial System.

At the instigation of the Principal there have been some modifications of the Tutorial System. To establish a closer contact between the Tutors and their wards, the tutors have been instructed to meet each member of their group at least once a month at their own residence and by tactful encouragement of mutual familiarity, it is expected that the tutor will be able to know more of his ward, his finances, his home environment, his ambition in life and so on. These meetings, of course, will be in addition to those held on Sunday mornings. Some Tutors have already taken their groups out on excursions and some more are planning picnics and outings.

The parents and the guardians of the wards are being kept informed about the progress of the students in studies and games

To tackle this difficult question a Committee has been appointed under the presidentship of Kamal Yar Jang of Hyderabad, Deccan. We are not in a position to say anything about the rest of its tour but as far as its activities in our college were concerned we can give a fair idea. The Committee took its evidence from several professors of our college, including Prof. Timur, the Dean Sahib, Hafiz Osman and others, on the 19th of October. The Committee had already issued an inordinately long questionnaire and in their evidence struck perhaps a bit too closely to it. Prof. Timur, who as we all know, has some very clear cut notions on education, wanted to drag the Committee into a discussion of general principles which it is said, they refused to do. We hope anyhow that the Committee was able to get some useful information from our institution.

Lt.-Colonel Campbell's Visit.

Lt.-Colonel W. F. Campbell, Adviser to His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to the College. The Principal Dr. O. H. Malik took him round the college buildings, science laboratories and playgrounds. He greatly admired the general cleanliness and watched our college teams playing in their respective grounds.

Mr. Wheatley's Lecture on Phonetics.

Mr. Wheatley, a well-known phonetician and one time a professor of Elocution paid a visit to our college and gave an illuminating and amusing lecture on "The Essentials of Good Speaking." As our Elocution teachers have already whipped up an enthusiasm in the college about matters of pronunciation, Mr. Wheatley's lecture was well received. Those of our professors who 'know' said that although Mr. Wheatley's own accent was at places slightly 'cockney', he proved himself to be a good reciter and mimic. His rendering of the Seven Ages Speech from "As You Like It" was particularly good.

H. H. the Nawab of Rampur's Visit.

H. H. the Nawab of Rampur accompanied by H. H. the Begum visited the college on the 23rd October. The worthy Nawab

the feeling which attacks every new-comer. Any how we wish them good speed and may they prove worthy sons of the college!

B. T.

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Many extensions have been made in the college activities. The demand for properly trained teachers which had continued unabated for a long time, can now be satisfied in our own pre-vince. The first B.T. and S.A.V. classes have been opened. An additional staff is appointed to work out the scheme successfully. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the indefatigable energies of the Principal and the sincere co-operation of the staff have culminated in the carrying out of a very ambitious scheme.

The Kamal Yar Jung Educational Committee.

The long years of intellectual slavery have so perfectly drugged our moral and national sensibilities that we have never been able to avoid the seemingly imminent destruction. For the cultural and educational growth of any country, it is necessary that a perfect scheme should be prepared before any line of action is chosen. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan who could diagnose the disease of the Muslim community worked out an educational scheme for imparting western education to Muslim youth. At that time there was no idea of importing 'westernization' lock, stock and barrel, but now we have reached a critical point which is bewilderingly difficult. We ask in wonder what should be the aim of education? What should be the educational curriculum which can save us and our Islamic culture from the sinister shadow of self-destructive materialism? comes no reply except the vociferous demand for a complete reorientation. Reorientation, yes, good; but what sort of reorien-And alas there is no reply except the multiplication of diverse schemes which are either begotten of stagnated theology or blind nationalism. Our educationists lose themselves and their heads too, in a heap of chimeras and impracticable schemes.

We can certainly add coals to a fire but lighting of a new fire is always a serious business. We who are already moving through the eddies and swirls of a vague national idea have got into a new fit. The crux of all higher education is to deprovincialise it. But if we impart education on the basis of communal distinction, I am afraid, we are cutting the roots of a tree whose branches we are trying to preserve. Any such attempt would be suicidal to our national solidarity.

College Notes

The curtain is up and once more we are surrounded by the same academic atmosphere with its austerity and grave silence. We went out in an holidaying mood, and we have come back, if not graver, at least burdened with some responsibility. Before we could exonerate ourselves from the possible charge of boyish levity, the mid-winter tests met us half way. In the vacations, we had been reading lessons from the 'vernal wood' or hearing 'sermons in the running-brook', or at least eating mangoes in some shady orchard; but this Wordsworthian pretext for idleness is no more a useful instrument to escape the examinations which are so indispensible. The lackadaisical happy-go-lucky chap who might have looked at his books—'a mighty bloodless substitute for life'—with indifference during the vacation is again full of academic sing-song and H₂() policy.

'We dissect to murder' and we read to fail.

College Admissions.

As in the month of May some "suits" and "Chadars" had come to seek admission, similarly when the college reopened on the 1st October we had more new-comers for the III Year class and M.A. This time our college has been able to attract many intelligent academicians and sportsmen. It has become almost an editorial tradition to play literary pranks with those who run away from their homes and come to the college to 'lose their souls in the blissful smotherings'; but this time we accord them a more agreeable welcome. This time a new-comer who had just escaped 'from the pelting of the pitiless storm' made a very virulent speech against the humorous charge of some of the boys and after a very masterly display of oratory heaved a sigh like Hassan the camel-driver,

'And curs'd the hour, and curs'd the luckless day,
When first from Shiraz walls they bent their way.

Some of you would call it nostalgia. It is not so. Presumably it is

Charivaria

Professors Makhdoomi and Farooqi came to this province, to look at the Khyber Pass. Since they can't see it now, they are going back.

The college authorities are very loth to provide water to Prof. Latif at Burj Hari Singh because they are afraid of causing serious unemployment conditions among the ass-community.*

Dr. Imdad Husain's new house is reaching completion. It is whispered that it will give him more favourable conditions for composing an "Elegy on the College Churchyard," than he has hitherto possessed.

Professor Ashraf's impression of the college is that it has low roofs and still lower doors. We refer him to Mirza Anwar Beg.

Why are staff tennis lawns so worn out and patchy? Due to the friction caused by the old balls.

Master Sandhe Khan, we hear, has declined to preside at the lecture which Sh. Timur proposes to give on "Non-Violence in Football or If you are kicked on one shin offer the other."

No indignant father whipped out his revolver on seeing our last dramatic show with the 'mixed' cast. Some call it progress, others lack of self-respect.

Dr. Malik is indefatigable—like his horse.

I. H.

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^{*}NOTE.—The actual member of this community, referred to here, is a female of serviceable middle age. Prof. Latif, we hear, is auctioning it to the highest bidder, before leaving.—Ed.

only by the students in the universities and colleges who will be the future leaders of the nation. In every sphere of life our country is to create new things, make discoveries and add to the world heritage of literature and art. Creativeness is the sign of life.

It is a misfortune that up till now all students' federations in this country have been affiliated to one or the other of the political organisations. I consider that my conception of a students' union or a federation be put forth. When all is said, a students' union can have only an academic attitude to all such problems which confront the youth of to-day. By an academic attitude I mean an attitude in which we try our best to evaluate the various processes going on around us, the various claims put forward by the different political and social organisations of our country and then to pronounce an unbiassed judgment upon them. Beyond that we cannot go. We can only acquaint ourselves as best we can with the struggle that our country men are carrying on for a change in Indian life. It is an irony of fate that under the prevailing conditions Indian students cannot render any practical help. I think that it falls to our political leaders to change the conditions if they want to be sure of the students' support.

Educational conferences in this country are not as frequent as they ought to be. Students' movement in every country is the index of the awakened spirit in the youth. These movements should get the maximum amount of encouragement because "self-conscious youth will not only act but will also dream; will not only destroy, but will also build. It will succeed where even you may fail—it will create for you a new India and a free India—out of the Failures, Trials, and experiences of the past."*

ALI MOHD., IV Year.



^{*}You are cordially invited to read the Editorial carefully.—Ed.

a convenient weapon to combat the college authorities. Complete democracy in an educational institution is not possible because this implies an equality between the ruler and the ruled. Without discipline I would consider my education incomplete. The teachers are in the place of parents to us, who look after our physical, moral and spiritual well-being. Our resorting to strikes like industrial workers in a factory means the rejection of this relationship. This does not mean suppression of opinion and expression but it does mean a little bit of check on the freedom of our actions. Curbing the students' all round growth is not a wise policy. Nationalism must be cultivated because it is a virtue, but the students should not enter active politics; they should remain only interested observers. Zeal in young man is an admirable thing but it should not turn into 'hot-headed enthusiasm' as the old men call it.

Mr. Gandhi in his reply to the Rangoon students said, "If you want to become patriots, real patriots and protectors of the weak, espousers of the cause of the poor and the oppressed, purify your hearts first." This message and advice is equally good for us in India. Piety and learning must go together. The strength of soul and character counts in every department of life, much more so in the lives of those students who are to be the future administrators of this country. To-day our entire environment is polluted and it is really difficult to keep ourselves out of this pollution. Learning is not possible unless we possess a pious soul. In fact indifference to piety is attended with heinous vices that make man unhappy and miserable.

Students in India represent an eternal youth, and idealism. The mission of youth is to create a new world order. Everywhere there is a cry for a way out of this present muddle, ideas of a world federation of nations are in the air but no country can place a better example before the war-sick world than India. Our country is a museum of many communities. Communal problem has assumed vast proportions. It is high time for the old reactionary leaders to retire so that the young may put their heads together and find a solution for the problem which could not be settled by them in half a century.

India's aim to-day is two-fold; firstly, to strive for its own political, social and economic emancipation and secondly, to contribute to world civilization and culture. This can be brought about

In India nationalism has roused the creative faculties and it is in the best traditions of India's history to check modern aggression and claim its due and proud position in the comity of nations.

We are writhing under foreign domination, our minds in the universities are constantly moulded to suit the prevailing conditions and a slavish mentality is nourished in us. In spite of all this the consciousness of this yoke and an innate craving for freedom—which is the song of the soul—is there. It is the happy sign of the time because the only criterion of our fitness for freedom is the will to be free:

جو مو ذرق يقين يبدا تو كه جاتي سين زنجيوين -

The students of this country are to be the standard-bearers of the struggle for freedom. When we leave our colleges and universities we will be called upon to enter public-life and lead the masses of country. One thing is common to many students. During their academic career they entertain noble impulses but on the completion of studies these get dried up. The apparent reason for this is the problem of bread and butter which looms large before every one. This has got to be faced in spite of difficulties.

It is a matter of common observation that sexual perversions are not unusual amongst our students. Every educationist can understand the play of sex in the development of an individual's personality. "Sex is a physical as well as an emotional and intellectual activity. When it takes the form of a physical addiction, it is then that sex is evil. Addiction cannot be destroyed by satiation but tends if indulged to something more than a mere habit," says Alduous Huxley in Ends and Means. Under these circumstances is it not essential that sex education should be imparted to the young students when they reach the age of 16 or 17 years? I think that by sublimating the sex of the young, sexual perversion might be prevented. The conquest of lust is of vital importance for the individual. Without it the piety and the inner strength cannot be possible. Sex urge is a fine and noble thing. There is nothing to be ashamed of. But sex should not be allowed to rule over us. We cannot be true workers in the struggle for the attainment of independence unless we make the highest endeavour of our lives to overcome it.

The spirit of trade-unionism is daily increasing its sway over the students in the universities. Of late they have found in strikes As a matter of fact I feel convinced that it is only the educated unemployed who can be the cause of an Indian Revolution. So many times has it been proved by the curbing of the revolutionary activities of the masses, more especially of the Indian youth, at the hands of Mr. Gandhi and his henchmen. Students need no more be pawns in the hands of political leaders and should, by realizing their own strength, throw in their lot to fill the wide gap between the favoured few and the starving millions of this vast sub-continent.

The attitude of the youth towards religion is greatly shocking. It is but essential that an atmosphere of secepticism should pervade especially in the present day collapse of international morality. Most of us are already drifting in the stream of modern irreligiousness and some are in a hesitating mood. Being young and raw we can always be led astray by the atheistic current of the west, where religion is always a changing thing like the dogmas of science. "Religion will not regain its old power until it can face a change in the same spirit as does science,"—This is the western conception of religion. The sinister 'isms' of modern times have blinded us to the ultimate reality and this is a sure and helpless drift towards the final destruction, though the world has already reached the very brink of it. "Man frequently wills his own hurt, his own injury, his own debasement, his own destruction."

Now when the world is undergoing an ordeal never seen before, nationalism is condemned in good faith from all quarters because it has failed to give to humanity what is most desired—peace. I would be the last person to defend the narrow aggressive nationalism of western total tarian or democratic countries. To them country is the greatest of all new gods:

But nationalism, in so far as it stands for a nation's own development and freedom without interferring with others, has nothing in it to be despised. As a matter of painful historical fact the garb of nationalism has been used to commit the most heinous crimes against mankind. But this should not make us discard nationalism as something hostile to human nature. Our young students in the universities have to guard against a vain cry of internationalism. Culture and art is a common heritage of the nations but it would be the retardation of these to bring forth a monotonous unity in them. I believe that it is only through diversity that unity manifests itself.

Bradley who assumed a sit-on-the-fence attitude during the debate rises and makes a speech in Professor Moulton's Inductive method of criticism. He also said something about his own method which I can hardly recount.

Shakespeare chuckled like his own Jacques and said "there is the rub."

The German critics were given no opportunity to speak, because Shakespeare, quite contrary to his habit, admitted his ignorance of German language.

Suddenly the invisible orchestra breaks into a mad jazz. The face of Shakespeare began to assume a preternatural transformation. The spirits began to vanish one by one. The orchestra gave an organ note, and to the room was as empty as before:

We are such stuff As dreams are made on, and our little life Is rounded with a sleep.

JEE-JAY ASCHAR.

W

Whither Indian Students?

It is desirable to lift our eyes for a moment from the grim realities of the present, which are harassing humanity, and attempt to scan the future that looms before the students of this country. We have now reached a stage when students are to play a more important part, in the struggle of our country, against reactionary forces. There are certain difficulties which are facing the students of various universities and colleges in India. The very first thing they are to go into, and find a solution for, is the present higher education which has culminated in nothing but wide spread unemployment and has crippled the physical and mental health of those who had the misfortune to go through it. It is said that 'education is not a panacea for all our ills and is not always the bringer of happiness' but it remains to be proved whether such higher education is justified when there is so much of wastage.

Carlyle sits down, lest the high dignaturies of State send him to prison, as Warwickshire Squire persecuted Shakespeare for deer-stealing.

A young American critic who was sitting silent all the time, finds an opportunity for pushing in his psychological thesis. He speaks: "I think Master Shakespeare had a tendency to Kleptomania. If he had lived in the age of Freud and Adler, they would have proved his obsession for stealing. He pillaged poor Townshend, North and all those who fell in his way. In order to escape the police he ran away to London to steal in the name of art. In the end I would advise 'Mr. Bard', 'the myriad-minded Shakespeare' to get psycho-analysed."

The elder critics could never bear such a critical heresy. Even Shakespeare who had been hearing all this with great prophetic resignation burst into a tirade of Falstaffian abuses:

"Away, you starveling, you elfskin, you dried neat's tongue, bulls pizzle, you stockfish,—O for breath to utter what is like thee!—you tailor's yard, you sheath, you bow case, you Vile standing tuck, you superfluous letter, Z....."

All the critics thank 'Shakespeare the greatest of Intellects', for defending himself so neatly and so strongly. The American professor is asked to offer an unconditional apology or to leave the house. The matter is settled and the impudent professor is sent out.

Shakespeare thanks them for taking such a parliamentary action against the man who had tried to analyse his little mind.

"Well," Shakespeare gets up with a certain want of manner, "I want to ask you certain questions. Why do you say that Hamlet had certain fits of sanity during his lunacy and vice versa? I am told that Mr. Lytton Stratchey has tried to inflict the ennui of a retired Anglo-Indian officer on my head. It is all a lie. I was always an energetic fella' with terrible good digestion. I have digested a lot of murders and rapes without much physical fatigue. Another of you has tried to read Oed pus Complex into my Denmark Prince. He was a good prince, only I wanted him to murder his uncle and mother. This is all what you have made a fuss about."

me in your liking (suddenly he fails into a mood of his habitual soliloquy) 'To a numery go!'

ALL—(with surprised looks) What, another soliloquy? It is going to be a good pastime for instructors of Elocution and college professors (with apologies to the Elocution class and my teachers) who sing these 'lunes' to their wives in their curtain lectures.

(Shakespeare comes to his self again)

"Gentlemen excuse me for these occasional aberrations to which I am so seriously prone. These fits of insanity are like tragic interludes in my life. The service and loyalty I owe to your criticism is great. Only I have left to say, more is my due, than more than all can pay."

Carlyle rises to answer the address (He is Victorian to his last button. The prophethood which was so generously inflicted upon him by his admirers is writ large on his face.) He begins:

"Sir, Italy produced the one world-voice; we English had the honour of producing the other, and you are that voice." (Cheers) "Here I say, is an English King, whom no time or chance, Parliament or combination of parliaments can dethrone! This King is Shakespeare." (The critics murmer something to one another. One of them tells the other that this speech is highly inflammatory. This comes under the law, because Shakespeare never belonged to the Hanovarian line).

The Sage of Chelsea is inflamed. He begins to pour at a terrific speed all sorts of ejaculations, personifications and metaphorical tirades. At last he is pacified through the good office of Sir Leslie Stephen and Coleridge. He resumes his speech.

"Indian Empire or no Indian Empire; we cannot do without Shakespeare! Indian Empire will go at any rate, some day; but this Shakespeare does not go, he lasts for ever unto us; we cannot give up our Shakespeare. (The non-official group gives hearty cheers, but Lord Macaulay resents such an un-British sentiment of renouncing the Indian Empire. He moves a vote of censure against Carlyle for thinking seditiously).

'the innocent sleep,

Sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care.'

Bradley: "Yes a capital feat. Professor Pollard's contri-

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Bradley: "Yes a capital feat. Professor Pollard's contributions in this connection are admirable. He fights wonderfully with Shakespeare's pirates whom Shakespeare could'nt fight during his life time."

A Critical Heretic: "Alas! Shakespeare was such a coward. He could never kill Claudius in the third Act because he could not gather up sufficient courage. 'O infirmity, thy name is genius!'"

While the critics were busy in such a polemical debate, Shakespeare disturbed by the noise yawned in the Elizabethan fashion and began to harangue loudly:

"Sleep no more:

Macbeth does murder sleep, the innocent sleep."

The critics, who were busy in a dialectical mood heard this heavenly voice, and all of them unconsciously spoke out.

He wakes,

Do you see this? Look on him, look his lips, Look there, look there.

All the critics bow down and then retire to their seats which they were occupying. Shakespeare smiles in a self-laudatory manner. There is a nebulous halo of prophetic-madness round his bald head. His beard long and unkempt, because he could'nt meet a barber before his recent resuscitation. He raises his head with great literary affectation and addresses the congregation of the spirits.

"Gentlemen, men must endure Their going hence even as their coming hither, Ripeness in all."

"Without any further strictures on the human futility I must tell you that if I want the glib and oily art, to speak and purpose not. Since recently some unchaste action and dishonoured steps of some of the critics have deprived me of your grace and favour. But even for want of that, for which I am richer. A still soliciting eye, and such a tongue, that I am glad I have not, though not to have it, hath lost

All of a sudden there is a supernatural light in the room. An invisible orchestra begins to play music.

'I come Graymalkin
Paddock calls anon;
Fair is foul, and foul is fair
Hover through the fog and filthy air.'

Shakespeare is startled. He sits alert in the sofa and begins to talk loudly: "O these filthy witches; my weird sisters. How it is that my characters have come to life? I only meant them to make an agreeable prophecy to Macbeth. Why do they come here from 'the undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns' to raise such an infernal Pandemonium?"

The spirits begin to dance a modern waltz in accompaniment with a Gilbert and Sullivan tune and sing in chorus:

'The weird sisters, hand in hand Posters of the sea and land Thus do go, about, about Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine And thrice again, to make up nine Peace, the Charm's wound up.'

Shakespeare like a frightened girl hears all this 'elocution contest'. Soon he is brought to his normal self when he hears the flutter of wings. He heaves a sigh of relief and falls in the mood of soliloquy, 'to be or not to be; and hear the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune.' (He goes to sleep during the soliloquy.)

In the meanwhile ghosts of Shakespearean critics headed by Bradley enter the room. They find Shakespeare sleeping, but taking it a mere feigning begin to talk loudly.

Carlyle: "Let us not disturb Shakespeare—'Shakespeare, wide, placid, far-seeing, as the sun!"

Coleridge: "O the great Bard! 'After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.' How he loved sleep. Master Bradley did you read the correct text of his famous apostrophe to sleep. Folio gives the better text:

In the end it must be acknowledged that every one of us enjoyed the trip "fully" and both during moments of enjoyment and difficulty our students exhibited a remarkable spirit of restraint. Wherever they went they left behind an impression of high culture and correct training. They availed themselves fully of the educative opportunities afforded by the trip. I am especially grateful to them for their consideration to me.

ZIA-UD-DIN.

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"Shakespeare Meets his critics" (An extravaganza)

[The appalling outpourings of Shakespearean criticism are enough to benumb the wits of any student who undertakes to face it seriously. The present skit is a representation of the dream which I had when I went to sleep with Bradley's Shakespearean Tragedy on my breast.]

A room is dimly lighted. In the left corner sits Shakespeare dressed in the traditional manner. His looks are Hamlet-like, introspective; his eyes are vacillating from one object to another. It seems that the modern furniture which is so different from the Elizabethan is responsible for his mental agony. He heaves a learned sigh and begins to hum in an appropriately dramatic manner these lugubrious lines:

'The time is out of joint. O cursed spite That ever I was born to set it right.'

He retains the melancholy introspective looks. (Perhaps suffering from constipation.) In the meanwhile his self has undergone a sudden change. He chuckles like a trained actor with the sneer of Eddie Cantor.

"Ugh, ugh! my good Jove they have deified me for those foolish Jeremiads of Hamlet and the magniloquent buffooneries of my royal sires."

staved in Major Hadows' guest house which was hired by Chacha.

Next day we visited Hadows' carpet factory, Karan Singh woollen mills and Khadi-bandar's hand-looms. On the 17th we visited the State silk factory where all the processes of preparing silk varn from cacoon's were shown and explained to us. Next day we proceeded to Gulmarg which is a favourite resort of Englishmen as Pahalgam is those of Indians. The bus took us to Tangmarg at an altitude of 7,000 feet. From there we proceeded, some on horse back and some on foot, through the pine forest to Gulmarg. From there we went to Khillenmarg, 3 miles further at an altitude of 11,000 feet. After lunch we returned and reached Srinagar while it was still time for a bit of shopping. The dealers of eatables found in us very good customers and hailed us whenever we passed by. But those who dealt in other goods found us indifferent and difficult customers. Once Akhtar met a wood carver who was selling a tray under the cover of night to hide the blemishes of the piece. The man wanted Re. 1-4-0 but Akhtar offered annas 12 to which he agreed too readily. Akhtar withdrew his offer and renewed it with annas 10. diminishing process was continued until the tray was purchased for annas 8.

The next morning we left Srinagar and took leave from Chacha who had been so useful to us. The driver of the 'bus was a surly and wild Sikh with whom it was difficult to deal. By evening we reached Murree and deciding to stay there for two nights we left the 'bus. In the morning we went to Pindi point and as we were sitting at a beauty spot enjoying the scenery saw a relative of Prof. Anwar Beg who was living within a stone's throw. Immediately we went to see Mirza Sahib and we were all happy to meet and he invited us cordially to tea in the afternoon. After a few skirmishes of ceremony we accepted the invitation and took our leave. Then some went to do skating in a hall and the others to watch the sport. In the afternoon we went to Mirza Sahib and over a cup of tea he told us about his adventures with British kiddies who, the little imps, invaded his orchard. We in our turn told him how we had walked and ate and enjoyed. After tea we went to Kashmir point and saw all that we could do at Murree.

On the morning of the 21st we left for 'Pindi and reached there in time for the 10 o'clock 'bus bound for Peshawar. At Hasanabdal the party broke up and people proceeded to their respective destinations.

road to Amar Nath was broken at places for the first two miles and during the 3rd mile we had to walk on snow with water flowing beneath. By 10 we were at the Amar Nath cave. The cave is visited by thousands of Hindu pilgrims at the time of the full moon in August, when the water dripping from the roof of the cave freezes into pillars and is worshipped by the pilgrims as Shiva. The pigeons living in the cave are also regarded sacred and are considered "Shiv's Parbatis." At the time of our visit the dripping water was not condensing into ice.

After a little bit of skating on the snow we left while the Hindus who had come over there were bathing in the ice-cold water to fulfil an essential condition of their pilgrimage. We were back to Panchtorni by 11 o'clock and after lunch started for Wanian. It was still early in the day and we thought we could reach Chandanwari the same evening. By 3 o'clock we reached the highest point and amid a shelter made by rain-coats we lighted the stove and tea was ready after a struggle of 11/2 hours. Now it was late and we thought of breaking the journey at Wanjan. But Bairam who had taken a short cut reached Wanjan at 3 o'clock and sent the luggage When we reached Wanjan at about 6 o'clock we found it a busy place full of tents of pilgrims who had now poured in to reach Amar Nath in time for the full moon. We searched for our tents but were told by a Hindu gentleman that they had been sent down to Chandanwari. Hastily we pressed forward only too glad to be saved from spending a night at 12,000 feet. By dusk we were all in our tents at Chandanwari drinking warm milk to recoup our energy after a hike of 25 miles. The next day's job was easy enough and we reached Pahalgam at 11 and pitched our tents in Chacha's plot.

On the 15th we had to leave for Srinagar. A 'bus was arranged to take us first to Achchabal and Verinag and then to Srinagar. After leaving Pahalgam by 8 o'clock we halted at Islamabad to purchase Gabbas. Five miles' drive brought us to Achchabal. The garden here is magnificent and superior to Nishat and Shalamar in that the water emerges from a spring within the garden and the supply is perpetual. We visited the trout hatchery but Jehangir's Hamam was closed to visitors. After lunch we returned to Islamabad and went on the Jammu road for 25 miles. We reached Verinag, the source of the river Jhelum by 2 o'clock. We stayed in the Verinag garden for 3 hours. By evening we reached Srinagar and

store for us. At one o'clock we were up again revived with rest and the tea. Immediately we came to the terribly steep ascent of Pissu: a rise of 1,500 feet in 1½ mile. Sweating thoroughly with the blaze of the afternoon sun in the back and resting awhile, I could hear voices saying, "Our parents have sent us to Kashmir, the earthly Paradise, and we are here toiling up this ascent." After an hour and a half we cleared the 'Pissu Ghati' and the cries of Pissu Conquered could be heard now.

After this the scenery changed entirely: the thick pine forests gave place to grassy meadows filled with sweet scents and blossoming profusely with wild flowers of numerous varieties. The stream was foaming and roaring in the rapids of a gorge 1,500 feet deep, the flanks of which were studded with straggling 'Bhoj pattar' trees. On either sides of us rose lofty, precipitous mountains well above the snow line. In a balmy atmosphere with the sun shut off by the clouds our fatigue vanished and we pressed forth merrily, till late in the afternoon we sighted the Shishnag lake. It is an expanse of pure water 3 miles in circumference with a rich azure colour. At 5 we reached Wanian with the slim Ali in the lead and fell to the meal which was ready for us. Though we were physically tired after having climbed 5,000 feet in 16 miles, but were all satisfied that the labours of the day were quite justified by the wonderful sights we had seen. Our environs were sublime and only seeing, as they say, is believing.

Next day we started after breakfast and in the kaleidoscopic changes of our surroundings we travelled for 3 miles up an ascent attaining 14,000 feet. Snow was lying in profusion and lively members ate it with 'gur' thus enjoying natural ice-cream. Then we glided down a descent of 5 miles to Panchtorni. By noon we reached there and put up in a shed which had been cleaned by some previous visitor. Imagine with what an appetite when we reached there and also imagine our horror on finding that what Bairam was all the way calling a fully cooked meal, was no more than raw meat. But buz went the stove and tea was ready before we were settled and two cups of tea for each of us and a heap of rusks satisfied our appetite for the nonce. Meanwhile Bairam started his work but the soft wood gave very little heat and it was almost evening when we got a meal.

For the next day four more riding horses were arranged to make the ascents to Amar Nath and back to Wanjan easy. The

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for the hair of Prophet Mohammad, (Peace be on him), Nasim Bagh; the favourite camping ground for visitors, and Shalamar and Nishat, the famous Mughal gardens.

Next day we saw the museum and went down the river Jhelum to see the seven bridges and the weir. At Zaina Kadal, the fourth bridge, we saw the ancient Jumma mosque with its huge one-piece wooden pillars. Then we attended the convocation at the Partab College and listened to the illuminating address delivered by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Next day was a Sunday and we spent the entire day in the Mughal gardens among the throng of visitors and the flowing fountains. We visited Harvan, Nishat and Shalamar in turn and spent a happy hour or two at each place.

On the 7th of July after having exhausted all the beauty spots and attractions of Srinagar we left in a 'bus for Pahalgam, at a distance of 60 miles on an altitude of 7,000 feet. There we stayed in a hotel called 'Plaza'. Pahalgam is a lovely place with its extensive meadowy plateaus and its bracing pine-laden air. The two Liddar streams impart life to the landscape. We stopped at Pahalgam for three days and enjoyed many a ride on the ponies in first rate avenues towards Kolahai and Bai Saran. At Bai Saran we stayed for about 3 hours and enjoyed life to its fullest extent: we took snap-shots, sang together in chorus, played a 'kabbedi' match and rolled on the velvety grass as if mad with joy.

At Pahalgam we met Chacha Yunus, an old boy of the College, and took tea with him one afternoon.

The trip to Amar Nath was a bit of serious hiking with its problems of pack ponies, provisions and tents. We engaged six pack ponies to carry our beddings, etc. and one riding pony for cases of emergency. We got a generous amount of meat and a few chickens. A trunk was filled with rusks and a bag of flour. We sent the servant with provisions and tents one day in advance, so that he may have everything ready for us at our next halting place.

On the morning of the 11th July we marched forth, a party of 11 young and strong men, in high spirits in the best possible weather. The road to Chandanwari, the first stage, rises, but slowly, along a branch of the Liddar. By 11 o'clock we reached Chandanwari covering a distance of 8 miles and rising 2,000 feet above Pahalgam. Here we rested and took a light lunch of tea and rusks as a heavy meal would have made us unfit for the ascents yet in

A Trip to Kashmir

Account of a trip to Kashmir in July in which the following members of the Hiking club took part:—

Akhtar Ali Shah, Burhan-ud-Din, Ali Mohd., Sarbiland, Abdul Hakim, Arjan Das, Sardar Hussain, Mushtag Hussain, Mukamal Shah, Faiz Mohd, with Bairam as the servant.

In the afternoon of 3rd July 1 had to face eight hungry youngmen at my house at Abbottabad. Their hunger was, however, soon satisfied when they took their tea and regained their spirits sufficiently to go out to see the interesting places of Abbottabad. A heavy rain caught them and they were back by the evening with wet rain-coats. After dinner, they went to a circus which was stationed at such a short distance from my house that its band exercised an irresistible attraction on them. Shortly after they had gone, the remaining two members of the party arrived, thus completing a party of ten students, the servant and myself.

Next morning at 7-30 we started towards Srinagar in a 'bus with a skilful driver. Most of us enjoyed the scenery but some were overpowered by giddiness due to the circuitous road, Ali being the worst victim. At Ghari Habibullah, which is 34 miles from Abbottabad, we had a wash in the Kunkar, called "Nain Sukh" or the soother of the eyes, by Nur Jehan. At Ram Kot we entered the Kashmir State and paid the road toll and after crossing another mountain we arrived at Muzafarabad. At Domel, 55 miles from Abbottabad, we made a long halt to pay the State toll and took our lunch. From Domel the road goes along the bank of the river Jhelum upto Baramula for about 75 miles with high mountains on either side.

It is a real pleasure to travel along the road from Baramula to Srinagar as it forms the most beautiful avenue of tall poplars. We reached Srinagar at 5-30 and engaged a house-boat named "Shining Flower" for our stay in Srinagar.

The first thing we did next morning was to climb the Shankracharia hill with its small ancient temple at the top. It gives a clear view of Srinagar, the Dal and the Mughal gardens lying on its skirts. In the afternoon we engaged two shikaras (light boats) and rowed into the Dal making the entire circuit. We visited Hazratbal known

THE KHYBER

If scientists carry out their threats and stop work for a period of twenty years man may have a little time in which to accustom himself to his new and ever-changing environment. But as even scientists have to live, eat, dress and support families, this is not likely, for with them no work means no pay, and a strike would bring no sympathy or trade union relief.

One alternative then remains—that is, for the scientist to take off his cap and gown or his overalls, and enter business in place of the businessman who has made such a mess of things. Let the chemist and the physcist, the economist, the psychologist and the botanist leave their laboratories and enter the office and the workshop. Let those who understand and appreciate science administer its benefits in the right proportion to man's receptivity. Let him oust the spoilers and put into motion and control the machinery he has made and given to an unappreciative world. Let him operate the power he has created and harness the forces he has liberated for the greatest common good of all humanity instead of for the chosen few.

Man is a creative animal, creation is activity. If man cannot satisfy his creative instinct he becomes degenerate. Despite all fears to the contrary, however, we seem to have absorbed the necessity for human progress and the day may not be far distant when all our partisans—our capitalists, our socialists and communists, our artists and poets, dreamers and realists—will unite themselves under the banner of ascertained fact until such times when their beliefs and illusions and doubts shall be sorted out and fully replaced by scientific truth. In that only lies the salvation of humanity. Our present intolerance, carelessness and indifference will lead us only to destruction by the continued misapplication of that which has been innocently developed for the greatest common good.

M. MUSHTAQ AHMAD.

Science Our Only Salvation.

That the scientist is our only salvation sounds like a paradox. Hitherto most of our efforts have been directed to Yet it is a fact bettering the lot of what we already had. We always had implements of destruction. The science of war with its long range guns and poison gas, was only a development. We always had communication. The radio and telegraph was only a development. We always had something for the cure of ills. Surgery, anaesthesia age a were only developments. With few exceptions, such as, for example, the principle of magnetic induction, from which so much has been developed in facilitating communication, we have developed rather than discovered. Meanwhile we have to grant that there would be no science at all, were it not for the fact that their progress has been built upon one ascertained fact following a previously ascertained fact. The inspirational factor is here a minus quantity.

Imagine how we should all benefit if science could establish, scientifically, that warfare is a futile and useless activity. Imagine what would it be like to live in a world in which science had established the fact that crime, hate, lust, greed and fear are inhuman and easily eliminated. Would it not be a delightful world to live in when science has developed sociology and eugenics as it has already developed chemistry and mechanics?

Under the present conditions it is a far off dream. Our first battle is to rescue science from the clutches of its exploiters. the present it has fallen into the wrong hands and the developments which have been made have directly benefited only a favoured few. Scientists are notoriously poor men and unworldly Indeed nearly all of the men who have been responsible for the most revolutionary developments in various branches of science are, if not very poor, at least poorer than any average businessman would never let himself become, except through trade depression. In the hands of men not fitted to handle the forces entrusted to their care, science has failed in its intent to benefit humanity, and has only made us unhappy, destructive and Exploitation must be supplanted by skilled and judicious administration.

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In other walks of life we can see the seed of similar advancement, particularly in agriculture, wherein science has made possible the tremendous increase in the food-producing resources of countries by fertilisation and production of new varieties. To my mind the demand for a wider place in the sun, by countries like Cermany, Italy and Japan based on the complaint that the homeland is too narrow, that the people are undergoing social strangulation because surplus population has no place to emigrate, that an unproductive soil cannot feed, clothe and shelter in decency the swarming masses, is unjustified.

Before any swords were unsheathed, it should have been ascertained whether a nation that is complaining of inadequate resources, which it must compensate by tresspass upon the resources of others, is making adequate use of the resources that it has, whether the native soil which is alleged to be too poor to support even at a low level of comfort the millions who press upon it, might not really be capable of supporting three times as many millions at a level of comfort twice as high. By the science of agriculture the food producing capacity of the world has risen far above what would require to maintain every living inhabitant of the earth in more than comfort, and for such a reason many have been led to decry Malthus, and to comment on his inability to foresee the enormous expansion of the means of production since his time.

In commerce science has built fortunes for manufacturers out of waste products.

But in spite of all this man's life is too scientific to be happy. He adopts the aid of complicated labour-saving machinery, and yet lacks the knowledge to make it work for his ultimate good. He produces enough food to more than feed every one on earth, and yet can't regulate the distribution and so save thousands a year from death by starvation. He has his car and does not know where to go with it. He has radio and only gets bored, forgetting, too, that therein lies one of the greatest potential sources of education.

We still have our slums. We still see thousands of women and children die from preventable diseases every year. We still have our great army of unemployed wandering hopelessly and hungry in all our big cities. We still have pain and disease and death. In the face of all this it is a hard task to plead the defence of the discoveries of science.

THE KHYBER

Science is a long tale of destruction, of misuse, of unjustifiable exploitation. In the hands of its discoverers and creators it has become a double-edged sword which, though it may defend with one edge, will destroy with the other. We have liberated forces we do not understand. We have acted like children playing with a steam turbine. It has been intensely interesting—a wonderful game—but how to control the wheels we have set in motion is the question.

Let me quote the words of a scientific man of world-wide repute, the late E. E. Slosson. He said "The last few years have made it manifest that in our civilisation the mechanical forces have got ahead of the moral forces. Man is mounted upon a bigger horse than he can ride. The physical forces have evidently been developed so far beyond the political and social forces as to constitute a menace to civilisation. Science has endowed man with the powers of supermen, but his mind remains human, all human. He is like a pauper come into a fortune, a labourer who has been made the boss of the shop, a private promoted to the command of a regiment, a slave made the master of slaves. Man has had no training for the huge responsibilities now thrust upon him. This new command of time and space, this mastery of unknown forces, this entrance into untried fields...all these are too much for the modern man."

The Case for Defence.

Now let us look at the other side of the picture and take up the case for defence. The greatest benefit to humanity has come from the science of healing, the one science in which there is no repercussion, and even this branch to a great extent developed out of our war and destruction. A hundred years ago more soldiers' graves were filled by disease than by the gun and the sword. So that men might be spared to kill and be killed, governments supported researches which eventually led to the almost complete extermination of such dreaded diseases as tetanus, cholera, typhus, dysentery, malaria and plague. In the wiping out of disease this past century of scientific research has accomplished more than twenty centuries of groping. Surgery has been brought to a high state of perfection, and anaesthetics have removed for ever the horrors of the old time operating theatres. Many of the diseases which once meant certain death can now be cured in a very short space of time and with little inconvenience to the sufferer.

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tempting bonuses to persuade women to bear more and more children, as is happening in Germany and Italy, for the more people modern war is likely to kill and maim the more are wanted to take their place as cannon fodder.

To substantiate this, let us look at the mortality figures of previous wars. It is recorded that in all the great wars between 1790 and 1913 the numbers of men killed only slightly exceeded five and a half millions—in a space of 123 years. While in the four years of the great war 10,873,577 men laid down their lives. Such is one of the phases of the advancement of science.

Everything about us has been changed by scientific improvements, by cheap luxuries, by organised vice. But nothing has been done to change human nature; and, poor man, still a contemporary of the peoples of Babylon, from the point of view of time, stands confused and helpless at the mercy of a change of environment which he fails to understand. It is asking too much of human nature to expect it to adjust itself in the space of a few generations to conditions which are foreign and sometimes, unnatural. On the other hand humanity has misapplied our greatest discoveries by allowing commercialism to make dead sea fruit of the seed and flowering of Scientific mass-production, machinery. Science. high-pressure salesmanship and distribution has brought about a state of economic chaos such as has never been equalled, with the result that people starve in the midst of plenty, and gluts of foodstuffs and manufactured products are "cornered" while whole nations face famine and destitution. Yet the world contrary to some opinions, is capable of supporting in comfort many times its present population.

Bertrand Russell in one of his recent public speeches said "I have come to have very profound and deep-rooted doubts whether Science as practised at present by the human race will ever do anything to make the world a better and happier place to live in or will ever stop contributing to our general misery." To suggest that Science may possibly destroy the inhabitants of this planet is not to propound an improbability. We have so far been successful enough in harnessing forces composed of elements we understand and can handle. But these powers also comprise forces we do not understand and we cannot tell what may happen when some laboratory worker will create a Frankenstein which will get out of control and run amok.

THE KHYBER

The question at issue is: can humanity stand the strain? Is not science defeating its own ends? Are we to look ahead to a universal chaos or to a world transformed and made beautiful for all who inhabit it?

Scientists have often asked these questions of each other and some have gone so far as to suggest a stop-work movement for a number of years so that humanity may have time to adjust itself to the discoveries being made in every sphere of human activity.

We have reached a stage when we must ask, has science been a benefit to humanity or a curse? Shall we look forward to the time when the world will become habitable for all its children, and every land flowing with milk and honey, or shall we anticipate chaos and confusion or even the release of forces which may not only shatter this tiny planet of ours, but also throw the whole universe out of joint?

Science set out to be of service to mankind, to make the great forces of nature slaves for the service of man. But in serving man it had brought into use powers and forces which have destroyed as much as they have helped.

All progress is destructive as well as constructive and science is no exception.

Which is now predominant—destruction or construction? Let us briefly review the destructive side.

Science the Destroyer.

It cannot be disputed that science has done more for the development of war than all the cynicism of the diplomats, than all the greed of the financiers of the great capitals and all the blunderings of self-seeking politicians. Modern war has brought greater slaughter and destruction than was ever dreamt of before. It was science that invented the long-range guns like Big Bertha, the torpedo bombs, incendiary bombs, delayed action bombs, submarines, flying fortresses, magnetic mines, depth charges, the armour-piercing bullet, poison gases and flame throwers. Science has even eliminated the necessity for a high physical standard among soldiers and so indirectly gives the race a helping hand on the road to decadence. To keep up the supply the wagers of war must offer every inducement and

some proverbially loud laughter, on the tip of some familiarly caustic tongue, or as likely as not, in the sanctuary of your own young heart.

I. H.

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Will Science destroy Humanity?

Science tries to reach back to beginnings but it can never reach the beginning. For if we picture a scientific beginning, that is something simple in the way of matter and energy and mind, it is always open to some one to ask, but what was there before that? If the answer be: there was nothing before that except Itself, then we are saying that we can picture what is Everlasting, which is far too daring a thing to say. If the answer be that before what we can picture there was a simpler something that we cannot picture, then we are confessing that we have not got back to the beginning. Thus science, as science does not speak about the beginning, nor about the end either. Science is nothing but statement of truth found out. When well digested it is nothing but good sense and reason.

As in so many of our cultural subjects, we must go back to the ancient Greeks for the origins of Science. They in their wisdom looked upon it as study of the forces of nature with a view to utilising them for the greatest benefit of humanity.

From those times to the present day is a far cry to us, who reckon time in ratio to the human span of life, and the progress of science was, until about a century ago slow and laboured. Indeed during the past hundred years more progress has been made scientifically than in the previous twenty centuries, but to science twenty centuries is only an evening gone. In the face of all there is to be known about the universe, the scientist is but a child. We have claimed that we are only now seeing the first faint glimmer of the light. Perhaps it would be truer to say that what we see is but the faint glow of the reflection of that light. Nevertheless it is true that the scientific discoveries of the past century or two have entirely revolutionised the environment of the human race.

about the importance of subject in writing. The merit of any piece of writing does not depend upon the greatness of its subject. It is not necessary that good articles can only be written on subjects like Truth and Justice, the Moral Uplift of India, the Reform of Humanity and the like. A good article can be written on the common sparrow and a bad one on Justifying the ways of God to Man. It is the treatment or the approach to a subject that counts, the style and not so much the subject. For a college magazine particularly serious subjects, written about in a pontificial manner, produce dull unreadable articles. For moral and social improvement a reader can go to other sources than a college magazine. A college magazine worth its name must be (pray mark!) a good mirror of the activities of the college, a record of its day to day life. preoccupying themselves with the problems of life and death, the contributors of a college magazine should observe the life around them in a critical and if possible a humorous manner. express their gaiety, their lightheartedness and their joy of living in their writings, rather than moan and lament like senile old men. There is nothing like humour, we assure you, to lighten the burden of life, even of a war-ridden life like ours. Laughter is a true disinfectant for all sentimentalities and pedantries and hypocrisies. Laugh, debunk and prick the bubbles of humbug around you, is our advice. Live wholesomely, richly and fearlessly and echo it in your writings. Make a Rabelais and a Shakespeare your guide and not the finicky, life fearing, grovelling Mrs. Grundy.

The atricles of a college magazine must have above all, that elusive thing called 'local colour'-the unmistakable individual quality of one particular institution that belongs to no other. Islamia College, Peshawar has a distinctive life of its own. It should be the occupation of the contributors to the KHYBER, to feel that life, that soul of the institution and give it a 'local habitation and a name' in their articles. In what exactly that soul lies, what is the recipe of it, we cannot tell you. It lies, who knows, in the minarets and the domes of the mosque silhoutted against the sleeping Khyber hills; in the haunting smell of the lemon blossoms in spring; in the playing fields with their stress of young muscles; in hostels with their indolent 'chilms' spreading their aroma around; in the endlessly droning lectures of the professors, day in and day out. Who can tell where it lies this elusive subtle soul! It is for you to hunt it out, whether it be hidden in the beard of your teacher or poised on top of a famous moustache, under the hoofs of a well-known horse, in

THE KHYBER

That howsoever people fast and pray
The flesh is frail, and so the soul undone:
What men call gallantry and gods adultery
Is much more common where the climate's sultry"

Similarly most so-called spirituality lies in a defeatist escape from life, a kind of kill-joy-ism. We don't mean to suggest that there is no genuine morality or genuine spirituality. There is, but that brand is so rare that it cannot with any feeling of conviction form the basis of an article by an under-graduate of 20. What we want to discourage is hypocrisy, sham, humbug. Certainly there are other things besides morality and spirituality which the young feel more genuinely and keenly. And one of these, I hear you say, is love. Yes, certainly love, but again not the brand that one comes across so frequently in magazines, particularly Urdu magazines. A treacly, whining kind of anaemic feeling, that is not the result of any passionate personal feeling but the second hand essence of some third rate vulgar love story. Their experience is merely "Platonic" but they have read of some lover "sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad made to his mistress's eyebrow." Of course it is quite excusable for young adolescents, particularly in our repressed surroundings, to be struck with the epidemic of such calf love, but to revel in it and spread the contagion of it among healthier sorts is nothing short of criminal. Again, dear reader, don't run away with the idea that we are dry as dust worshippers of cold reason. whose soul has not been uplifted with the miracle of romantic love. Far from it.

We "could a tale unfold whose lightest word Would harrow up thy soul; freeze thy young blood; Make thy two eyes, like stars start from their spheres."

and so on. But as the ghost in Hamlet adds "this eternal blazon must not be to ears of fiesh and blood." Ivioreover through sheer respect for the editorial chair we refrain from such wistful reminiscences.

We notice at this stage signs of exasperation on your handsome face, reader. Literature, politics, religion, morality is taboo, you ask, then what on earth is one to write upon? We sympathise with your difficulties; we even pity you. But we must also warn you that you are labouring under a common misconception

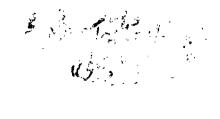
to call a spade at least a spade. A modern sensibility is, or ought to be, sincere, if necessary, brutally sincere. It must moreover be ironical, humorous, rational, sceptical, witty complex and profound. It ought not merely to accept, but question and wonder and reject, It must destroy to build anew. It is in a mood like this that we approach the hard editorial chair and sit in front of the piled heap of nonsense, not merely accepting but questioning and wondering and mostly rejecting

For a previous number of the magazine the contributions were invited in the following words: "Articles on subjects of literary. educational, historical, social, moral or spiritual interest...will be welcome." This notice holds good but with certain important qualifications. 'Literary' articles are good if they are not shamelessly 'lifted' and plagiarised from other books Much of literary criticism. unfortunately is just a playing about with cliches and platitudes. there is nothing fresh or personal about a literary article it had better Some similar qualifications must apply also to not be written. articles which purport to be 'educational, historical or social.' trouble is that in an article that intends to be serious, the writer can very conveniently hide his lack of originality behind stock phrases and common-place ideas. What is uttered solemnly and pedantically as truth or fact, is no more than a pale copy of somebody else's truth, somebody else's fact. Serious writing at least with the young, encourages this kind of intellectual dishonesty.

Articles of moral or spiritual interest we regard with equal suspicion. Morality and spirituality in India are more often vague mysterious goddesses, hiding behind their shimmering veils, the ugly features of man's two worst enemies—Grundyism and Charlatanism. They are cloaks for ignorance and superstition and hence the mortal enemies of true knowledge. What many people consider morality is a convenient sanction for what is narrowly selfish, or at best the result of fear. It is frequently forgotten that much of our so-called morality is geographical and merely the outcome of a particular kind of climate and environment. Byron in Don Juan says wittily, but truly:

"Tis a sad thing, I cannot choose but say, And all the fault of that indecent sun,. Who cannot leave alone our helpless clay, But will keep baking, broiling, burning on,





THE KHYBER

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EDITORIAL

Prof. Ahmad Ali Qureshi has left us (we hope temporarily) to court princely favours at Kalat. We wish him the best of luck in this romantic venture and take the reins of editorial office in hand with feelings which can most aptly be described as 'mixed.' That editorship is no bed of roses, or a bed of any sort at all, that the responsibilities it imposes on human shoulders are onerous if not obnoxious, has been the refrain of many an editorial. In fact some martyred editors have gone so far as to claim that Shakespeare if not Prince Hamlet had had some editorship thrust upon him in some life or the other. How else, they argue, can one explain the authentic note of anguish in such phrases as "to grunt and sweat under a weary life." Volumes could be written to support this tempting hypothesis. But through sheer sense of dignity, we refrain. It is so easy to whine, so comfortable to moan. To moan and whine is to be ridiculous, romantic. And we are not romantic.

"What are you then?" may the reader ask at this point with pardonable curiosity. "Wait dear reader", we answer in our most gracious manner. That is exactly what we are going to reveal to you.

If we believed in hoodwinking the reader in the modernistic jargon we would answer superiorly that we are the "modern sensibility." But we are honest, at least we wish to be, we wish

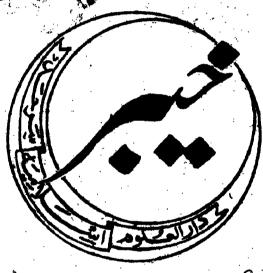
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THE KHYBER ISLAMIA COLLEGE, PESHAWAR

ŧ	onienis	
	•	Page
	I. EDITORIAL I. H.	1
	2. WILL SCIENCE DESTROY	
	HUMANITY MIAN MUSHTAQ AHMAD	5
	3. A TRIP TO KASHMIR - Prof. ZIA-UD-DIN	12
	4. SHAKESPEARE MEETS HIS	
	CRITICS G. J. ASGHAR	17
	5. WHITHER INDIAN	
	STUDENTS ALI MOHD.	22
	6. CHARIVARIA I. H.	27
	7. COLLEGE NOTES G. J. ASGHAR	28
	8. A MIXED DRAMATIC	
	GRILL Prof. M. A. LATIF	33
	9. SOCIETY NOTES ALTAF HUSAIN	34
	10. ROUND THE PLAYGROUNDS ALI MOHD.	37
	11. PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS, THE	
	KHYBER UNION MOHD. ASCHAR	40
	12. THE HERO AS	
	BARBER A. RAHIM GHEBA	43
	13. BOOK PAGE I. H.	45
	14. W. P. B.	46
	15. SKETCHES G. J. ASGHAR	50
	16. IN MEMORIAM	51
1		

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فائب مسايد داحس الدوم

دارالعلوم اسلام به سدیو نگران در دنیستخورسی خان کیم در دنیستخورسی خان کیم

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۳	احس -سال دوم) محمّ	انهمارام	۲
	مسراحم على مادن قريشي ويم يهج بي التي الله الله على الله الله الله	لام تعليم	مجوزه نبع	۳
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(A)	رمبر سال جبها رم	i	ر ا مبنی ار	1
. 14	يصدبن حسن قريشي- سال اول	ن مح	ا توکمی نیم	4
71	طرلبت برالدين ايم - اسے سرلبت برالدين ايم - اسے	دوکان اس	حجّام کی	۷
#fr	مبراری سبکراری	-	تمائنن	^
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خرببر شذرات

کار کی کی کھول کی میں کتنی نظر نواز ہے۔ کل تک بقسن (۲۴ N5 ۱۱) اس بی سے ذندگی کی مختلف تصویریں دیجو کا تھا ، آج ہم نئے رُح دیجو رہے ہیں۔ دنجی کا سامان اس بی ہمیشہ سے رہے۔ نب کتابوں کا منتون تھا اب عینکوں کا عشق ہے، نب صحت کی طرف دھیان تھا اب نفاست پر زور ہے، نب سادہ اور اُجل دیاس لیست نقط ا ب عرف اب اُور ایش اور اُر بی اُر بیٹ اور بیال دوم میں دل بیدا بات اے می کے زبادہ فرن نونہیں ، اونہی ورا ذندگی کے دلیف بید پر نو قر زبادہ میں دار کیوں تہ ہوا خرنه زیب نے فدم آ سے بر محال کے در مال کا کا میں میں میں در ایس اور کیوں تہ ہوا خرنه زبیب نے فدم آ سے بر محال ہے ، انسان کو نر تی ہوئی ہوئی ہوئی ہو۔

میکی کا نی کی کھرلمی سے مہیں ہو دوسرامنظر دکھائی دے رہاہے وہ پہلے سے کہیں زیادہ اہم اور دلجب ہے بہت اور دلجب ہے بی اور دلجب ہے بی کھرلمی کے بی کھاڑی اور کھائی دے رہا ہے دہ انجرا اس نے بی اور دلجب ہے بی کھاڑی اور کدال دیکر نہیں ۔ ما فیرا خیار مناز دافر کیا ہے۔ وہ اس ہر سباہی پھیر دینا جا ہتے ہیں۔ قائد مست مزوور کی رکو ں میں مرد فون کی بی کھا وہ میں مرد فون کی بی کھالی دی ہے۔ وہ اس سر میں میں مرد فون کی بی مرد بنا جا ہتے ہیں۔ کوال میں اور کہ اور کا ماڑی کی کہا خرورت این مورد بنا جا ہتے ہیں۔ اور اور کلماڑی کی کہا خرورت این مون اور کی اور اس ای کو بنا ہے ۔ وہ اس کی کہا خرورت اور کی کہا تھا ہے کہ کا کہ دیا ہے ہیں۔ اور اس کے بیجے سے کوئی یہ گنا تا ہو استالی و بنا ہے ۔ ص

ترفع أغم كانة الواران سے به بازوم ازمائے بوٹ بیں

مگر نویوان ہیں کے صفحہ نفر مکاس پر اسف دالے سنہری وکو دسے خاکے بنائے جلے جا دہے ہیں۔ کو با اُن کا کا م خاکے ہی بنا تاہے۔ ان خاکوں میں زنگ بھرتے والے اور آئیں گے ،ان دنگوں کو حوادت و بینے والے اور ، اس حمادت کو حرکت میں بدلنے والے اور ، اس حرکت کو نصارم میں لانے والے اور ۔ خاکے ، دنگ، حمادت ، تنصادم ۔ یا خ زینے ہیں۔ ادر اس کھڑکی سے نظر آنے دالے فرتوان پیلے ہی ڈیٹے پر پہنچ کر وجد ہیں آرہے ہیں۔ مگران کا قصولہ ہی از نہیں ۔ آجکل تما کہ کتنی کا میسم ہے۔ مک بین فائنہ کشی اسی فاکہ کشی ہی سے تو دود مروکی۔ اور بھرم افیرا ط سیسنے کا نہیں ان کا لوچ کیوں نہ سہار ابنتا۔ واٹر میں سے اس نہ بیس کننی طاقنت ہے۔ انگلسنتان کا لوچا اور کو تلک اس کی کہنئست پر ہے۔ اسی لئے نوکدال اور کلماڑی کی صرورت محسوس تک نہیں ہوتی ہ

روس لكرال اوركلها الى كا قائل ب، وه كبون ونك بنان دكاد وه نورنگ كسات ساق سل كوجى مثلا والله

بد الم بجرونگ کمال سے آئیگا - علامہ ا تبال کہ کما کرنے نصاع بانی ہد ابھی دنگ مرے فون جگریں کا کھولی سے نظر آنے دالے آئیوان اس دنیا اسی فسم سے نکلیف دہ دنگ کو بہند نہیں کرسکتے ۔ نہذیب کے ماد اللحم نے ان سے ماد اللحم نے ان سے میگر کا فعل شبک کر دیا ہے ۔

بندكرد وكحواكي!

م م م

ا فهرام مام بام المرادري

وہ دنیا کی مفرت بھری نگاہوں سے جان بچاتا جا بنا تفار بواس کے لئے رسنے ہوئے بروں سے کم نہیں وه يادادست كذرر با نفا- بلكراس مال بس كذارا مار با نفا- جب اجنبي نكايول ي اس كي نظر و كراني نفيس-كودل بن ابك دروا بكروند به أسي سرجم كالني يرجي وركرد بنا نفاء ان نبرون كي ناب اس بين نرتمي -اورآخر جب اسے اس مرہ کے اندر وافل ہوئے کے لئے دھکیل دیا آبا۔ واس کی اسکسوں کے سامنے بالک ایک نى دندگى فى بىس كائس يىلى كى فى بربر نه بودا نعاس زندگى سد و فطى بىكانه نعاسا دراب آب كواس كسول دور مجندا تعاربيك أج بهلى باراسه دمى دندكى اختنيادكرف برميبودك باجار بانفاجس سيرأ سيسخن نفرت نعی سے اُس کی انگھوں نے اس ننگ اندھیرے کروبیں انوکھامنظر دباہما۔ جس کی اوکھنی اور کھی ہوئی دفعا وں میں معف نفک و کی اد مگھ رہے تھے۔اوران کے جروں پر ابک عجید می فواب امبرا کاوٹ ابك الوكمي سببت الى نمايان في بيع يراف اورغلبط لباس بس ليف زر دوصاليح بيني انف -اورخدا حاف ان کے دل کن ساہروں میں ڈھلے ہوئے نعمے ۔ وہ شابدانسانی صفات سے عاری تھے ۔ اور شابداسی وجہ سے وہ کسی ابسے کام بر مجبور موسکتے ہوں گے ۔ بیس کاعمل بہ ہے۔ باکسی اصلے سے ماح ل کانز سن ان كى دما غى طافنون كوئمسى السنط وصاريب بربها ديام وكا - جس كابد انجام كسى أغانه سيمنعلى توخرورم وكا ادرية أغازان كى كو فى كارستنانى بى بيوكى سنةبد بينهي نونهبس بوسكنى -- ببند بلندفه فهول في أسس اجا تك نظرى بجبرتم برجبر كروبار بهال ابكساور بى منظرتها - جند يه فكري عالم سيري نباذ ارفئ ناش کی دنیا میں محو، بے افتنیار تعقص بند کررہے تھے۔ تعین رقبی داؤس میں بھیا تک سے جہرے شرادت امیر نظریں العظیمولے بیمع داہر معرلی ما مین ان مے الئے سامان نهافہ نمی .. . اور یہ بے سیم خطفے ، جیسے کمسی سنكُلُاخ زمين بِركون لوفي بون كافرى كمب في جاربي مرب أسيس سبك سي بيط بي نفرت في - ا دراس كالمثني نگائی بھیائس سے نفرت سے عدیا سے کومزید انجھادتے سے لئے کا فی نفیس اور بھی نفرت جر حذب ول بیں سکتے إبك كوف مين بينيه ديا - من كاريخ وغم مر محظه برصناجار بافضا- اور بيل محسيس بوزنا نضا- كوبا ابب محمال برند گرفتاری کی حالت بس میٹی بھٹی نگامیوں کسے دبکے رہا میو۔

کس فدرغم انگیز نمبی برگھڑیاں ۔۔ جس یاست کا اُسے دہم دگمان بی نہیں ہوسکننا نفا۔ وہی بین آئی۔ اور اس دنیا نے جس بین آئی۔ اور اس دنیا نے جس نے میں است کا اُسے دیم دسکوں کے ماحول سے آتھا کہ کس اُسے دنیا میں ہوئی نفیجیں۔ اُسے کا دار مسکوں کے ماحول سے آتھا کہ کس گندی و نبا میں ہیں ہواس کی نکا ہوں کے ساستے نفی۔ اور جسے وہ سوسائٹی کا گذا اور منعقق حقد معجمنا نفا۔ جس کی بدائو سے سادی دنیا ہواگانا جا ہتی ہے۔ اور وہ بھی اسی دنیا کا ایک فرد ہوتے ہم بینند ہوا کا کرنا نفا۔ بیکن آج وہ ان بدائو اُس میں گھرا ہوا نفا۔ نہیں ۔۔ بلکہ اس کا وجود نود بداو بنا دیا گیا نفا۔ اس لئے دنیا داسے اس سے بھی ہوا گئے۔ اور انسا سے نفرت کرنے بلکے اور اسے

حقیر جانت مہوئ نگامیں کے نفرت او ذہر پر سلنے لگے دہبن کہا وہ وافعی سوسائٹی کا ایک انعقی حملہ تھا۔ یا اسے خواہ مخواہ مخواہ اس مطام سے ہمت دو دفعا۔ وہ کس طرح اسے خواہ میں مثال کرد یا گیا تھا۔ حقیقت بیں وہ اس مقام سے ہمت دو دفعا۔ وہ کس طرح اپنے آپ کواس نعقن میں شامل کرنے لگنا۔ جبکہ سادے حقائق اس کی اس محصوں سے سامنے سے بے نقاب تھے اسے ہر یا تبیا تھا۔ کہ وہ ساری ہی یا نتی بین کر دے اسے ہر یا تبیا تھا۔ کہ وہ ساری ہی یا نتی بین کر دے اسے ہر یا تبیا تھا۔ کہ وہ ساری ہی یا نتی بین کر دے اگر اسے زیان بلائے کا من ماصل ہی ہوئا وہی اصبے جموثات ہو کہ دخوا انداز کر دبنا ایک عمولی یا تندی سے انداز کی است خواہ خواہ مجموثات کی روشنی نہیں۔ بلکہ افزا کا اندی را ہوتا ہے اسینے سے ایک انتھا تھی ہو گی آ ہ ہے سانٹھ ابتا اس من حقائن کی روشنی نہیں۔ بلکہ افزا کا اندی را تھا۔ اور دل بی ان او نیجے اوگوں کے کے سانٹھ ابتا اس من حقائن کی روشنی نہیں۔ اس کا دماغ گھوم را نفاد اور دل بی ان او نیجے اوگوں کے کہ سانٹھ ابتا اس من خواہ نا تھا۔ اور دل بی ان او نیجے اوگوں کے مسانٹھ ابتا ہوا جا ہا ہے۔ اس من خواہ ہو نا عار الم تھا۔ ان ہی خیالات بی من کا دائر کی دوسر تا آئی کھوں بی تفارات و اسے مناف کے دوسر تا آئی کو میں دولوں بی تقرارت و بی میں تو دوسر تا ہو کی اور اس جو می کو میں اسے دوسر تا آئی تعلی کی دوسر تا تا میں دولوں بی خواہ کو اور اس جو بی تعلی است کی دوسر تا آئی کھوں بی تقرارت و بی تعلی کی دوسر تا آئی کھوں بی تقرارت و بی تعلی کے دوسر تا آئی کو دوسر تا تاکھ ہوں کے دوسر تا آئی کھوں بی تقرارت و بی تعلی کے دوسر تا تا میں کو در آئی نفر دوسر کے اس من فور آئی نفر کو سے کھوں بی کو دوسر کی کھوں بی کو دوسر کی کو دوسر کے اس کے دوسر کے اس من فور آئی نفر کو دوسر کی کھوں بی کو دوسر کھوں بی کھوں بی کو دوسر کو دوسر کو کھوں بی کو دوسر کی کو دوسر کو دوسر کی کو دوسر کو دوسر کی کو کو دوسر کو دوسر کو دوسر کی کو دوسر کو دوسر کی کو دوسر کو دوسر کو دوسر کو د

منه بهرببا - ادر خاموش موگربا -البخی فرما بنی نا چناب إنادا عنی کبون مونے ملے بین آب "اس نے بیر موکر ایک معنی فیز دُگاہ ڈالی آسے بھر دہی احساس مہوّا - گرفاموش بی راج - استخبی دو بین اور آ بیٹھے - اور ایک نے آئے ہی بعنوبی ملائے تھے کہا ۔ "کھنے نا میکھے آنا ہوًا جناب کا " 'نبہ فاموش صورت نو بھی منز بغانہ معلوم ہونی ہے " دوسرالولا عجب ب تفعیک آمیز لیج نمھے - دہ اس محبرے بیں کچہ کھی اسا گیا - ادر سرا کیک کو جرت سے دیکھنے لگا - کہ بیسب اسے جمع موسیح بیں سے دیکھی کی باداش میں ' ج ایک نے کہا

١٠ جي جرم ورم كيا موحا -كوني معمولي يات وكي ك

"اوغه - بزے بئ بور - بحل بلا جرم بھی کہی کی کاس کو تھی کا رصال نفیدب ہواکر تاہے" ۔ پہلے۔
فضر آبیز لیجے میں کما "ارے جب بھی رہو" ۔ ایک اور نے لو کا۔ " کے کھنے بھی دو بجارے کو " بھراس کی طف منوجہ مؤائ جناب کا نام"، اس کا دماغ ایمی تک جرب کی آلجے نوں میں گرفتار تھا۔ اُسے کے سوجہ آبی نہیں تھا۔ آخری سوال کی ترمی نے اس کی سمہت افزائ کی اور اولا" نام کریم او بڑا کرم کیا ہونام تبایا آب نے اور اولا سے بو الله میں کہا ہونام تبایا آب اس کے بیال وال وال والی ایک اور اس الله بیال وال والی ایک اس المرام بیں المرام بیں المرام بی نظر الله میں نظر میں نظر میں نظر میں نظر میں نظر میں نظر میں میں مواد میں مواد میں مواد میں میں اور وہ جرس ناک اور وہ بھون کا دور وہ بھون

"ا بھانو چدی کی آپ نے"۔ ایک نے اللہ بڑ مطاکر کہا ۔ نو آب رہے ہمارے سانھی ؟ " اجی گھرا بینے نہیں ؛ ایک اور کھنے لگا ۔ کوئی برفاجرم نو نہیں ۔ یس نظرین کے بی آپ کو اس معید مند میں پینسایا ہوگا۔ اور آپ نے اپنی معاش کی نااش ہیں گئے القول بوری کرلی ہوگا۔ بھلاجم کیسا ہوا ؟ " بهی کچه مجھے بھی پیش آیا فضا "اوراب ٹوبہاں روٹی ملتی ہے۔ اور اگریا ہر نہ ملی ٹو پیرسہی ۔ کبوں جی "؟ پیر جند فسفتے اُسفے۔ اور جب شور کچه دہنے لگا۔ ٹوکریم نے نز دیدی لیجے میں کچھے کھنے کی جراُسندگی ۔ " جی ۔ تبییں ، ، ، بیں بازار کی ابک دکان ، ، ، ، ، نتما ، ، . . . "

" ارسے ٹوکیا ہوا۔کسی امبرگھرسے نہیں نوکو نی بھاری میکان ہی سہی"۔ ابکے نے اُسٹے آ دیھے فغرے پہ پی ٹوک دیا۔

اجی آپ گھرائے کبوں جا رہے ہیں ۔ تئی حکد ہے اس سنے ؛ جرال آپ عادی ہوجا ہیں گے ۔ہم جو رہے آپ سے ساتنی ۔ اور آپ ہوئے ہمادے ؟

"جی ہاں صرور - ہمارے سانھی تھی -اور ... مبرا مطاعب ہے شا گر د بھی "

عجیب بات تھی۔ اُس نے اس تقار فانے بیں طوحی کی طرح آواز ملند کرنا جاہی ۔ ببکن کون تھا سنے والا ہو وہ اُن بنے ڈرکوکس طرح تمایاں کرنا۔ وہ نوساری دنیا کو اپنی ہی عبرتک سے دیکھنے کے عادی نجھے ۔ واقعی بیدا تو کھی دنیا تھی۔ جس سے وہ فطعی طور پر وافف نہ تھا۔ وہ او کسی اور ہی ما حول کا پر در وہ تھا۔ زندگی کے بیر چھچے کو شے بہلی یا واس کے مسامنے بے نفاب ہوئے نعے۔ بعد آس کا اُن جمنوں عبرا د ماغ جھنے سے نفاصر نما۔ ان ہی خیالات بیں ڈویلے ہوئے اس کی نظری و در سلاخوں سے با ہرا بہر جبل پر جاپڑیں۔ اجانک تامرنه ماری اور آبادی سے مکا نوں بیں ڈویس کئی۔ جند مند نوں سے با ہرا بہر جبل پر جاپڑیں۔ اجانک تبری طرح جمیدی اور آبادی سے مکا نوں بیں ڈویس کئی۔ جند مند نوں سے بامرا بہر جبل پر جاپڑیں۔ اجانک تبری طرح جمیدی اور آبادی سے مکا نوں بیں ڈویس کئی۔ جند مند نوں سے بعد اباب سندی سی جان بنجوں ہیں گئے۔ اور آبادی سے مورد گھنے درخنوں کی اوس میں جب کئی ۔ آہ بیہ طالم دنیا " . . . سرو آ ہ سے ساتھ آس کا سرح جبک گئی۔ آہ بیہ طالم دنیا " . . . سرو آ ہ سے ساتھ آس کا سرح جبک گئی۔ تا ہیں طالم دنیا " . . . سرو آ ہ سے ساتھ آس کا سرح جبک گئی۔ تا ہو جبال کے دور سے گئے۔

انسوول سهوه ابينه دلى والاستنتقل كرف رب رابك عم مبرسكون طارى نعا-اوري كبغيرسنطاري بي ربی ۔ گر باسطے سمندر سے بہتے موجیں نو چل رہی ہیں ۔ سبن کوئی رکاوٹ انبیں ابند موق فہبس دینی۔ "كَباكروكي اب ي م خركيم في ديك دل سي إوجها - اوراس في سيكة ليعيس جواب وبا "سيو تنسست مين ميوكا . . . ؟ كريم عنبط كاوامن تصام كرفانوش ديا- ادر ميروبي سكوت تعا-"دنبا بے گناموں کوسز ادبی سے یا فامون سطح پر مجرحین موجوں سے سنور بہاکیا ۔ دولمند کے گناہ دولسن جبيا ليني مهم و و و و اس طرح كركون ووسرائن مكار فراد دباجا كردد ديم وي زندكي كذارف برمجبور كباما "نابد-اسكىلبى ببكول يرسيكم السوكيسل كرا بي آواز بيج قاك ببركم برورب تص-اوراس كى كانبينى برونى أوار فصاور مين مزيد غم افزاني كررتبي فعي --" كوني ادركام بهونا جس مي عزت تربرما ونه بوتى ٠٠٠٠ مِصَارُ مِن حِامَى ابسى دلمان كى محرر بإن ٠٠٠٠ جوعز سند پر ب دېم و كمان لا تفه وُال دېنى مبرامدد کارکوئی نہیں ہوں ۔ . . اس سطح زمین کے اوپر واس نیل جبت کے بینج واس شاید گونی نهبین ۱۰۰۰ و ۱۰۰۰ و روز ۱۰۰۰ مبرسه نیضه ۱۰۰۰ نوکبیا ۱۰۰۰ کردیگان ۱۰۰۰ پ كون ٠٠٠٠ ؟ مسسسكېيون بين اُس كي آواز اُلجه رېي تغيي -اسي حالت پين پيضے كو گود بين اُلطامكسي كي نظرون سيهينى ، بل كھائے برسے رسينے كى ورُوں بى روبيش بركتى -كريم نے نظر بى مثابى - بېكن ابك جذب يا ختنبار السيم تعيى سائفه بي بعاك جانب برمجيود كرر باتعاب مكر بوجسوس مردنا نفا كُوبا الله ما مروابه بوش مسلانون سي عكراكروابس اوف ريام مست فدا جان استعم وزين ليح بس بون انناسوز تفاكس سخت دل بي بيج سي أفعداس فسارت ماحل كوسرايا افسردگي من نيدبل كرك ركه دبا تعا-

مورج کی نیز و شوخ کرنبی سلاخی سے گزر کرنا دیک کمرہ کودکشت کرنے مگیں۔ کئی سمساکر آ مکھیں ملنے ببداد ہور ہے تھے - اور کئی زرد ڈھا نیچے ابھی نک غلیظ کملوں ہیں لینٹے موخواب نصے - اور ان کے ملکے خوالے ان کی زندگی کے آخری سائن محسوس ہونے تھے سے کریم بھی بیاد ہوا - اور اب تواس کا بلیل مؤب چھار کا تھا۔

"ديجهوا والرااب اوقب جهارا يهديها والبيل"

" تؤكيون نرجيها في اكب في جماني لين بوف جواب دبار

"سيكن حبب بيط ببل بينجر عي مبندكيا ففا - توكس فلدا وواس اور فالمون مواكرنا نفاك

مدنواس وفنت نیا نبدی نفا-اوراب اوففس کواس طوبل درنت کے بعد کھونسلا ہی نفسور کرنے لگا ہے ۔ اگریم اینے مبلے کیرے درست کرنا آتھا-ابب خواب الود انگرائی کی -

انعوري ديرخاموشي جماني رسي -

"ارے ۔ ایک بیٹاکہاں غائب ہے ۔ کون چرہے؟ بناؤ نوسب اپنے بینے ۔ اور بیٹم کیا جمپاری م

المال سنهم نمهار سے بھی نہاں نوجے ہو جی جی سے کھا۔
اس سے نمہار سے بھی باس نوجے ہو جی جی سے اٹھا۔ اس کے با نفسے زبر دستی بینا چھین کر کھنے دگا۔
اس سے نمہار سے بھی باس نوجے ہو وہ نبزی سے اٹھا۔ اس کے با نفسے دبر دستی بینا چھین کر کھنے دگا۔
انہے با نہیں بہ بھی ہے بینا دکھیتے ہی کھر سے کی فقہ او ن بیں او نبیجے او نبیجے نہ شخص کی ایک مسلس میں ہوئے اسے کہا دروازہ بھیتے ہوئے گھال ۔ ایک افسر سے کا فقر میں چند کا غذات نہے۔ سب منسی ۔ انتخابی لوج کا دروازہ بھیتے ہوئے گھال ۔ ایک افسر سے کا فقر میں چند کا غذات نہے۔ سب منجہ سس نگاہوں سے آس کی طرف و بھیتے لگے۔ بنتے کا فقول سے خود ہود اور ملک دہ نے تھے ۔ کہا ہے منام ہیں کہ ایک ایس کے مل جانے کی وجہ سے کر بم بے فصور تا بات ہو گیا ہے۔
اس لیے آج مشام آسے را کر دیا جا ٹیکا گ

ہا کا ۔ کریم زور سے منسا۔ ونیا و بھے آج ۔ آج ایک سال کی سرائے بامشقت کے بعد بے تفعید تابت ، چوکہا ہوں ۔۔۔ ادر آج شام آزاد ہوجاؤں گا ۔۔ کا کا ۔ ہی ہی ہی ۔۔ "

مخوره نظام معلم

ملی ناریخ ، نومی روابات ، مربهی اعتفادات ، معاشرتی کیفیات اور عجرانها نی صالات کام محموهی اثر ا فرا د وَم كوص سانع من وهال دبنام - اسكاتام نهنديب سے - مرزوم ابني بى نهنديب كومىنزن نهنيب سمحنى ہے۔ اور مرمکن ذریعے سے اس کی مم اور امنبازی خصوصیات کو برفرادر کمناجا منی ہے۔ ببکن مختلف نهتر بول مے درمیان ونتا فرنتا نصارم می مرما تاہے۔ جب ابب فرم کسی دوسری قدم کے غلبہ ونسالطین آ باتی ہے ومفتوح قوم بيدة فانع قوم كى تهذيب كامرطرح سيمقابد كرتى ب-ادرا بنى دواسى تهذيب فام تمايال بہلوؤں کو فائم رکھنے کی کومنٹ س کرنی ہے۔ سبکن بچر عرصہ کی محکوی سے بعد اپنی زمام مساعی کو ناکام رہونے و بجدكم إس برابب ما يسى كاعالم طارى بوجاتا بي -اورده فود اپنى نهدسب وتمدل سے ببرار سرواللكنى ب بھر آ مہند آ مہند ابنی تمام روس اور خس خصوصیات کوزک کرے نئی تہذیب سے ناریک تر بن میلاول كو اَ فَهُ بَالِكُ لِيتِي بِيهِ اوراسه ابكِ عظم الشان اورفابل فخر كارمًا مدسماركر في مكنى بهد ميكن بجد مدمت كے وللخ نجر بے سے بعد اسے در أول نهذ بيوں سے محاس وسائب برنظر غائر والنے كى مردرست محسوس بوتى ہے اوریالآخرنظرات مکناہے کہ اپنی نہتیب بھی خوبوں سے خالی ترمنی -۱ دراجنبی نہتیب کے داکش نظارے قربب نگاه سے زیادہ وفیوسٹ نہیں رکھنے تھے۔اس اللے زم نگی نهندیب کی کورا نزلقلب سے بازا کرعمدید كورسن ندى طرف و شف لكنى ب دبيس زمانه حال كا انزاننا كمرابر جكا برنائ كراس كامتنا نامكن بو جا نا ہے۔ دونوں نمذ بین سے باہمی اختلاط اورامنزاج سے ایک سی قسم کا تندن طہور بذیر ہونا ہے۔ بوایک طرف نو دونون كي خصوص بات كا ها مل موناج - اور دوسرى طرف برسيد من مجموعي دونون سي مختلف د مجد استقسم کا ازمغربی تها بیب وتمدن سے نصادم کامندسنائ تعلیم بریجدا- انگریزی مملداری سے میلے سرت وستان میں عام تعلیم مولو اور سبتر اوں کے لم تصون میں تھی ۔ برعمو مامسجدوں ادر مندروں میں تعليم ديا كرتے تھے۔ ان سے كمنيوں اور بائد شالاوں ميں جماعت يندى نبيں مونى تھى- نہ كوئى رحيطر بورت يم اور نه صاحرى لى جانى لخى - برطالب علم بنيات فود ابب جماء ت بونا نفا - اور اسعاس كى فأبليت اوراستعداد مح مطابق سبن دياجانا نفعا المننب سي إندان تغليم عاصل كريليف عدموته أرطالبعلم خاص فاص علوم کی مکبل کے لیے سنہ ورعلماء سے پاس جا کرکسب قبطن کیا کرنے تھے۔ سن پیکیل علوم مراجم ی تحصیل میں کا فی عرصد عرف کر لینے اور فاصل استاد سے اعلے معبارے امتحال میں پورا انر نے پر ملا کرئی اتھی الكريزابيف مراه ابك نية فتم كاندن اورابك نيا نظام تعليم لائے - ابندا بين مهندوستنا بيون اور معدومتا مسلمانوں فے اجنی نظام کی بر دور مخالفت کی اور اپنے مشرقی طرز تعلیم کی بابندی برمصرد سے جن طبقوں ندمخ بي علوم كي حصيل مغربي زيان ك وربيم فربي طريق سي متروكا كي تلي - ان كي وصله افزائ حكومت ، - معت سا ، وا الله الله من من المسائل الطليق و الكرامات كرامالت سي شاركم كيامار إسي و

کی طرف سے ہونی نظر آئی ۔ او کچیورصہ کے بعد مغربی معاشرت کی الدھاد معند نفل کی جانے لگی۔ اورجب اس کے معنوب سے بعد مغربی معاشرت کی الدھاد معنوب کی مغرب اورمشرق کی کے معنوب اور اس کی جو آخری صورت ہوگی۔ امکی نہدت کوئی فطعی پیش کوئی تہیں کی جاسکتی ہ

مكران توم في بعى ابنا إم سير احتنباط سع فدم المعابا ادر شروع شروع بسع في ادرسنسكرين كم ملاس سے ہی کام لینے کی کوسٹشش کی ۔ بیکن جیب فارسی کو سرکاری علالتی زیان کے دریجے سے وال دیا گیا ۔ فر حفینفت کے جرے سے نقاب اُٹھ کیا - اور موا کا اُڑے ماف طور سے نظرانے نگا -اس کے بعد مغری علوم و فنون كوانكربزي زبان بهل بوها في مان كابن وبست كبالبار معدم مر موجوده طرته نعليم كابنبادر كمي تئی ۔ تعدد کے عرصہ کے اندر نمین سرکاری اوبہورسٹیاں فائم بہوکئیں۔ ادربرسٹ سے انگریزی سکول اور كالبحكس كئة . بظاهراس وفن عدهاكون كامفعديد نفأكدارياب مكومن كى زبان مانن والله لوك د فتروں اور عدالمنوں میں کام کرنے سے کانی نعداد میں اور کم خریج بریل جا بیں - مدارس کی مگرانی اور استطام سے کئے مشاف میں مزاکلیوں کا نفر مود ا- اس کی سفاد س بر مور نست و تد تے بہلی مرانیہ ابندائی تعلیم سے مسادف سے سئے روبیہ مدباکرتے کا قرص اپنے ذمدلبار مبنی ٹافری اور اعظے نعیم سے منعلق برقبعل مرا كرصرف، بكب سركادى بان سكول برضلع بين جارى بهاجائ - اورصرف ابك سركارى كالح برصوب بين-مزيد سكول ادركائ غيرسركادى مرايد سے كھوت جائيں -سكناك يوسى بھرابك مرانيہ حكومت في اپنى اس بالبسى كا علان كياكم ابندائ تعليم كيزني وتوسيع كنمام اخراجات خوا مرمكاري سي واكفيليك سبكناس مع بعدى ابندائ تعليم عام تدموسكى - رننادنزنى بلى يه عدسست دى . مسترك كله ي المستدري . مسترك كله ي المستدري المسترك الم ممالک کی طرح ابنی رعا باکی آف والی نسلوں سے بر فرد واحد کو کم از کم برا کمری سے درجے مک نعلیم دستا ابنا فرض سجے - اورا بندائ تعلم کوعام اور لازمی اورمف نت کر دسینے کی ایک سمرگر تخویز نبیاد کرسے اس پر بلا المانجرهمارد المدكرة كي غرص است سأد سع بالتي كروار دوي كي ذا مُدرنم محفوظ كرسك ببخواد وادمنظور في نهرسكى دبكيناس كى وجه سها بندائي نعليم كى المهربت ما مران نعليم كے محدود وليف معن مكل كرموام الناس سے ما منے آگئ - اور حکومت سے بادیارا سے عام کردیتے کامطا دیا کیا جاتے دگا۔ سے اور اسے وریاد میں اور مجرسطا الك ير من حكومت كى طرف سع ابندائى تعليم كى نوسيع كى وعدے سئے سنے سنے مين جب بك مصاف يركام ديدا بين نفاذ يدبرنه بوارا بندانى تغليم أوجري بنا دبين كاكونى انتظام نهموسكاه سلا 1 مرسی سیاسی اصلاحات کے مانخت مجانس واض وانین کے دروالے فلیم نے اپنے اپنے صوبہ کے لئے ادمی ایندائی تعلیم کے قالون منظور کرائے ۔ بیکن ان برعمل کسی صوبہ میں کی کمل طور سے اب تک نہیں ہے ا مصلف كروننث أف اللها بكف كي وسعموبها ف والداختبادات مل سفي بين بي

افنبارات مجے طورسے استعمال نہیں کئے جاسکتے۔ جب نک مجے فسم کے وگ منتخب ہو کر مجانس آ بھی ساند بی نہ آجائیں۔ تاکہ ان بی سے فابلیت اورصلا جبت رکھنے والے وزیر مفرر مہرکییں۔ ان مجانس کے لئے مبری ثمانندوں کا انتخاب ووٹروں کے ہاتھ بیں ہے۔ ووٹر اگر خود ناخوا نارہ اور حالات کردو پیش سے بے جربیں تو وہ نمائندوں کے انتخاب بی بغیبنا غلطی کر بیج بیں گے۔ اسی سئے دنیا بھر کے متدن ممالک بیں ووٹروں کا نعلیمیا فنہ برنا چہوری کومن کی کا میابی کے لئے نہا بین خوری تصور کیا جا تاہدے۔ اب مبدومتنان کے سائھ لوائی کے بعد ارزادی سے وعدے کئے ہیں۔ اس سئے اسمبلیوں کے افتیارات بی مزید نو سیم مہرگی ۔ اور رائے دستدگان کی ذمہ وادی اور بڑھ جائیگی۔ اس سئے بغیبنا ابتد ائی تغلیم کے عام اور لاز می کرد بنے کا وفت اگیا۔ ہے ،

كالمائدة بن نتى اعدادات كالفاذ بيوا- اور ماكالماء بن مكومت سند في ابك مركزي منتاور في لورد عام تعلیم کی اصلاح وزق کے لئے مناسب نجاویر بین کرنے سے لئے فاع کہ کیا ۔اس اور فرتے آرسی بیان ا س عرض سے مفریکیں کہ وہ تعلیم سے مندرجہ ویل شعبوں سے منعلق اپنی دا اے بیش کریں (ا) ابتدائی بنیادی تعلیم (۲) نعلیم با نذال ۱۳) بیجول کی صورت (۲) مدارس کی تعمیر (۵) نمیلسی خدمت (۱) معلمین کا انتخاب نريبين وملازمت (ع) افسران معاسم كنت مكا انتخاب ونفرد (٨) صنعتى ننجاد تى اورفني نعلم ان سب كبيتيون كى دېورنين مركزي يورۇ كے ساھتے بين بيونين - اوريور وقت ان كبيتيون كى ننجاويز كاخلاصه اور POST-WAR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA ك المسك ابك يناسب كي صورسن من الع كي بي - مندوسنان كي ناديخ بين تعليمي اصلاح والرقي ك سلع إليي برمدكين الجاويز بيط كهيى بين نهبس كي تكبس- بورو كي محنت اور وسعت نظرا ورنجاد بزكي جامعيت وافعي قابل داد ہیں۔ اور و کی سفارستوں کا خلاصہ بہ ہے کہ ١١) چھ سے بودہ برس نک سے تمام لوکوں اوراد کی بوں کے ليح مفت اورلازمي بنبيا دي نعليم كا انتظام كبيا حائة - تغليم ما دري زيان مبن دي حالي - اوراس كي بنبيا د بجوں کے عملی مبدان طبع کو مذنظر رکھ کرد کام کروا درساجھو' کے اعلول برفائم کی جائے۔ بچد برس مسے کم عمر سے بیوں کے لئے زمری مدارس نام سے عائیں ۔ بن من تعلیم دینے دانی است انیاں موں (۱۷) مائ سکولوں میں دا قله ااسال كي عمرين برو- اورميعا وتعبيم جير سال مرو- لبكن ان سكولون مين عرف وسي طالب علم وافل كشي بابس بوا وسط سے زبادہ فابلين لنفي بون - يا ي سكول دوسم سے موں اكبل مك بعني فالف على ا رئیکنیکل بین صنعنی - ناکه بیون می حسن قسم کی صلاحبست و داسی قسم کے سکول میں داخل برسکیں ۱۳) ، این بیرستی میں داخل کی خوا میں ترمیم کی حاسمے - اور صرف وہی طلبا کا لیون میں داخل کے جا میں - بو بونبويسشي نعنبي سيحا سنغاده كرنے كى المب نندر كھنے ہوں ، غربب كبين شخق طلبا كى اعدا د وطالعت دسے كمه کی جائے۔ انٹرمیڈیب جماعنب مسوخ کردی جا تیں۔ اور ڈگری حاصل کرنے سے سلے مدست تعلیم نین سال ہو۔ وگری با فنہ ملدا کے لئے علمی ادر علی تحقیقات کا فاص بند دیست کیاجائے رمم ، حبات کے بعد ہر نے والی صنعتی ا درنجارتی ترنی کے بیش نظران بچوں کوجن کا مجان طبع عملی کام کی طرف ہو۔ صنعتی متجارتی اور

تداعتى المليم دين كا استظام وسبع بيما في ركها ماف مديد العليم بندا في صنعتى باحرفى بالتجار في سكولون من روسال الملكنيك إلى سكولول مين جيم سأل اور ويلوما ماصل كرنے كے لئے مزيد بين سال بود اور كام روسان میلوکو رباده توجه اور البهبت دی جائے ده انجابم بالغال کو اننی سی المیبن دی والے مننی بنیادی تعلیم کو انتی می المیبن دی والے منتی بنیادی تعلیم کو انتام بالغ آبادی کو حفیقی مند ن برنطیمیانته بالنے کی جهم بدت براے بیمانے برست روع کی چاہے۔ عرودی مونو فجرسر كارى ادار ول اور إو نبورسٹيوں كے طلبات اس كام بين امداد في جاسے- اور رَبْلِ إِسْ بَبِهُ أَرُامُو فُونَ وَغَيْرِه كا استعمال كباحيا مئ كناب عان جارى كن عائب إور وزوزون مم كُنْنَا بَين ، رسامے اور اُخیادات شائع كئے جائيں - (١) برقسم ك مدارس كے ليے معلمين كا انتظاب نها بين احتباط سے كيا جارئ - ان كى توا بول بين معقول اصافے كئے جائيں - ان كى تربيت سے ليے نے شرینگ کا بچ اورسکول کھو نے جا بیں - جن بی تعلیم مفت میں اور غریب طلباء کو دظائف نے جا ہیں دے مائیں دے اور علی مائی دھا اُسٹ سے مائی معالی اور علاج کا ایک سلسلہ جارى كبياجاك صحنت اورصفاني، غذا اورلوشاك اورورزش ادرنفر محسيمنعلن مناسب تجاوبزا خنيار كى جائيس - ١٨) جن بيجن مين كوني خاص سيماني كمزوري با د ماغي نعتص مرد أن كي تعليم كاخاص بندونست كبيا جائے ، و، لڑکوں اور لڑکبوں سے وار میں سمدردی - فباعنی ، اعدادیا سمی ، اور مجالسی فرائص سے خبالات وجدیات کی نشور نماکر نے سے لئے مناسب نفر سی اورسماجی منتا عل مبتا کئے جائیں۔ بیوں کی عمر سے مطابی تحیل کود کمبیتی یا فری ، سکاو منگ ، وراما ، ۱ مداد با بهی ، ۱ میلاح دبیان و قبره جیسے مناعل کو سنظم طرانیة ربر وسعمت دی جائے - (۱۰) ملازمرن تلائش کرنے والوں کی امدا دیکے سلے خاص ادارے ناکم كية جائين - (١١) مِرضَم كى نعليم كى تكرانى اورا نتظام سے لئے فابل ، مخلص اور ممدد وافسرمننخ رب سے عائين-اوران كى المراد مع يف سكول بوردادردستركث سكول كبيتيان مقررى عائين و يه ب ابك مختفرسا جربه اس دمكش اورصين نصوبر كاجو لود وسف ابيت مجوزه نظام نعليم ك بين كي بعض مباستدان بواس فسم سے بلند بانگ وعدوں کی ابغا ہونے رکھنے سے ذکر نہیں۔ اسے مرنسا فرہبنظر سی ایس میردادگ بن کی دائے میں گذمنند سو ڈیڑھ سو برس سے دوران بن نعلیم کی دفناد نرنی نها بن بابس کن رہی ہے۔ بکدم کروٹروں انسالوں کوخواندہ بنادینے کی تجادیز کوشک وسند کی نگاہ سے وكيفظ بين بين ما مران بعليم ونعلبي معامل مدبين بمييشه حكومت سي سخل ادري اعتناني كي شكابدري ے - وہ کروڑ وں رو بینعلم مرحزے کرد بنے کی بیویز کومن اباب ابسا ول تو بن کن نواب تفسورکرنے بین جرکیمی منزمندہ تجیرنہ بوگا ۔ برعکس اس سے مبھر بن ان تجاویز کا دی فلوص سے جرا قدم کرنے بابر، ادرانبیں جلدسے جلد عملی جامد بینائے جانے کے فوامن مند بیں المال بر منجا دیز صرف ایک

فا کے کی جبتیت رکھنی ہیں۔ نفشہ کی مکمبل کے لئے ان میں صروری نفصبلات کے انداج کی طرورت ہے۔ اس لئے تمام سب کینیبوں کی دلور ٹوں کی بھی استے ہی وسیع بیمائے ہر اسٹاعست ہونی چا ہے جنتی خود بعد دکی دلورٹ کی ہور ہی ہے ،

پور فرسند بندامور کی طوف کانی فریقہ نہیں کی ۔ مثنا امتخانی جیسے اہم تغلبی سئلہ کو عام طور سے حل کرتے کی کوسٹ شن تک بنہیں کی گئے۔ بلکہ اسے زمانہ اشدہ کے ایم اخدار کھا گہا ہے۔ والانکہ موجودہ تغلبہ کی ایک بہدوند بڑی کور دری اس کا نظام امتخان ہی ہے۔ مذہبی اور اخل فی ایم ہے نظام کی افغان اسے عام تغلبہ کی افغان استے عام تغلبہ کی اور دری فراد و بنا چلہ ہے نظام سنی طلبا کو وظائت و بینے کی اور مائی سے کول میں صرف نابل طا اب علموں کے واضلہ کی سفارش کی گئی ہے۔ بہتن بہ منبی بنایا کہ یہ انتخاب کن اصولوں سے ما تعدت مول کے واضلہ کی سفارش کی گئی ہے۔ بہتن بہ منبی بنایا کہ یہ انتخاب کی اصولوں سے ما تعدت مول کے مضوماً مختلف مکولوں کے لئے کسی مستنزک بنایا کہ یہ انتخاب کی اور مائی میں گئی اور اور بنایا کہ یہ انتخاب کی اور بنایا کہ اور بنایا کہ بنایا ک

کرنے کے متناورتی مرکز جاری کے جانے چا ہئیں۔ بنن سال سے چھ سال نک کے بچوں کے لئے ترمری ماریں کا اجرا جنت دسیع بیمان کی بورڈ نے اپنی نجاور موجودہ میان بنا ایک میں ایک اخلی عرورت نہیں ہوگی ۔ بورڈ نے اپنی نجاور موجودہ سیاسی نظام کو مد نظر رکھ کر نیار کی ہیں۔ اگر اس بی انبد ملیاں ہوگئیں خصوصًا مرکز میں۔ نوان تجا دین میں بھی اس کے مطابق تبد ملیاں کرنی پڑیں گی ۔ ہمر حال و پورٹ باٹ کام کی چرز ہے۔ اور بورڈ نے است شائع کرمے ایک لائی تحدید کام کی جرز ہے۔ اور بورڈ میں دن شائع کرمے ایک لائن تحدید کام کی جا

افسأن كابالك

مگرکهان نگ آخرابک دن بم کومی غصته ام بی گبیا رئیس اسی دفت کرے بین آئے - کوسف از ارکرزُسی پررکھا کبولکہ ما بدولت کے کمرے سے کھونٹبیاں نمائب ہیں - اور فبیض کی اسٹبنیں چرا صاکر قلم اور کا غذ ہے کہ ۔ بیٹھ شکتے افسانہ ککھنے ۔

اسم شکل به آباری کراکه میں آوکیا تکھیں۔ اور کیسے تکھیں۔ بہت دماغ مارا گرنینی و بی فرهاک کے نبن بات بھر خیال آبا کہ اضا آوی ماہول بیدا کرنا جا ہے۔ بس جھ سط جاکر او بینیکل گارڈن کی مرمت کی طوطی ہز کو بلو اکر کرہ جھڑوا با نئی جا در بست ہو گا۔ اور ... ور ... گرباہم نے افسا آوی ماہول بتاہی لبیا۔ پھر بھی بری طرح شکسست ہو گی ۔ ... ہم بھی کوئی اننی جلدی بادمان جانے والی مهنی تہ تھے ... بتاہی لبیا۔ پھر بھی بری طرح شکست ہو گی ۔ ... ہم بھی کوئی اننی جلدی بادمان جانے والی مهنی تہ تھے ... فرا بات اور اس نے ایک طرب نوکل بی اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ علی کہ کا انسا ترج البیا جائے۔ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ بین کہی گا انسا ترج البیا جائے۔

ا جِمَا لَوْ فَرَضَ يَجِهُ نبين آبِ مُعِيرا بُيكُ لا نبين به صاب كاسوال بالكل نبين بع -

ان نوبر اجمانيال معديعن نيكيات مديايا نفاظ ديكر أواب معد

اوربھورت دیگرآپ اس طرح سوچ سکتے ہیں۔ کہ ایک مثنادی کو بی سے عائب کرویں تو بر اُرا خیال ہے۔ گریا بری مات ہے۔ بعن گناہ ہے۔

ا جِما آوابک نظام و ... کا بچ بین بر حننا مو ... مگرکس کلاس بین ؟ ... نوجلو بی - فی بین بر طنابو ... مگرکس کلاس بین ؟ ... نوجلو بی - فی بین بر طنابو ... مگرکس کلاس بین ؟ ... نوجلو بی - این ماسطرین سختے مونے ، بین ده ، بین ده او بیل بین دا اس بین بر طنا مو ... مگر بر بین و هم ایک ایف ایم ایم بر بر طنا مو - مگرکس سال بین ا ... فسل ایم بین زر به کا ایف - اس بین بر شعب ایم و می ایم بین ایم

ا چھاتو وہ فصہ بول ہے کہ ہم ایک ون کا بچ کی منمالی سرحد فرد ... بنمالی تو آب جائے ہی ہی تا ... بعن نا ... بعن شمال کو آب جائے ہی ہی تا است ہی ہی تا است من است کا بھون شمال کی طرف مند کر ہے گھنٹ گھر پرچڑ مدکر سید کی طرف مند کر بین آو بوطرف آب کے بائیں یا تھ کو ہوگی - ہاں قراس طرف بعن اس سرحد بہم مرکز شت کی طرف مند کر ہے تھے ۔ تو کیا دیکھنے ہیں کہرانی یا کی کے مبدان سے ذرا فا صلح بردولؤ کے میرامطلب ہے

دوفسف ابر كموا بس- ادر بول كومراف ان خرما رسي بب ا - باد إبد ويفنس (DE FENCE) بعي برطى عزودي جيزيد اگرف اسخواسند كبين جين درة جيرك را سنة مندوستنان برحمله كردسه أوسم كمال جائي سح ؟ ب رجعور ووسنت إغبين كالح واسه الشفي معوسة نظرات بين والم مالي التون في وبين المالي ورا انتظام كرركمات خشكى كالجي اورسوا في مي -ا - أَجِهَا إ إبريان بي كريس في في في فيس ديكها -ب - بيزونياب (ابيف مركى طرف اشاره كرك) د واغ والدي كاكام ب ورسر ولفنس (DEFENCE)كا بهجانناً کونی معمولی کام تعوثراب ، البحالة ده دیجه شرونا ده (اُنگی سے مرحوم ا بندوں کے بھٹے کی مرزمن کی طرف اشارہ کرنے ہوئے) بہمورجرنما قلعہ ہے۔ اگردستن کا فشکی سے خطرہ ہوا وكاليح كى تمام أبادي كواس ورمبان وإلى حكم برك حاكر اس خت ن بس مانى جمود دباجا بيكا اور ٢٠٠٠ لا كي قاص " بندونين وكهلادكهلاكريشن كوبيمكا دباجاك كان ژ به بهون ۲۰۰۰ مجمعا ۲۰۰۰ ب - براد جمور د ابھی ہوا ف حملہ سے بچاد کا شفام دیجمو وہ (گرے ہوئے بھٹے سے دودکش کی طرف اشاره کرنے برے کے وه ، لان اس میں - بدا نبٹی ایر کرا فسط کن - CI-AIR (RAFI) و مکال ہے یار اب نواس کو ابیان ان ای برا تا ، بان و مطلب اصل مین بدی کداس المسے کو فسسٹ ارز نبین مہدنا چاہے ۔ کمدیکس اول کے کو ، مبروکو . . . ، ، افساتے کے مبروکو . . . ، انسانہ . . . ، بلاث المن توره كبا بار شبين تے سوجا تھا ؟ ياں مال و بى - . . . امان وسى أو - . . .

مركونساويى براسي منحوس بين بير فسن ابر رئيس نام لجنفهي ا فسات كابلات بعول كبا غفسي فداكاسادك سادا يلاث مست الم

النجيب الشيغان

ائمتى ارادے

دم كيف رسوام نوزار فعب كبدار كى كرخست واز فضابس كرنجي فنربت في سرا فعابا - ساحف تعبيداد كو تبزى سے اوڑ سے رحم کی طرف بڑ صفے و بجھا۔ تم ایک حوام کھانے کے عادی ہو سکتے ہو رو بس ذرا نظر بھی ادر بجدون كى طرح جبب كربم في كن حوام تورد الكرانية بي آرام طلب تعي وكمريس آرام سه بينهدر بين . يمور سي رنگ كى دار مى مين اس كاسنبددانت جيك - ده عضب ناك درند سي كام دومون

كى طرف لدكا " تم سبكبول أك تئ موركام كرد كبنو! " اورده سب مرجمكا كرم رايت ابن كامون بين ابن كامون بين ابن كامون بين نغول بوك -

فنرسن فیصقے سے کا پیٹے دگا۔ جامزادہ - ظالم یہ وہ ہو ہوا ہوا اور فیصقے سے وانت بھنے کے اس کے سبینے بہل سمندندی طونانی لہروں کی طرح مدو جزر ببدا ہوگیا۔ جی جانا کہ بھاوڑا اُ ٹھا کرسواک کی بجلے فیبکیدا کے مربر دسے مارے - یا بہنا ہوا رہیم بجر کیا میں معردف ہوگیا تھا۔ صبح سے وہ اور حادو و قصدتے کرجگا تھا انک فرد وہو گئی ہوا ہوا ہوں کے مربر سادے مزدور فیم کیدار اور اس کے مربر ساب کرنے والا منهنوت کا بھاداری ورضت ۔ مراک بھانے کا ابنی سند اس کے کردگھو سے تھے ہیں۔ کسی سانغیوں نے مورد سے کہا تا اس کی بیر حالت و کبھر کرمنع بھی کبیا تھا۔ کہ آج کام نہ کرو۔ مگروہ کام کیسے نہ کسی سنانغیوں نے مورد سے کہا تا کہاں سے ملنا۔ اُس کے ساخیبور، کے باس بھی اُوائنی گجا کش نہیں تھی۔ کہ وہی دور سے کہا تا کہاں سے ملنا۔ اُس کے مساخیبور، کے باس بھی اُوائنی گجا کش نہیں تھی۔ کہ وہی دور سے اُس کے کہا تھا۔ اور کھے کھے بی در سستنانے کے لئے کہا جا تا اسکان کہا تا تا کہاں سب با توں کو سب انسان کو کھا نا کھلاسکیں۔ وہ ہو می مشکل سے کام جادی رکھنے برجبورکر ویتیں۔ مگران سب با توں کو سب سننے والوں سے زیادہ شربت محسس کرد یا تھا۔ فدائے آسے بدہ دساس دل دبا تھا۔ ابنی تو کبا اپنے ساخیوں کی جی مورد سے دبان سب باتوں کو کہا اپنے ساخی والوں سے زیادہ شربت محسس کرد یا تھا۔ فدائے آسے بدہ دساس دل دبا تھا۔ ابنی تو کبا اپنے ساخیوں کی جی مورد ساس دل دبا تھا۔ ابنی تو کبا اپنے ساخیوں کی جی مورد سی تھا۔ اور می مورد سی تا ہوں کو کہا اپنے ساخیوں کی جی مورد سی تھی دور تھی مورد تا تھا۔ ان میں مورد سی تا دورہ مورد کی مورد تا تھا۔ ان میں ناکان کی دباتھا۔ ان کی مورد کھی مورد سی تا توں کو میں تا تھا۔ اور مورد کی مورد کی مورد کی تھا۔ اور مورد کی مورد کی مورد کی تھا۔ اور مورد کی مورد کی دباتھا۔ ان کی دباتھا۔ ان کی دباتھا۔ ان کی بیا گئی ہوں کی دباتھا۔ ان کی بی مورد کی مورد کی مورد کی مورد کی مورد کی دباتھا۔ ان کی مورد کی مورد کی مورد کی دباتھا۔ ان کی دباتھا کی کر ان کی در کی دباتھا۔ ان کی مورد کی دباتھا۔ ان کی دباتھا کی دباتھا۔ ان کی دباتھا کی دباتھا کی دباتھا کی دباتھا کی دباتھا کی در کی در کھا کی دباتھا کی دباتھا کی دباتھا کی در کی در کی دباتھا کی دباتھا کی دباتھا کی در کی د

وہ اسنے گاؤں کے مدرسے میں جارجماعنوں نگ پراصنا بھی رہا تھا۔ اور اس کا خیال تھا۔ کہ اور بھی منہیں۔ نو و بہات کے مدرسے میں اُسے ہو کہیار با جہااسی کی عیکہ نو مل ہی جائیگی۔ کاؤں کے لئے جارجاعتیں کی حکم نعلیم نہیں۔ مگرائس کی بہ آرڈوبھی اوری نہ موسکی۔ حب سکول کا مہید یا سٹر اپنے ساتھ شہر ہی سے انجمی جہا اسی ہوا۔ اس کا باپ فو مردوز اُسے بہ کہہ کرسکول بھیجا کرنا۔ کہ حب وہ بختی جماعت باس کر دیگا۔ نو سکول کا جہا اسی نگ نہ نہ بہت کہ کہ مسکول کا جہا اسی نگ نہ نہ بہت کہ کہ سکول کا جہا اسی نگ نہ بہت کہ بہت کہ کہ سکول کا جہا اسی نگ نہ نہ بہت کہ کہ مسکول بھیجا کرنا۔ کہ وہ اسی میں و نشن مشائع کرنے ہیں۔ کہ اگر اس کے کوئی لڑکا بڑوا۔ نو وہ اُسے کہی سکول نہیں بھیجے گا۔ سکول بیں و نشن مشائع کرنے ہیں۔ یہ اور اسی کے ساتھ کہنا کام کرایا گئا اس کے دون یا ہے کہ ساتھ کننا کام کرایا گئا اس کے دمن یہ جارہ اسی طرح کے ہزاد وں خیالات اس کے دمن یہ جھائے دمنے ،

تفوری می بو زبین نعی وه باب سے مرنے ہی فرمنوں سے عوض نبیام موگئ - اور وہ اسب فلاش انسان نعا - اسان نعا بیا اسان نعا - اس بریمی ایک ببوی اور بہی کا است ببیٹ یا انا پڑتا - ان معصوم بھو کے ببیوں کی صدائیں اسے بروفنت بریشان رکھنیں -

ائنی دنوں جنگ چیر جنگ کی اور کا ڈن کے کئی فرج ان فرج میں بھرنی ہو کر چلے سکتے تھے۔ اُس نے بھی کئی دفتر ارادہ کہا ۔ گئی ہے ۔ اُس نے بھی کئی دفتر ارادہ کہا ۔ گرزینب سے انسواور النجائیں اُسے مہینند اپنے اس ارادے کی نکمبل سے روک ڈنیس جنگ اگرا بک طرف انسانی بربادی کا باعث سے ۔ فردوسری طرف کئی میرے انسانوں کی دوزی کا ذراعیہ بھی بن جانی ہیں۔ سنمر ہس مزدوری براحد گئی تھی ۔ کئی لوگ اسی غرض سے دبیا سے جھوڈ کرسٹر کی طرف جارہے تعه وه بعی اسی اداوسے سے مشہر ملا آبا مشہر ہیں دور آسے دیارہ دو ببید ملنا تعماد جس سے شام کو برای مشکل سے آ فرائ

مرببان کران نمام قوالوں کی نعیر اُلٹی نکلی۔ وہ نمام فیالی محل زمین پر ارہے۔ و نباکننی مکارہے ۔ کننی فربی ہے۔ وہ نکماا اُلٹی مکارہے ۔ کننی فربی ہے۔ وہ نکماا اُلٹی مکارہ نے نصے ۔ مگر وہ کھولے میں ہے۔ وہ نکماا اُلٹی مکاری خوا نہیں دورا نہ مل جانے تھے ۔ مگر وہ محصلے تا بیت ہوئے کہ وہ کہ اور وہ اس جنگل میں آٹا اور صرور بات کی ساری جزوں کی فرائی محصلی ارک کا تحقید اور میں اُلٹی کی حکومت فی ۔ ورد وہ امنیں کی گازیا وہ فیرت پر فرد خست کرنا نفدا۔ بس اُسی کی حکومت فی دہ وہ میں اُن وہ نا نفاء بس اُسی کی حکومت فی اِن کی کہائی شام ایک مرت ان کی اِن شام ایک مرت ان کی اِن منام ایک مرت ان کی ایک شام ایک مرت ان کی ایک شام اور اس کے ساتھ ہی دورات میں کہ میں کا ایک ایک جا بہنا نفاء کہ دورکر ٹھیں کیداد کی میں کا کا دیا وہ بی کہ کی وہ میں نہیں آبا نفاء کہ دورکر ٹھیں کیداد

و دہر کوجب ایک مفضط کی جھی ہوئی توسب مزدور اپنے جہوں کی طرف جل دئے۔ لوڑھے جہم کی ملات اور ذیادہ خراب ہور سی تھے نے جھی ہوئی توسب ایک جگہ جمع ہوگئے کسی نے بچر نہیں کھا با سسیہ خوش کھے۔ جیسے فرسے کئے موں ریٹر سن چلا محصاد ہم میں فیرن نہیں ہم خود بے شرم ہو کتے ہیں۔ ورنداس ذلیل کئے کی کہا جہال ہے کہ مہا رہے ساتھ ابسا برناؤ کرے ۔ ہم کھنے ہیں ہم جھان ہیں برطی فیرت والے ۔ ہم سبحظ تھے کہ کوئی ہمادے ساتھ اونجی بات نک نہیں کرسکنا۔ اور آج دن جرہمیں ماں بین کی گالبال دی جاتی ہیں۔ اور ہم بے حس بنجفروں کی طرح کھوے سنتے رہنے ہیں۔ وہ کمبند میں مارتے پر اُنز آنا ہے۔ اورہم سب بے جراوں کی طرح اُسے دیکھنے دہنے ہیں۔ فسم فداکی جب میں اُسے کنے کی طرح بھو تکنے دیکھنا والتديم سبب كابهي جي جابنا بهيا فريب ببينام أم الكيب بوان بدل أشما-" الديرما موش كيون مينيه ريض مو- أواب اكروه درايمي كوني ابسي حركت كري الوسي ننادي

كفربب كاانتفام بيه مدخطرناك بوناسك

"عُرْجانت معى بو-اس كا انجام كبا موكا " ورها رحل إلى أشعا-اس كي جرك برجب كي جهان مولى نفى موہ ابیرہے برا آرمی ہے۔اس کی لُبین سن پروولسن کی مصبوط دلوا یکھوی سے - اگرا سے دراہی نہ صال بہتایا نو تنهاری زندگیبان تنباه کردی جائیں تی منهبس جبلوں میں تطویس رباعیا بُنگا۔ بیوی بیچے بحیوکوں مربیجے ک " مگر ہم بٹھان ہیں۔ رحمان ما با۔ اور بٹیھان نے آبنی عرضت سے مغلیلے ہیں زندگی اور اولا دکی مجی ہی ہواہ منیں کی " مشرب ن نهاب نوش سے بولا۔

" فال ممين عزمت سے زيارہ كوئى چيز عزيز نتيل" ده سب بكرمان موكرچلا المقط -مجرسوج و" بوز ما يحمن به كمدكر جلاكب

مگرکونی نظعی نبیصلد ندبهوسکا- وه سسب باربران بهرنیمننشر بوسکتے منزبت دال سے اُٹھ کرخبول مع دورمبدان بین ایک ورخدن کے سابہ س جا ابیا گرمی زیادہ تھی : نیز ر جل رہی تھی ۔ وہ سوچ ریا نصا " برخمیکیدادکتنا طالم ادر کبیند انسان بے - ہم سب کوکننا دھوکا دے کربیاں ہے آبا - اور بھر ہم برکننی سخنی کرناہم - جیسے اس جھوٹی سی دفع سے اس نے ہماری تر ندگیاں مزید لی ہوں . . . و ، غربب ہو ا بھی الله میں ایک میں ایک میں اور کا میں اور میں ہوئے کا میں کو در کہیں کردہ مسوجعے لگا۔ غربب کی زندگی یا لکل اس مگو سے كى طرح سے جوكمي اليب مركز كے كرونهيں تھو منا-اب بهاں سے أو تفورى دير ليد الله تنهادا خط ا باست شربت " ببیجه سے عبداللہ کی آواز سنائی دی ۔ اس نے مراکر و بابھا۔ عبداللہ ما نفرس ابک بوست کارڈ سلے کوا نھا۔ بہ اس کی بہری کی طرف سے نھا " جب سے نم انٹلی کوئل کے ہونہ نم نے کوئی خط تُلعاً. اور نہی خرج کے لئے کچر بعبجا۔ خدا نخ امسنتہ وہاں جاکر بہار ٹونہیں ہوگئے۔ بیں ہروننٹ نمادے لئے فکرمنا۔ رمنی بروں۔ اور بجر بیسے کی کی نے اور بھی برنشان کردکھا ہے ۔ اگر کام نہیں ہے نوتم و باب سے جا کی مدن بیس المنف نم في نو بيجيك خط بس مجه مكانف ركه المنده ماه بس تهيين بهدون مي دفم بيجو نكاك وراكم فكعاتها "نعنى ناج كوكى ون سے بخار موناب - اورنهيں بادكرسے روبراني ب ي خط براده كراسكالمبيعت اورزباده بريبنان موكئ - ابب د نصافواس كے جی بس آئى - كه الجي كھرچلا جاسے - مر بجرسا تعبوں كاخبال ا گباکہ انبیں اگرمبرے منفلن درا بھی ست بر بوگبا۔ نو وہ کمیا کہیں گے۔ کننا فردل انسان ہے یہیں اکسا كر فود عماك عباب ين من من من من المبيد ارسى بدله له كرجمور و كا - مجمع البين اس ادا وس سيكوني طانت مُعِين روك سِمَتي ا درز در سيحبلني هو بي هواسيع السيع الببي آ دا زين ستاني دبن سطَّو بارهمان ما ما جيلاً جلاً كر كمدد باست بيرسوج او بيرسوج لوي وه معراكراً في كموا المواد اورنيزي سن ابيت سا نغبول كاطرف جلا-

وہ اسے دیکھ کر پھراکھے ہو گئے۔ اُن کا بوش دیکھ کر شرب نندے دل سے اپنی بہری اور بچی کا خیال بالک لکل گیا۔ اور وہ پھر بوش سے چا نے لگا یہ آج ہم اس سے اپنی ان تمام مصبب نوں کا بدلد سے کر رہیں تے۔ "او کواکم ابھی اسے شد کا نے لگا دیں یہ بیک مزدور آٹھ کھڑا مہرا۔

" نہیں بالوں نہیں۔مکن ہے اس طرح اسے بجالیا جائے۔ بیلے سب اپنے کام برجیاد اور بیت نور کام سرزع کردو میں ابنا کام بڑی سست سے کرو دگا ۔ اگر اس نے بیٹھے کچے کہا۔ او میں اس سے آ لیے برط و مگا۔ اور کھے تم اس پر اور اس سے یاتی ساتھیوں پر لوسٹ پرلانا۔

معنى مرت و ففيس مبكيدار ك قلات مزدودون كى باغباندسازش نبادموكى -

ده سب ایس نین و معوب بس سرک برگام کرد سے تمعے بینین کے فطرے اُن سے مسوں پرایمی می کی می کی کہا کہ می کی برداء تک نبین کی ۔ ده سب اُس و فت کسی اور ہی چیز سے انتظاری تھے ۔ مگرا نہیں اس گرمی کی برداء تک نبین تھے اِنتظاری تھے ۔ اور سا منے ہی ٹمبیکبدار ورخت کی جھا اِس تلے بیٹھ اِنتی کہ سے کام کبوں نہیں کرنے یہ شعبی بدار چلا با ۔ مگر شربت نظری ددمری طرف کئے اس کی با سنان میں کر سے بدستور کھوا اور اے تعبیک بدار خصتے سے کا بہنا ہوا اس کی طرف دوڑا۔ سب مردور نباد مہو گئے۔ اور ا بینے مہنا سے انتظاری نے کہ انتظار کرنے گئے ۔

الوهى نبند

سربغلک بہالی کے دامن میں ، ، ، دی کے کنارے ، ، ، ، سیزہ کے خملیں فرش بر - دہ دنیا اور ما نبہا سے بے خربر اسور ما فضا مطلع ایر آلود تھا۔ ٹھنڈی ٹھنڈی میں الحدر دوشیزہ کی طرح اٹھ کمیلیاں کمرنی چل دہم کھنا اسیرکنادوں کی آخوش میں جیل دم الحفا۔ کمرنی چل دم کھنا اسیرکنادوں کی آخوش میں جیل دم الحفا۔

تعوری دیربعد ایب بوان مگریظامر اور ما عین کانے جھولی کر موامیں گھما نا سخبالات برخ ن اس طوف سے گزرا۔ فلسفی کی نظر سونے والے پر پولی ۔ دیر نک و بین کھولا رہا۔ اور اپنے آپ سے بول کھنے سگا۔ بینخص بیبال کبول بڑا ہے۔ کیا بہ بھی کوئی فلا سقر ہے ؟ جس نے وائٹ آسمان کی جھیٹ سے بیچ کسی سگا کہ بینخص میں دنیا کو کسی سٹے نظر بیے کسی اہم مسئلے کو مل کرنے بین گذاردی ۔ اور بہ بس بول رہا۔ موسکتنا ہے کہ بینخص میں دنیا کو کسی سٹے نظر بیے سے آسندا کرنا ۔ گریب دفت نوسونے کا نہیں ۔ فضنا کی محمدا کی بواجل دہی ہے ۔ آسمان پر یا دل بی اسے آسندا کو اور بہ سور ہا جہ ۔ اسمان پر یا دل بی بیا ۔ برسان کا موسم ہے ۔ ندی کا بانی سبزہ داد سے دامن بیس مجورام ہے اور بہ سور ہا ہے ۔ بہ بیل اور فاخت اول دہے بیں اور بیسور ہا ہے ۔ کائنات کا ہر ذرہ ا بک فا موش بیا بی بی رہا ہی ہور ہا ہے ۔ وربیسور ہا ہے۔ اور بہ سورا کرنا خوام ہے اور بہ سورا کرنا ہے ۔ کائنات کا ہر درہ میں اوج دشخص ہے ۔ فلسفی ایسے و فنت نہیں نہیں ہوسکنا۔ ۔ وہ کسی دفت وہ بی ایسے و میں اسے دمن کام کرتے در بہتے ہیں سورا کرنے ۔ وہ کسی دفت وہ بی ان کے دمن کام کرتے در بہتے ہیں بیرفلسفی نہیں ہوسکنا۔ ۔ فلسفی اورسو با رہے ؟ بہ کھنے ہوئے وہ بھی آگے برط ہوگیا ۔

فاسفی سے جانے کے بعد الب سپاہی گھی اے برسوار وہاں سے گردا - بہا درسپاہی کی تظراس بر بڑی کھوڑے کوروک کر اول کھنے دگا - سواب خرگوش کے مزے بیننے والے اُٹھ اِ بہسونے کا وفعت تبین جوانان وطن کو اس وفعت ببان کار ترامیں ہو نا چا ہئے ۔ اُٹھ اور دبھہ ما در وطن کو دسمنان وطن علام ہنانے پر سلے ہوئے ہیں ۔ دبکھ ما در وطن کی جھانی ۔ دسمنوں کے کھوڑوں سے مالوں سے بیجے روندی جا دہر دبکھ الاکھوں نو نہالان وطن دسمنوں کی خون آشام الموادوں کی ندر ہو سے بین بہرادوں عورتیں ہیوہ اور لاکھوں سیج بندیم ہو جھے ہیں ۔ اُٹھ ما در وطن شجھ سے ابنا من ما بھی ہے ۔ ای اُٹھ اور ایک بہاور بیلئے کی طرح اس سے ناموس پر فریان ہوجا اُ فرجوان بدسنور برط اسور یا تھا ۔ سپاہی اس کو گیزول تا مرد کہنا ہوا سے برط حدک ا

نعوْدی دبربعد نصنا نسوانی نه نهوں سے کو نیج اُمٹی ۔ جندالمعز دوسیّبرائیں سبزہ کو پا مال کرتی ^ماجملتی کودتی ٔ اطمعلاتی اُس طرنب آئیں ۔

" کا سے دی مرد!" ایک نے کہا "اری کہاں"؟ دوسری نے پوچھا - 15/2) Jest

" وہ دیکھوساہنے" پہلی نے ہوا ب دیا۔ 'نسود کا ہے "

سورہ ہے۔ "کننا صبن ہے" "کمرتم سے کم"

" " " " "

" ميسك كبو لله داد ناسور ب بهون "

م نوجگا دونا ابنے كبو بله ريوناك

سرسی کے باوں کی ابک مفور اسے جھاسکتی ہے۔

محورت بي كرسور البع سابد

..... ، خوب ورت دوشیزه ۱ س سے سرا نے بیٹے کر اس سے جرسے پرسے کھر سے ہوئے اِل سڑا نے ملی ہ بائے اس سے ہاننے پائوں آدیا لکل سرو ہیں ، ، ، ، ، ، ، ، وردل کی دھٹرکن بھی بند ہے ۔ خوبصورت دوشیزه برسخ مار کر گرمڑی -

مرسعين من تريض - سال ١٠١٠

و بنان مهندی نوجوان اسی طرح محو تواب رای

حام کی دوکان

(مشرق ومغرب كالمنزاج)

اب نو فردمبری جنتبت اننی بلند مربی به که جب جاموں جام کو ا بینے مکان بر تبلوا کربال کٹوالوں۔
بہبن میں بھی جیام کو مکان پر بلوا دینا مشکل ند نما۔ چام نیا تو آباجان سے کہنا۔ وروہ طالب پر اسی سے
قرائے۔ اورطالب کو اگر اپنا جو تا وصد ترنے میں ذیادہ وفات نہ تکنلہ آو آوھ گھنٹے کے اندر اندر جام کو
ابنے ساند ہے آتا۔ نبکن جیاموں کی دکانوں بی مبرے لئے ہمبینتہ ابک ایسی لازوال مشمش دہی ہے کہ
نہ کمبی بی بی جیام کو بلوا یا اور نہ اب بلوا تاہوں۔ معض دوست مجے سے کہ جیام کی دکان برجائے
سے بدت وقت ضائے ہونا ہے۔ اور مبری سٹان کے سنا بال بھی بہی ہے کہ جیام مبرے ہاں آئے۔ نہ کہ بی

جام کے ہاں جاؤں بیکن میرے نز دیک جام کی ددکان کی دلجسپیوں کے مفایلہ میں اپنی ذانی سنان کا خیال یا مکل میج سے ہ

کہ بچام کب بات بجبت سروع کرے۔ بیکن بی جادمنط بونی فاموشی س گزر سے بہر و مروع بیں اور میں اور سے بہر و میں اور میں میں اور میں اور میں اور میں میں اور میں اور

ہم فیکھا "واہ آننیسی باست سے ؟ نوہم سی دور کی کرسی برجا بمبیس سے - جال سے تنہاری آراد انمارے استنادے کاوں بگ نہیں بہتے سے کی اوس مدا بد کمتا بی تعالى اس کاچرو فومشى سے تمنام محا۔ اور ده جمیس ا بنے ساتھ دکان کے اہک ایسے دوراننادہ حصتے میں ایجا ۔ بوسب جامنی سامان سے فرمزین تفا - لبكن ويان بحلى كا دخل بالكل نه تفعا - كيف لكاي حجور إبهال بنكها منبس بيه يوم في جواب ديا-"كوني حرج نہیں۔ ابنی نہ بان سے تمیں بینکھا کرنے رہوئ اس نے ابک بدند نمنغہد لکا با۔ بیکن مچراُسناد کاخبال کیے ذراججبنى أباد ببكن من والمحول عرفتي اسناد كاخوف كم بؤانو يانس مروع كردب ابهي بقبن بوگبا - که بیم وام بی کا بیبا بونا ـ گفتگوستر دع او اس طرح سے بوئ جیسے انگلسنان من برتی ہے بعن بدكين سي كريجور إاب ك كرفي مديندز باده نبس موني- بيكص ك بينراي كذاره مروعا للبيك اليكن اس ابندائ فغرے مے بعد نمام منہر کی خبروں پر اور سمادے بالوں کی سباہی اور مختی پرتنبصرہ میوا - مال رو دکا جغرافبددمرا بالباً - بكلل مضالي فروش كى دكان سے كروسكننب قروموں كى دكا تون كك كافكرموا سكمون اورسلا قول كي الا الى مندور وسامون كي الوائي منتيم إورستى كالوائى مكالي سع لماكون اور إلىس كى اوا ئى ، غرعن مروه او اى بوتميى مونى تنى ياموسكنى تنى گفتكوكى لبدط بس أكمى يجام مبال كالشبحرة نسب بحي معلوم برؤا- ماب براس منهر سے حجام، دادا جمو في سنهر سے حجام، برد وادا اور باني تمام بزرك دبيات مع جهام مهم مع معى ريانه كبيا مهم في بعي ابناستيرة نسب بنلا دبا- يود بروقبسرودالد برومبسر، دادا بلی سکول سے میں یہ ما سٹر، برودادا ملی سکول سے میں اسٹر، بردادا سے والد بائی سکول سے استناد - برداوا کے داوا ملل سکول کے استناد ، اور ان سے بیلے سے نمام برزگ دہبات کی مسجدوں سے مل ۔ جہام مبال بدمن منازم والے۔ اور بہب بڑے ادب سے کھی مبال جی اکبھی مولوی جی اور کمیں منشى جى كمناسشروع كرد با يكيوتكه بنجاب بس بررد هاف والاجلب ومسجد بس برصانا بريا برا مرى سكول بي ، جاميت بان سكول بي بوها نابر باكانيج بين ميان المنشى بامولوي بي كملانا بيد يمُفتكُوكاسنسدند لمباہونا گیا۔ عجام سباں کی آواز مبند مرونی گئی اورساتھ ہی منتین کی رفنار مرضم برا نی گئی -حتی کہ براسے مجام اورسمادے مداحب بہاور دوسست دو نوں ممادے باس المحراب موت ·

راسے جام نے آنے ہی ایک چبت جیو لئے جام کے رسبدی آوراس نصاحت سے بے نقط سنانی مشروع کرویں۔ کہم پرصاف طاہر ہوگیا۔ کہ وہ بھی سو لینت سے جام ہی جیا آنے ہیں مرف لباس اگریزی

افتنبادکردکھاہے۔ بنبرا تہوں نے ممادے بال کا شنے کا کام اپنے و سے سے لبا۔ اور جبوٹے جام کو ایک انگریز کی واڈھی مونڈ نے سے لئے باہر بھیج دیا۔ ادھر ہم کچو بنکھانہ مونے کی وجہ سے اور کچے بڑسے مجام سے رعب سے پسینے ہیں شرا بور ہوگئے۔ لیکن بڑے جام نے بال کا فینے کا عمل دوہی منط بین حتم کر دیا اور ہم نے جان بچی لاکھوں بائے کہ کر ایک ہی حسنت میں دکان کو بھلا نگ جاتا جا تا۔ لیکن دکان سے چیکیلے فرش پر ایسے پھیلے کہ اگر ہمادے دوست ہمیں تھام نے لینے تو بغیبنا ہمادا سرزمین پر نہیں رہا گا۔ اسی چیکیلے فرش سے جا نگانا۔ اور سب جانتے ہیں کہ یہ جیکیلے فرش محض جملیلے ہی نہیں ہوئے۔ بلکہ ہی ہونے ہیں جا

و کان سے باہر آگر بادی باکہ جام کو اجرت بھی دی جاتی ہے۔ سبکن علوم مرد کہ مہارے و وست نے اپنی اور ممادی دونوں کی حجامت کی اجرت مبلغ دورو ہے اداکر دی ہے ۔ اپنی اور ممادی دونوں کی حجامت کی اجرت مبلغ دورو ہے اداکر دی ہے ۔ مہم گھوسے حرف جادی سفت بیاری وال کر جامت نیوانے نکلے تھے ،

مرحرت المرادين

م أَلَيْنِ جَبِرِإِنْجُنِيم أرث سبكِنْن كَى دوسرى سالانه نمالنَّن اللهِ مارج اوربكم ايربل َ هَا اللهُ كَا يَعب مم النَّسِ جَ جَبِرِإِنْجُعِنِيم أرث سبكِنْن كَى دوسرى سالانه نمالنَّن اللهِ مارج اوربكم ايربل هي الله كونيبر

اس نمائن میں معبوری ، زنانہ دست نکاری ، سوزن کادی ، فوٹو گرانی اور کھلونوں کے نفرینا پان سو نمونے شنامل نہے۔ انعامی مقابلہ کے لئے پہلے ہی سے دواست نہا دسا دے صوبے بین نفن ہم سے کے سنتے ایک درجی سے زیادہ سکولوں اور لئی درجی پیبٹیہ درفن کاروں اور شنائغبن نے اس بیں حصہ لیا۔ لبڈی سنگھر ملاحظہ کوننٹریف لائی نمیس ۔

برطنف کے لئے بچوں کی ابک بھی مفرد کی گئی تھی۔ اور اس کے نیصلے ہرا نعام دیے گئے۔ مندرجہ ذبل بی نور پان کا لیے نے سابیت فرا فدلی سے اِنعامات کے معدارت بردا مندت کئے بہم ان کے سیدممنون ہیں :-

(١) جَابِ مَلَك فدا مِحْن مَعاحب المَّدووكبيط جزل صوربسسرحد

١٢١) جناب ١٤ ياب قانان خان صاحب وف نه كأل

۲۱) يناب در اب نور محد فال صاحب، ف لنارى

(۲) جناب ارباب مدست خال معاصب آف ته کال

ده باب ادیاب طهماس خال صاحب آف نه کال

(١) جناب خال محد اسلم خال خنك والركش ف اندسطرين

(٤) جناب مرزا ففل رحمان خال معاحب رحبط آرج و بنبل كمشنر كورث

(٨) جناب فواحد محد النرف صاحب بي- اسع مروسيت و نعلبم صوبة مرحد

(٩) جناب محدلونس فان مساحب سنبي راري مبون براكبيلي ببننا ور

(۱۰) جناب مک فدا علیمساعب بی- اے (۱۱) جناب مبال سبدرسول صاحب نگربلیش افیسر

1825

میکوان دیدوفیدنفیدلاین دایم کے ایل بی می دیم کال می این ایک نقو دریم کال نام بی نام بی نام بی کال نام بی نیم بی نام بی ن

	ببغتاراحها دربيم كال	نائب يلاء الم	
ن نمبر ۲	كمضمولولو	فهرست	مبلد ۲۸
ج ۔	لبكونيك	ضون 	ينارق م
۲	عتاليس	ئىزبە	ا مود
ં છે-હ	عبرالديف بي ايس سي.	لحسيمهست	tue r
ر کالی	می ایران خان خلیل کراد مین میرید کرداد	بتيه نظم	س شاء

γ.	مختاراحيل	مودننى ژبه	į
۵	عبداً لَدُفُ فِي السِ سي . بي - في	عبدالحبيد مهمند	۲
۷.	مح الولس خان خليل دَ اول كال	شأعرتيه نظم	ju:
•	ففرحيد كاولكال	دينغ	. (*
1-	منتاراحسد دمايهكال	قلمتي نما	۵
14	مبل لعزينيفان دخلور كال	اد شکے	4
11"	سلالوحلن كيف ددريم كال	دُ نياً	٠
IK	ارباب عيل لقائس فان	ي	٨
19	معمل شن مفتون د دديم كال	خداًو ته (بلیک ۱۳۰۷)	9
14	عدالرجن كيف	سلالے نظم	, j.
in	ارباب معملاته خان دفعكال	شه او وایر داخدی و نظم	11
19	ادباب عي سعيدان دُغُلُود كال	دُصاغم	 [۲
19	حلول آرين دُدي م كال	عَذِلُ	. ۱٬ سور
۲۰	غند شير د دري كال	مصري	164
	•		77

موَمِنْ عَيْ زَيِكُ

سہ نعمای دیم نعمای م نعماً ودیے خلائے دیا ہے داسی یادئے حود ادکوینه

طلی است خانه شادی د ادمبادک شه

نوانې ستاوه اوس دبياختاً نفيب کړينه -کم مقل ادبيب لاپاس او د پښتون په غون کښ چنی دی. فسل دوموه نه پوهيرينی - پيره خرودکښ خو دو ته جان کېل دوموه نه پوهيرينی - پيره خرودکښ خو دو ته جان کېل

چ په بعاد نری کس يو نوے مشهور داکلتر داغلان حة ديماته بكين كالتكا شائو حذنه نوم بيتمويذ دوموا ودسنل دی . چر په حضر خود که اُواز اُودی ۹ هیجری دای خودند اددحه سلے دہ به دیمندم معنی شاکر نادان ايل يتو دا پاسى . يوتد خوش نويس كاكير كړى پرزیس ورد یو فرے خ غط نوبس ادکی۔ دناوو ال واى تنيد لدمضمولونه بكار دى تعليميانته ليبتنوندون دے چرخيبر ترمضو يونه ،غزلونه ،نظمونه تنقيل نرود متلونر، آ ہے، جارجیت والولیدی او د موس منی رب كيبرمعياد رويت كوى ، او دا اوكرى ادهنداوكوى .. غهن دا چد مذکِد اُسمالِ وَنْ يُوحًا فَى كوى وى ـ مَكريٍّ وَ كهقل دوم فه إجيدى جركنواة سدين كفك وصفيا نُوك دينا نفيعت كوى جردُهم به غويدد نوكي سفي يبتوز وباتعليميانته ببنتون غيرلمفسون اوليكي... ولى بصغروفت كبن جرمغد فوف فلم داغلة كم . صغدنتي . خه إيواليتى ريكار دونه لنى أوريد خدم ده مده دا زړوخلقوقعي دى ـ تواوسى توى خد جوړه كړه ـ د لين خلمت علم او ادب کیپیوی باء دُوبتس نه مخ وادى مكوت بلكري شيدانتر

کړی او چه ان شی . نوچه سالمنامی په باره کبنی د منرفتیکوه کول نر خو وا خرا

نبوده . ادم وند د که و په اصطلاح کی ندخه اص نبود ده که داخون فی نیزدے رچرنز په خوته او به ولېدی ده د ده سخته شی - چرخومو و وند ډید او زاد د هومی د اشا د جبین خوته کلکه نثی

الم دار باهم جرچا دخل تیمتی او ایاب فت دخر خراکر و ده او در برخر ای داری که در برد برد برد و دو ده ده دا و خد اه خرادی که در برد برد برد و دو در که ده مرد بردی می او داری ده بردی ده بردی در بردی دو که ده دو در ده بردی دو که دو در که در بردی در بردی در بردی دو بردی در بردی دو بردی بردی در بردی در دامین و او لی و که مونید دامیر بان دو در دو در دو در بردی در دامیر با دامیر بان دو در دو در دو در بردی در دامیر بای دو در دو در

مَّ سه دَيادَيُل دُگُر خِدَارَ خِد دون رَم مكري يارپه می ویشتی پره دعبوباکنش خود قنق نه خواده کی سکنش به کئی…..کئی

مُكراً خُرُنوكه آخوبه دوائی چرده چردو نو. مُوندِ آملیمیافته علی برقهم بوری ده میلوبه و و ته به پنتوزیه فلم کن کول دخیل شان می دابوبه بشکاری میاکیم به عمال کنیدی او خداسیل خوابی و بیای داخینه دی میه تدارم بین کولے و شعر له دوله بیل لے او او فر خد نه فی خواجود م کوکن داند دائت به کوخه سرا بخدلے کو منز لیک خوص ند عاص کفر بنکاری می سوینبار فکرا و کوئی به دازی به و خوم دو بایم المعانی کول دی .

دُدُمِ الخ داخيال د جرنينتون عنه عوسيه مودى ادبي مازمر لوی . ولے حکید وایاسی نو نه به خوید همتم **احسان بست** خوده ته دَبلارنيكرميراتُ كنيا نفتوے د . يَركن أكما و په شاع روي مديون يم جمونو خلق دا نفر و ل دیم نظر نلاکی ۔ اوردی شمون دکفتو داکوکرو لے د كدده ي وعظ ناول اوليكو . نويه صلى به دس مد ما الم عهده- د ملادیدی کیکمچرسد به نوکس لیک شو مے ہے جہاوس دا دومرہ لوی لوی دعوی کوی مدمد به كمعيدوى داكم اوهاكوم وودفيا دداع له به دلينو دلِيْن دائنى دىن غلط نفى لوى كوية ـ اوديا تدبه دا تابته وله . جردُ شاكن واسى غرهم نسته جر صغر كينتون مِن الو ون سنى داوست . نوخراوس ده نه لوتبوس كيم . يدايا دادوموه علوم ونلون چربه د میلوی ـ پودا آول به لکه دَسيف الملوك دَفْعَى تَشَانَ بِهِ لَظُم او بِهِ شَعْرُ شَاعِم فَى كَبْنِ لَيكُل شوى دى و توسيل خودلته يم . حبردا زمر مده به لا پەشعوكىن تۈك تخوكىكىكى .

الفان يكارة - دُدُفِ أَكَالَ خُوسِونَ بِهِ شَاعِرَى له وى .

ده مرويادانست او به لواخدى اذالا مروخوافى ورام عنده كينوده اول خواته كدشنه كيا مصدري إدى دو وُكنى عيدان شو عير خاليه غد او خودم . كله به ي يو طن شع وارو اوكدب طرف ته وتودى يرهد صلودا فيصله ادككي شوه حيرفنرا وخورى راوا غدر وككام وشور دُ نَاثِرِيهِ عصله كنِي وا على مضوافة ديدوو . افساك سواغ عمى أو زجى يكبن به لو تعدادكن م . اودمامى . اوتفتيل نه ادلدق تقال وغيد موسل كيس وي نه -او كمر غدوی انوهند په نينت مصاب دی . نه داخوهم دُادب خوا بكي دى كنه ، صريو نباخ ته لاس الجول كاردى وَنظم عصه هم مندوياتي وه وشاعل في ماعبالو وُحيل كالم تهيد بني نموك موند تداكري و موند د تولود اكليف دبيه شكريه اداكو . حضوصاً وُحِلال لدين وَعَرل خوديد تنافيكود ولى يه دعزل مويد اعترافهم د . حرمنوي دَغْوَل بِهِ أَخْوَكِنِي يولفظ استعال كويك مير منايت دم اوكنفيل غرك خواص والمنبه بادنه دع . معنى يه يوجهول معصوبهناهم المركب استعال كري دے داتری بنه نه لکی برتخیص د اوک به لعنی معنی كبنى استعال شويل عكد يراجض دبت بهصدته غلقد جلالاً لدين سايت لوم م الميسته . ددى فلسفى نش يح

خیومعیاد مرحال دی خلد انشامالله بنه ود - که خُوندِ قلم دوست دونه داد مورنتی تنب د مالیادی دوق به دی اندازه هم موقوار اوسالو لوالشاء الله جدداد نه به دیره ندمیوه اونیسی اونجوند د آولو خولی بر خوکی کری رو لی شست کیدل نه دی بکاد - نکه چربیالازمه ده چر انریاب نے اُلته دی سه رزیکا فانِ عمل ما فل مشو من من م ازگرندم بروید بو زبو لدخله لدخله دی آل می انتخاب د دمن کال ا

عبالجباهمينل

سبالمين داصله مسن دس بندكى اوسيد كح داومشهر

نین به میلونه دُه ککسی پیله نے دیکی دی سه چدعشق طاعونی دیخ مَصید، س شه در به میس به حدیده شی دم اشو

دَ اد مِنْ بِيلُ لِنَ مُنْعَلَى مُ وَنِهِ اللهِ عَدَ لِقِينَ عَمَ الْسَلَهُ - البَهُ دَامِعُ وَلِي اللهِ اللهُ ال

مابه اید دید ازگ خیال شاعر تیر شویگ او به نگرت کن خوان کن خوان او رحان با با بسی درجه لری . ک دلیان در ما الهی نه گیملو میری مید دده حم کدک خوشمال خان میکوسوه نه لکید و دلی یدوای سه

العنى جبلوميل به بسهب سيك دبنجاه بنج تعديم ومبالميد عيلات ديد انك ليكن تبه ى صفا له ده . بهده دفادس ادب ديد أنوشويي عشقيه اواخلافي

دياديره کوي .

عشقبه كالام بده ديى عشقيه غذلى ليكى دى . به ستى كبن ددموه دونى رى ، جرد أنك و اموس مم يرواه كوى . سه دحيل لذام و ننكه سرى غردى جرى يادينو داليق مشتاكولوانتوخ متعلق دائى سه هي دوب الام دعيف يه الداكب عبدون لم تدنيك ديري سرسرى عبدون لم تدنيك ديري سرسرى دعين منعق وائى سه عبت به نيل وقال نشى مامله توك منوبه دنها ذعلى تدبيلها

ت ماشتی به دِ آخدید بنری سبک کری کدد فرند تزکوه قامه تول دِ تا وی

دَحسِب دَمینیکموائی ددی شعن معلوبایدی سه جهر پار له خوبه ولیس کهری کسیه کویه الوزه - دد - دو به تلطف شاعوم دَم تیب نام کِلدمن شه - لکدید وائی .

سه خدبه نوکریم درانیه دوطمعه نهدی شده ساوکری دے کرده

رد،سعی بر بدرگیه نام دبسب نه ده میکه پینه کشش دی سه جارے واره به حسب به نسب دی تونبل بلآله ذاد شه دید اصیل ۱۰۰ تاریخ و نشا مورکت تدبیر تأیی نه دے سه عافیت به د تقدیر توچنبی در نفی کاغذی کوی د تدبیر د غانه شیول

م مشق كبن مم تدبير كارنه كوى ١-

سه، ماهم زده درعاشتي نوره بلاده باوی تیوله دی تدبیره کیم تقدار ۲- عاشتی به مصلحت کولے کنشمی اود ته عان اليد في نتى يه تدبير تشبيطات: شاعركله كديرنازك سنعارى استعالى سه رو مككل دباد لمعندياندي بامري الريبادشي آه وفديادم خاطرهن كه أوك أوك دم) ته دیمخ دمهر وار وی اغیبار تله يركودىكبن لدغيرندثهم نيينازه معلويه ونفاع كلد متلونهم استعالي ومناكة جرات بريست لننى ادغيم بردوست انشى لوشاعدوالى سه واتعى يفكا مزيد بوست مفليم دوست ستى به بنگائی د نقش مغدیدی مردکه من د مرجوته دبوی ملترادب دی د نشاعروائی سه بر نولے تهد بدره مهر يوگ ته لويه چە غەشەطى چوتە دى ھاتتادب ينل : حيد عُلْ يُحلكُ بند ادلفيدت ممكوى مكه چ لوځائے کن وائی له د بعتدو به ځائد مه کښينه کمتنو دَرلِسِمنو لِهِ نوخ مله پلوره **دو**یتے

اخلاقی وینا د شاسد کندر به دائی او عبز واکسادداسی
ستائی: سه ، خدی لوی کوه له ذیه کماشقی کوه

د دلته عان د کیا کم کنوه حبیده .

کمودی توفیه نوبلو بی مقا کوبه .

اب وفیا : حبید وفالیسی دید او کوشید . لیکن بیای نموند کم معمد دو ساله در در شا او د د نیا در در شانو د نیا کمنو بی بی د فیا کمن بی شکوه کوف سه موجه شه ده به د فیا کمن بی دو ف ایم بی خوایی له دانود می ایم در کیا کمن بی به دو فیا کمن بی دو فیا کمن بی دو فیا کمن بی دو فیا کمن بی دو فیا کمن ایم کمن بی دو فیا کمن بی دو فیا کمن ایم کمن بی دو فیا کمن دا کمن بی دو فیا کمن دا کمن بی دو فیا کمن بی داخه دا کمن بی دو فیا کمن بی دو فیا کمن بی دو فیا کمن بی دو کمن بی دو کمن بی دو فیا کمن بی دو کمن بی دو فیا کمن بی دو کمن بی در کمن بی در کمن بی در کمن بی دو کمن بی در کمن بی دو کمن بی در کمن بی دو کمن بی در کمن

دانیکری جیج چانان پوده کرے تربولینبنا ذیا که نه ده بقا حیخ رج ،حوص صهر زشاعر دَحص بدوالے پا الفاظ بیا لای سه ۱۱) اصطواب دعوص کوه له ذرکی لوی تفاعت کوی کشکر ددی جهان دا رم) نه به ته سکاش نفس په بر مورکری نه به شی ذهر قال د حیا دیا

حیں وائی حلد به دانی چر به هی چرنادان یکے .

سه چه افراد به نابوهی شی جر ای بده بد د برهی لات کران کری نهی بده .

بد د برهی لات کران کری نهی بده .

بد برا محلک کران کری نهی بده ی بدی کرنی د خوا نئی چاری الحتی الحق کری برسودنه ی مکن احد د بی الد د ی برسودنه ی بستانه نک ویت ته دید د تداد یه نظر کوری - او که

رښتيا واکی لولېتولوم هم د د منزنک اوښت که د ديدېن نتاس د بټ متعلق والی سه

بروت به وینوکبن ان بن بنه به بیت کبن نه دَ سدو زرو به تخت باند یه بیت ایس می در ایر ایس می در بازی ایج و باد کورنمنه های سکول کوک فلع کوهان

شاءته

دا، توالے دغم شی پیریم سنا د زدہ له حرح تاری اعمعنوم مصوم شاع لدغمولو في قلارية سوكلان دعبت دے شاد ثروید پانساكين نزنم د مين من د د سناد مم يه موانه كس دافط وكسوى دوره ونفيه بعانهكن دافراید دعب چرکائلات کری بے فرادہ الم مغوم معصوم شاعره له غمولؤ في الواده إ ۲۱) شکسته دُدیه راب شی ستا نیمکریے دانتی سوله أف به تندرسنا بُهكور آشياله في لأنزدع تدنشنه و نه وى جرد ماليا للهنى سناكلت يه رجيدتى ناششادى له عبارة ك معنوم معسوم شاعره له منولوب فسواره اسى سنادعشق دغم نغمه كبن سناد سي دونغاي ستا فغان ناكام أوان فيصننا الأدنم داستاجي ساداشان ددرجان خصفرداد جرب دراد منه در د په سوی *ز*ړېښ پرې<u>ل</u>کري له تکاره ! لصعنوم معموم شاع له نهولو به تساله

(د) به نغه دنم شق ع کهد دادسال دا کهد پوته کائنات کن چارجا پیره پر نگین سیلا کهد بودته دفطرت ادا شکاده کهد نزنه حراصار کشکاره دفطرت معموم داندان نی تا ته حراسار آشکاره له معموم معموم شاعق له غواند به فواده

ته دَخل نے نه حم انکاه نے حم خبر اله خلاق مر سنا معصوم نظر طوان کوی تل دعن اولد کرسے نه

لدقلمه ، و حَمِلٌ لِلنَّن خليل و اول كال

كروغ

دَخْرَ بِالْمِ مِنْ الْمُورِده - ادبيله بيلد من غولا اسنا دخت بهكي شير به تيريدى - دُهند به سندو او بنك دباب - دَجا من غولا ماليان ده - دجاكات بي او توك بهكل دخت بيرى - خوا مشخولا فنده و (خان به نه) خلقون دره غ وميل مد خوكود دو و دو دم غ نا! هريون مركز نه من حبل دوست الله خوب ادس هم برين وم دادى - خوا لممه بيان وم دادى و دو المحدود ادس هم برين وم دادى - خوا لممه بيان وم دو و دو المحدود و المحدود

دُمبية كِلْمتيان نَوْدُوهُ . يه كناب ديوم سركنكس شو. به ناسته م حيد اود عشويد . داخ م استنظ ودكوه ، ماويد پاسه ادكونه او دماغ تاذه كوه . كتاب م لا ليخ مذره . جرب كن م د ودكه اولى مكلوي يوشيون واغلور اونكها نه ما به كت بونو او دسالو تجت شو . اله و خبره يه هم نه آوديل - "بوز كخ ملايات" سه نو اوس خداوكم " دخوش قسمتنى نه دصغر سبين بديرى ميلم ترفي لح شراط قلف يوانيت شور او د د كنوملا وو . و يك خاند د ك

کی خمپ اوننو - ماوسے با معلوبیدی چر کنک بر حومن کئی - هغد دسیلئے به اصولو اوس پر داسی مشین حول کہتے دیے دیے دیے دیے دیے کہ اوکوے - اولوداسی طوفانی سیلئے تو ته واوالوزی جرد د دنبین تو تحویله اوجت به آسمان کرنگ در بون کی - او هغه بله میافت یئے پر داسی مشینی خوا جورج کرے دہ - جد پوخوا بکیس واجد اچوی اوبل خوا تونم شودہ اوزی - دوجومنیان تحول شودہ سکی -

نناء

بل دا جد دَجم يه سرك تأكد دوان وه كولس كين

نه وو ۔ ادریئے وانسیت ۔اوکوچوان سرے کرسور لو

شنه لىغدى شو ـ هغه د بل داخ بالكل دمنغ دى . ماقدواه ساستراوكود دادى داي فيدى وكالمنام ور دران کوو او پو ہے کونے ته م کوته اونیوه) چاپ كاندكس هم فوك درمغ ليكي و ربيحا) يد دخت كس مبيار داغو او أوادية كود بنوامتي ا دود د داغو ريون داغلاه) مادي "د بنتياوك". صدوي خل جير ماوے داشه به دے قرآن قسم اور ر دکشنوی در ورا مدے کوہ) تولویه متب خت ای ای هغ ميران شو موالامبارك له ي حموه ودكو - به به شانِ مولوبت سره بهکت کمنی نعن کیناست ِ و او بِی دَ سرخوزولویه مینهاز ته به عالما مرطه هیکنن شروع شه رايج ميدباد وعيب ييخولهم عم تعل . حف فوموجب كرد . خوموانا ماحب بياكواموفون شاه - عفروده إحم شنادياده وائم ـ امه ميك اغله وففل محود وايه (به ف ك داست دُدركود ما حكى لكردُ كيكنوى پين اديود) دَنلط نام ديرلوك عذاب د الهان مع صاندر افيغرب علبه السلة ا فواليل دى سد ماخوخ لكبن دوال ودكر اد باصريهم منه مكوه و خوشيون دوله به مسكه غيالكه شالينته دركور ولئه فضابا . و ببل ديري يه جارشم

ففل حبيد دَ اول كال

المحل من المحل والمحل والمراكب المحل المحل

اويلادِ-

داختيفت ن مراية فركن ده - جرد السان كعلم دغيره اوس ديره نيات شوى ده .سائيس د ايجاد به نیل سور دے ۔ ډیر پراؤنه نے بری عوج کوه او ككياد مدع خوننوي ككو تو اوسه بورى جرسا كينتي مو لټوبزکړي ده . کهسړی پړې يو ژوې نظو اوکړی . چربيه د انسان به د ټولونه د ادجنی بائيه ايجاد خروج دُخ تريامه خودالاتي جردا غيز تلم دے - مُكميه وُدخَيْرُونه بنويركين مكرمونيه مورُونيا واجلو لوديا موديوزب صدكمله نرقى نهده كنة . ذبه خو ملد کا لمدمتنی جبرکان قلم ته اُوسیاری . قلم دَثْلِ اصلی ملاتو دے . او عرب متل دے مَن كَتُبُ قُرُومُنْ حَفَظُ فَرٌّ (لَيك لقاده اديادهواده) دَتْنِ لُوكُ اد زور ن مدف به قلم سره دی . اد دُدی ایجاد دُ لويي بُونت توت داهم دے بمنا كيوى تسم خورى . أَنَ وَالْقَلِمُ وَمَا لَيْسَطُونُ وَاسْمِ مِرْدَ به تلم او به تحرير) نوظاهن شوه چرملم د السان كول نه زیات عیلانی ایجاد که دو می ددی په لی خان هم دھذرکیاندواز په وجبر په دیکسب نشارولوند خاص سوجونه اوخرما دغرنه سلاي كوى دخود ملول يا د خرعاص انز يه وحتى اختياد كړى - او بيايًى برى تلكَ زده دوموه خروب شى - چريى

كُلِّ بِذَبِ بِمَالِكَ نَصِمْ فَوِمُونَ (حرابوك بِغِيله مَيَلَحُ عَادًا) دادفلدت بو کیماند اصول دے په دھرکسب خلق کی به خپلکسب مدمرہ خوشمالہ کرہی او مشغولہ کری دی جبرهنوى بدعد مفلدخيل عفل زعلول بوتسم دماعي كناه گنهی . او هذكت بيل تهرد انز په دجه يا كور مالت دَ انْز بهِ وجه په ډيرى نوشمالئ او د ذړه په مينه اختاد کوی اوخیلی د اے که دخیلے بیصد حبتیت بطابق ز ورکوہ شرع کری ادھم دغرداز دے چر بجددی میں داعظيم الشان نظام قائم دے . ملكددالحول كائناف يوسيل شوب اومنظم دے ۔ اوکددا دنہو شوق دَمیننج ناہ لاے كريد . نه انسان يم اوس ودنه حبوان دُكر في فيك شي فردى ده . جدبيا به هند زور انفواديت ته اوكو ي ج هر یونه به دَجهامت غزجورتی اوهنر دَ خیلوی ^{و تعل}ق اد چه دے پکس بلیلے شویل مصدر به اوسلیدی . اوس مَلَقُ الوُلْسَانَ عَلَمَهُ الْبِيَانَ مُ دانسانِ بيد الرود او بای کویاکوو) دیمای تسمه کویائی ده . یو به زبه او پیلم اول به اشاره - دادرى خيده دى - چد السان يحدد مرصد د, خر مدده به نده کسوی روب مهنس نه بنود نرک ئتى دا ميخئى ډلد به تو واغلو. نكه چركى سده موغ خ ك اودىندنودى دد، به دوسره ضمناً ذكركود - نودولو نناد بشان دخداون تعالئ دعنر ذكوشوى والزبية فلي دنياكن م = دیروبردست کارکوے دے ، او تیکی واوس به دا تار

خینماله نه مبکه توډیوه حدث مغرزه وی . او په بادننا كى بيا نه ترى مى مغريهم نه دى. مكددينا مداوجتونه ومشمكان ادجت بكارى - او داسى خيال کوي چرد دنيا حمله کسبونه ادعلمونه هم د ددي پيل وښت او ۱ ده په لاس کښ د پورېنړي سټ د ع . تودى چركله نه كله خود تلم خاويل د چشمو به سودىكىن تدوي د په شرورخلاص شود ب اړ نوری دَخان نه به مٔا نه کړی ده . تاسو له اکتراکیم ا ا و غويدونو كبن به دى جن أوُريك اولوستك وى . عرقهم له توري طاقتور د وائي يوسري اورئيل عِدا حنّ سّان كن شل كنه توب وهل ي د اليوب يان كير ناسايد داياسيد ، اودى دئيل ، عيردائ كز او دائى مىيات ـ دىياكىن خىق لوئى لوئى دعوى كوي د الم مد بوده كول ډيركوان دى - د ډير د كسبولو خادندان دمیل خیل کسب به دجه به ښکریټک کیکنک د لی که دفعم خاویل خط شکسته کړی د او دے په دی دعوہ کس تردیرہ مل دستولے ممدے۔

هم او ایجاد بهرانسان کویک او دکه ده ای نایگانویگا نه زیام د ایجاد کوی توخیله کسب بوری عدل ده وی . حوائی جها د اوس واقع که السان و دستنے میوالونکے ایجاد دے - ولی ددی ایجاد فائد بنو دوموہ ده . برانسان برے د لو دوسور لو نه ذرسق فوج کوی اولیں ۔ یاکہ فوض که ایر کیس تهلفون ایجاد کوو لو ددی ایجاد فائل حم تو تُمن ی خیر دسانی بودی ده ولی قلم مهو یو داسی ایجاد دے چرده بنو د خالولد

گنجه دُنیا نه کوښه تاو کړے ده د د نیاکس دامی خر دی د به صغرتلم دَخان تابع کولے نتی بعض د ښت خو دوم و اوپت والودی چه د لوح محفوظ نه خروصه دا اد آنېتنۍ او چنپله کوښه کښ ښدی کړی د

كەنتوك دا أدائي چەداسى خوردانسان ايجاد دوينا يا ثيه هم ده - تُحكميد دا د البيان إده مصه ده - نه ملك ولفود ملم نه زيانه وسيح ده - لوبيا د تلم خاص لوى ير خرشوه به دامحيم ده ولى داخو دَ نفسيا لومسئلده يركم دنبت لاالسان د ادتقاء يا متعالم بەردىنىنى يورى باندى ۋە - چرزنى لا ئەدەجون لذيه سري به يد غدخاص تكليف دان - نود بيكست م ونبت كبن به دُ بدن حركالة معمقلمه سى دده دَخولى نه يو" هُورٌ هُم اودت ـ كله حيه فطرياً صحيوان دُخان دُساتي منا معدد المعدد Self - procession دَبِاده هرمكن كوشمش كوي ِ . لهٰ دده همينس به چير داھُرواۇرىي - نورامنى بىكى كرە - او ددە لاس غي مع ، س ، خولہ ، ستر کی حرقہ بلے کے بلہ ہو ادتو حالت كبن بياموند . اوادئ ليد عير لو نمناود يى ملەكىيدە - ئۇكىغىرابلاد بەئ دىس كول شور د اد بی کود رولے در بیا به دیدهم بس مم معنى لاس خيى مؤدول ادليد ومفرقد له ى واؤريد ـ لا كم خناور به ئے لا نه ووليل ـ لوحم به ايع شوم مدردهمبن غيريي بيا در حلدكهي ده . لورودو دُداسي أوازولو چرودس به انشادى كمعسامه مرده . معى بيد شوي بيني

اوبنسك

دُدُره مُم مِ كُورُ واسيلاد أَوْكُ كَيَّا بِلَمْ سيله بَا دَاوَبِكُو دَفَكُ لاسهُ حُنْتُ زَدِبُ مِن فِي الْوَى لَمْ حَرِيمُ وَرَبُّ وَلَا وَالْفِكُو حُرِّيار دُفلسفه بَانَّ لِحُنْفُوا جَرِيْدُ لَكُنْ لُون فَو الْحَادِ وَالْفِيكُو دُفل لِمِنْ لِمِنْ فِي الْمَالِيةِ فَي وَمِن سَرِيدُ وَالْمَ فَي الْحَادِ وَالْفِيكُو دُفل لِمِنْ اللهِ فَي اللهِ وَمِنْ اللهِ وَمِنْ اللهِ وَاللهِ وَاللهِ

كنبا

جبرهان ذہونوکس دھینے او خوک درد وہے۔ ص خرکس سادگی وہے۔ نزاکت وہے نفاست وہ چبرهاللہ دوح پاک و ۔ ذہہ پاک وہے۔ تن پاک وہ ادب ی چانہ پیزین ہے۔ صوف کہ اللہ د حکم لائن ہے یہ دے شکلے ہیں اکن پواتہ وہے۔ اخوا د بخوامو کتلے ادد قد دت و تکادیک ندادھے مو سنا کیے۔

ولےداسی نادہ ــــ

خرد بیں یا حد بنکلے بیدیا نه لوسے به بی داسے خاک کس بدوت یم - جرد حدر کائے دخلقوندوں دکیف اوکینے نه کیک - دبی بستولو بد کیولونه تباددی - داحدر کائے دمے جرکوم کائے غریب دسی نه هم به توکند لے نئی -

داهن عُالَى دے جرملة عربيان دَماللاد دَ

دد تهکودی - چر لے دبه داهم سا محلوق دے ۔ هم دعم دغر دخر دان الله خیل وخن ضایع کوی - او اکثر حلله توے ددان شی - چر د پاسہ بی او به یا د مبوو پوشکی داؤ غود ذدی ۔

بادوان دُمزیل درمزیل دو مبوو اد دَمهها نو دکانونو ته کودی - هرخیز ته نے زبوکیوی - جدنه به خبر دے داد مالیا دو خواک دی - که دد کان پودی خبر دے داد مالیا دو خواک دی - که دد کان پودی لاز نیرشی نو دد کا نیاری او کنزی - او که جدته مالیا د سی نے لاسا و کلیل فرعنه و دنه دَ مود بلاد نه توشی -

دا و لے ۔ و لے دا دُخل کے پیل انت دی دوی دا نہ خوداک نہ خوداک ہو نہ خوداک و اوخود کی دا ہون کہیں ہے اوخود کے د و اوخود و - خوکا لول کہن دِ اوسو ۔ به موہدولی کہن دِ سودلی اوکودِ

داغل جرمخکس دوان دے۔ دبیرو به شرکادکس شومیں لے۔ ھ خوک جروم نہ کودی لعنت بوج والی دلے صفر عل لہ بکار دی جربه دو ی لعنت اووا یی۔ صفر علا د و ککے نه کري وي ۔

مى ئىلىن الكورى مى مى مى مى دخىل مالك كُونى سوه مى ئىلىن ئەلىت اكورى - غربب كە ئىنى ئىردىكىك ئىول دېودكى يەلردان دے ـ ولے ھىنى دىكوتى

ذه دِهُم داكرم جام واعوندم . داهفرځمونږدنيا ده . عدالون كت ك ديميم كال

مالک شرافکورٹی - چیرس نہ ترخیو یوری پیردہے کس بت دے۔ هغه مل رسی که سوت - اوغرب ماشوم ترب وادوان شور ولے داماشومسن لنتى و يُعلِه - دادده نهده خوينه - جير عُددِهُم سبق ادوايم ـ

منبكاديباو-

لیکن ک

کرد-او

امتحان ئے

ودکړو ـ

سيبامتحان

نه بیل ک

يا وجود دُ

اوكوشش

سلبم به كالج كبن سبق وثيلو . دُخنال اوخوشمالى نه ډکرښوله او دمين نه ډک د په لولو . په سبق كنن هم ديد كره رسيم به محبت نه مناوريل بلے عیرددی حکومت دانسان یہ خیالاتو باندے كبير مع سنى - وك يه ذبه في غيرانولنني كول ليكن دودوسليم هم دَدنت تبويل وسوه دَخيلي تولي س يرنم ئ ذيك ده ديره مينه بيداشوه ددے انقلاب مسيم وونون كعقيدى بانوه به بل طه والهه ولله وسليم غوښتل عيركوستوبوم يرزده - بل حيا لانواو يه حذبا توكبن انقلاب وست دے۔اد کا دُ زُون ن نظر یہ نے بدله کوی دہ صفرستريد دهم حابه عم كبن سودى - ادر كشش به كلى تدرا ببكر - كيكن احبه سن الحديث اود بوسود نه چک اسویلی س نے دا خبرہ دحولی نه دا اووته چركاش د يوى يُنينن بيغيى سنوكي حمّ دَجا به محمّت كبن سى كيد أيني - او عنايي لك دُسليم به عيالاتوكن د كيفيت يولي القلاب

بِيلِكُور - اولوخوك عي ملكومتو ـ چريه كن كَخُانَ نَهُ حَمِ خَبِرِ نِهُ وَهُ . دَ بِونِيورسِتَهِي الْمَعَانَ والنهاشور به داسى حالا توكني سبق وييل وين إل لوی کار

خەارتەرلىك دىس

والدين د ا دسيرلي يه ومخوشيوكين الخاطئ الحوية لدي عن المن كن ا يُكوركونك دو في عواتم دَښالَينه چينے په غاله ا وخت زیدی مادیکیویکس انج الشرمنيع ببينه فاصل نه مشيلة خواكه سوونه قدوعوولوتميا ذلے كالدولفة كهوا مستوجيو بها البيعاييره خواروك أورخامويته خاموسى وك عبودنيالا بل توک نه دے خراد ته و

دىيە علاجىر خىرمودەلس دمۇك بەغوب اودە شوہ ۔ دشیطان به لمسون خول تدہ کے دشمن شو صغروسيت مامه جريه كوم كبن ى بلار مال جائياد خُوى لِيد لِبُلِدُوه ، به خديل لَه تبعله كروسليم بالله مزكه أسمان يُوشول - دعدالت دروازه ي به خپل مات زيوسره به زوره او ټکوله ـ کيکن افشوس ببطرف نه د پېپيو د دمره ؤور گره چر چادده بهنت دارد هه وغربه او نه کودو سیم حبرانِ شويهُ غَرِخيالِ وُه - او خردا تربيبين شو اولا مخكبن د خلائ خير كړي - لاچار سنو برځ ذينب اوچاچى نه دا دا د صلى د ليكن د منتيادى -چربه لوپینون کورکش د لوی خی یا دجینی قل هم هنههوموه کیکی . نومره پېر د پود کلودی عُكُم عبرد إو في الكرهم عام طورس عدسو الك وی جبر خوک کی په زبانه به اه اخلی . اوهم دفیسے يهه يُبنتنه جينتي دَ يوى ښځي په حيثيت په هنم كودكس قدم الجودونه عبوده كيل شي - يدد کم کورسے دَجینی دَ ودولو دَیارہ نیاتے پنیے ودكري - دے آولومصيتولو دسېم ز ده تقريماً اوخورو - ادعقل وهوش ي بياله -نتجه نے داشوہ - جربو مامعان ادادی سدہ دُستهيشن لادلَّے وأغشنه اوجير بله ما لجھيل وفوانت بوميل مه لوى دفتارس خكتر رطان وكه - سليم حان سف ادوئيل حيرد كدنيا دمصيتولو پەرونىيتىنى مقابلەكول د السابنىت كۇ اعلى

ئەسلىم تەبتە او نەككىڭ - جىزىنىكىم دەس، عبت كوى ـ سلم إلينتون تعليميانته علي ده -اودا من فيال ده م بيرد قددت كاصولو به مطابق ه پوغیز کبن دِ دومره کشش وی - چبر بل غیز عُان ته دا يتك منى - اوهم بهد الم خيال سليم دين سره به دُ محبت دکے خبرے کولے ۔ لیکن هغی به خېرى آورېږوس د آډو آغاد يا د ډوډ ئې پنولو ادباداور المولوية بعائد به توى ياسين - اوهفر به حيوان ياتے شو۔ سيم ته دُوندون دُنکليفولد كد توره وديخ سكادين ددامتيان تيمه اووته اومليم ابه خرىمبرولؤ كامياب شور يلادئ فونيثل جرسيم د والترى ياس كولودياني لاهور ته لارشى ـ عتى چىرمىدىكىل كالج كبن داخل شو. ادد ترقی یه دومی پورئے ندم کیسود عرکلہ چرسلیم به خیل تصور کښ که د نیب مسن او ک ينيلتوب داوشل اوكه تودو زُلفو به منيح كبزهنم ستركك بهى داياد شوے او دير به دهديده -وسليم به زون كبن يوورم داسى هم داغله جير وديثر دُ واكترى سن ملاقشو ـ اولوعل بديا سره دَ ډيروحن بالوخيل کي ترداغلو- د سليم رأتك مذبو تو ودځ لس به كلى كس هيفه ك ننوه ـ بلاد سحر دنتی نے اوکرو ۔ اوھم به صفر ماسيغين دعدنيانه صبيته دياره وخصنانو ددى نەنىس موكىھم نابويە شوە - او باوجود ك

مست خیل آین وندن جدولو دیاده پخیله موسی کداکنو به حینیت سمنگیارلایه و او ده کاله لیس دمیم به عهده دالی هندستان که داغلو و او به بمبنی کبن به ملازی حسیتال کبنهم به دی حینیت سره مفرستو کسلیم کک نه لیس کرزین زون کبن هم کافی نم

دسبم بل به بس دربیب دو با سی هم کای م زیات انقلاب بید امتور حفظ تله به دسیم که محبت نه دکے ستوکے - شکا نتین اور محبت نه دکے خبری دابیا دیدی اولی اخساس اوجذ به به به ذهره کبنی بید اکین - به دیر انسوس به کے دئیل - چرکاش ما هذه بیکل ساند کے دو میے او نه ینزیندی -

دسلیم به غیر صوبودگی کس دینب دهده دیمن به منخ بر او ته رحم قسم کمبی او دالتری علاج او شور و لے د دینب علاج دسلیم به دین د دی و لے کاش چر دیر ور وستو و د تر د دی دا اصلبت معلوم شور اکثر به بے هوشنی کبی سلیم به تی بادو د دینب بلار چر دا حال اولیں چره د د دبایون به مرض کو فتاره ده او دسلیم به الاش کس لوی نردی چیومنی واسی او و صلے ۔ کین بے فاین

اوبله وعبرداده عيرهفر ندعان ديركمينه سيك

اوبيش له شكاره شو- ببرك مو درور به مالِ

به ناجائیزه طریقی ۵ قبصنه کړی ده کیحنال

بهددته كافى تكليف رسولو عبرهم بإد منروحه

سليم بے وطناه شو۔

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دُنين عالم ورخ ترود خد خوابين . متى داچر بوميات داست د تعلوا عباراتو به دم ايد دسليم توه دا اعلان اوكوف - چرځرې نيلو كادول باندى د برخفرې . اوتانه د نه د اخلاص معانى غوله خپل مال اوجا يرا د سنبها لولو كرباره كرته هرچوته خپل مال اوجا يرا د سنبها لولو كرباره كرته هرچوته خواشر . د ينب هم سا په وجر كه د د به د نيخ آخنه

إدرة سجر دَجيع به وخت كبن جيسلبم ته لؤكر ... اخبار دا وُهرف او داخیل اعلان نے یکبن اولوسو لؤدّ عنت اودئے بہ سینہ کبنی بیا ٹاڑہ متورھ بنہ وخت نے دُوطن لارواخسته - اویه دم ایمرور كلى ندرا درسين - كسبم يه لينس كنيب يلار فوراً ورمننه كره اوسيم ته ود ترغاره وتورسيم دريب كن ته ودنزد ميشوردمن چرغدونت به سروستوكوسليم نه اوكتل ولؤ دَ حوستمالی که کے دمحیت ناہ کہی او بنکی لہسکو دواے شویے ۔ سلیم دھنے سترکوکبن دھیقی محتبت او مکمل عکس اولیں ۔ محبت مردکوسترکو۔ بوب ته په بدواسي نظرادكش ميردهيف حال من درد اوسنودى پينيان - يوميانت لين كمان م نكبدر جرج زييب أدنبويه غاد والأوه و مليسسم اوزينب دهببتاه كرياره اوعا محاشول اومحببا دُدوي دا تلوي ندوين ته يه خوشمالي دوركلے اودكيلو ۔ ارباب عبل لفاتس دُدميمُ كال

سبرلے

تعييل توله تخته يهدودو بانده نغليكي نویے باد ودیس وائے سیاسکی ساسکی داود کھی مَنْ كَ تَالَ يَهُ أَسَمَانْ جِورِينْوَ جَوْيِيَةٌ يُوَكِّنُ لَكُنَّى أسان لول شوميروبرے سأسي كلونهسسيكي ية كُلُكُ بِاللَّهِ بَنْ كِي خِيلَ أَشَا لِيهِ تَا وَلِيكِي بیالاله ډلیے کرہے بیے دصحرامنٹے کس زلیکی دے مسکے شویہ خنل شویہ مستنے بیں بیا کنکسکی بكبى بيايه واديلاشو دسوز دك رباب لهكيكي دَدى شنويامو دَ ياسه مرغلام دى پرقيكى يه مزه مزه خوزيي په اجرب باند معورزيي دُكلاب به سره بياله كنن سين كوه والترزيكي نه خطاشوم عطرنه دی عطردی ته نه رستگی كل يه كل بان مسرايخ دُحوا به قال زُلكيكي دائی به حردخت بعاردے چرازادسے کونے کی دُطالم په لاس چاره ده دَغربِ په سټ چيکی خُوك كيكويه سپوته اهيئ خُوكِ د لوك مركَّخ كي خهيه دادونمكن ډوبيم له خولے دينيم جيكى عُكْمُ هراغزے دكلو به لمنوكس يتهيكى بيرية اوشلوه له خيونه سائركوك جير خرككي

دُسلِيلِ اُوريزِے داغلے نورے لاسوکس يزنيکي په غورد آنکو په ټولونو په کاټکونړاوديزے داغلے خَديُ نِه دَبامان اوشوه دمكهم خوشبورابيخ الموطبيان والوته مستنيك سن دان وجوركوه قطارونه بورابيايه زبيركوس شولوغرن يه عشق كس لأنف نِدِ نُرُكُس لَمُوبِهِ بِأُسِينُ سَنِّ نِيغُ كُرُونَ عَيْرَانِ شُو مكاب يريوتو نامبره صبا زييث ودله داؤره كوئي بياشو ببقاره اليون يه جغوسك يشو غرنه شنه شومخواشنه شو الهجينونه ھ يُوخيزخمار آلود شوھ يو بونئے دسنٹی نه رنگادنگ محنونه وینم اوتوبل نه ښاکسته دی داخوشبوي ككوم واغله جرته عطري توي شوي بانوه يانوه يهكل ده سانكه سأنكه يرتولونو د تفنس ببل ته وایه بهار نبردے را تنظیم رُسِياد په رام اسبويم په ما تل خوان خوان ديے خوکصوفوکس آدام نه کړي خوک په مزکد ترزين کے پردئے واکے م پہ خولے دی پہ پردئے چوکڈنیکیم دُغْوَالْ سيلِيرِهُ بَادِونَهُ دَيْجِنْنُ خِنْتُ كُوبِ الرِي ته هُم ياسه زمت تيركره دُدُشمن سينه كرسير

دا وطن به وطن نه وی چیر ک بل پردام اسبردی با سپرلے دَدی وطن مم ترسپرلے نه معلومیکی

بنه اووایه داخردی

محرمتى له دے دالات سی ده د دهقان ب غوي كدلية تراره ضريدا تالماره خبریدے خاص عام دے **دُاوسينو پينو د ہے** خفه يه تواړه تلوحي دخویہ نہ کچیودے شاكرده تيارخردے خلا يرخاص عام دے را اونسا به کے ته پیره نَصْكُ وَآهِي يُهُ لَٰتُهُ بؤر ډيري کمالات دالمقل دره صفات خلا برے عاص عاد فتككوذه اوسن وابيه يه يتوسنوكوي فايه شأكوده يصلوانه برمركوي دخانه خبريد خاص عادد

يدهي شيم ولبيد يرقالين دے يه ميلان كوينتم يريقك دىدوايه كادترى اخله يرهو آن. يتريئ بالبت برستن ده كارتزى اغله لؤر بيشماره پېتون سره وردی ده . لوليه ده لس سياره شَاكردہ كەلے اغلے بنخه يارہ كے دام دُے (۲) یوهسی شے م ولیں درجور شوے کہ نجو دکے سودلی دباد دیاسه سوارال نے یه دیودے شاكردم دے ليد لے شاكرد بنه تدينه خبردے خفه چه د اُستادشي په اُستادسورد تے با نود ہے داھسے نیونہ یہ کرمئی کس نے زکام دے س، پوهسے شےم اولید جدروان دی تل یا خکت له ویدیدی نه د بادو د باران نه ده آفته سامان یه خیله ملااویی دے درو منوزیات ددكى خوارو املاله يه سادرمنه نكات شاکردہ کہ نے کبر کرے بس جوہم تام سے رم، بوسے شے ج اولید پربندی نے پہشل کا یہ بولبه دخادی ده . خه معلومه دا د ورا په لولت عوند مع عوائے دے بے لوج نه حی خانه 北 ارجيت كے يه اوككرو - يه دوه مخله كے وابيشانه <u>د</u>. واحه یه دواده مخه کے خوشیه تینه امام دے

أرباب شكانتن وبرتصكال

انسان فطوياً أرام او دعين ترونان ف خوجوى ادبه وس سرو خان دُه راسمه حسماني اودماعي

سمين

ئەساتى .

رلےکھونو

دانسان ک

دوزمره

وبدون

او دزود

تاريخ مطافعه

اوكرو ولو

مونورته به

معلومهنتي

دے۔ دَجِرِشِ مانیال Hanibal دَاليس عرسدكول مد فرالس اودروس صغرالقلا بات

وغلاوغيو

بكاردى۔

چرفطمتی

دا ټولے عشقه ليونيه شادلاسردييرديه ينه يناه بادشاه بيرظاهك كالرما كادناه يروت كديه خانقاه كديوسعك كييمنكي دعادى و فنككبن مرد مان جيعتمان تيان ديلك ألم مرام المينة كرسكند ويمه مردنطرن الكلا تنكلة لنك المسوائي في توادى الله من الله من الله المنافع المنافع المستنافي المست دافلاً خبريم بيرله حرفتر بي خبريمه انسان. بياهم شافي آل كنب ورفياه كسور كافتمه ارسناكت

الوربه تدم فنرطمعهردمهر وفاعلالكري دندسنايت دجيركة ادو مصموه وربيك

عشق فاامان حكم أيان صيرتن لام شربه كرييل فناقفادم تريف كوم نهيم يرتديه ببرته لهيم هدميه كه

جيرانسات كلككه دعيش ادكارام زونكن ته خيريادوسيل دى ـ دَرتَصْ سرودعفل ئے يريخود مے ادب خیلہ نے دیر تیں وکو تورو دسودی لائک مسٹاف الماكيده داسي يوه نقشم باليون (مميره) غِبلِ نظم المعالمة و مع عملا كس ديرالعاظو

تاریخ دَانسَان د داسی نؤرو ډیرچکادگذا دونر هك يرون ك - يرد صفى مطالعدمونون له داسبق داكوى عبدالسان لدخلائے خومرہ طافت وركرہ

المنان ولے داسی لولیو لو لو اور الو تله غاله و بدی -كم خير دي ميل ال - باليح . كود اود عيشاو دُ آرام دندگی فو با بولو باندی مجبوره وی - خرب دى چىرمونود دى سوال دُجواب نه اول يى لو غومنالولوباندى غوراوكود.

يوقاب طالبهم جيرهندخيل فنض يتتركى مفدشير ورخ كادك عا - ادخيل خوب او أرام دمطالع يخاطر قرباني كوى رولے دامعلومه خبروده - چرد كر وارو تكليد الومول دامتحان ياس كولوميال دك

برزمینلد به فصل کولوادد عفه دَهضمربالدکبن ولے شید او دیم سکاردانداد کلومند وی و دَمسا دَعنم به وجه -

تهرلین توسی بوردی . دق مستقبل دا فراد و به لاس کین دی . خورد کیرد توسی به افراد و کمین اتحاد عمل نه دی . دو کاید خاص نصب الحین نه دی . ادبه دو کاکس د توی مفاد و به خاطر د دلی مفاد و قرا افراد جد به نه وی ترجیح د توسی مفاد و به خاطر د دلی مفاد و قرا افراد د لیل می ترجیح د توسی ماشو به و مرا نه دی . اد خواد او د لیل می مکر خدو د ت به خاط قوم متحال ایال ادم تما آخرا شی مکر خدو د تربید ماغ فرید د کین د این می موجود می شرون این می کان چرون می اورد کار برای این می موجود می شرون این می کان چرون می د می او می او

ادباب می کستی داوُد ذی دخلود م کال

معصور المن المنظمة ال

The League contention is that the Hindus and the Muslims are two separate and distinct peoples and they have remained so, despite the fact that fates have thrown them into one country for so many centuries. Their fusion into one nation is impossible as they each draws its inspiration from its own religion. culture, history and traditions. These opposed to this view, however, insist on India being one and indivisible, and point to the advisability of India playing her role in the comity of nations as a single united country of a democratic type. They occasionally express the fear that the division of India into two or more units may lead to civil wars in times to come. Mr. Raj Gopal Achariya, however, thinks differently. He says that Muslims should also have the right of self-determination. this right was also conceded by the British Parliament through the famous Cripps proposals in 1942. To this the British still adhere. The Congress also agreed to give the new units the right of secession. And a great many Hindus have come round to Mr. Raja Gopal Achariya's view. Unfortunately the great expectations of a settlement from the Gaudhi-Innah meetings and correspondence did not materialise. It is to be fervently hoped that wiser counsels will prevail and a reasonable and just settlement arrived at and the human right of self-determination accorded to all peoples of India.

SAIFUL ISLAM, III Year

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STOP PRESS

PRINCIPAL

Mr. I. D. Scott has proceeded home on leave for six months, and Prof. S. M. Timur is officiating in his place. We wish the former and Mrs. Scott and children bon voyage and a happy holiday, and hope that Shaikh Sahib will have a successful career as the head of the institution he has now served for more than thirty years.

ROLL OF HONOUR

Another of our old boys has laid down his life in the cause of freedom. Death from wounds received in action has just been announced of Major Meraj-ud-Din, son of K. B. Maulvi Sad-ud-Din Khan (ex-Governor, Trustee and Honorary Secretary of the Darululum). We offer our most heartfelt condolence to Khan Bahadur Sahib and the bereaved family in their sad loss.

The End

It was a plant, a small plant, with small and beautiful leaves. I used to watch it daily.

One day I found a tiny new bud growing from under its soft leaves.

Days passed and the new bud continued to grow. Nature was nursing it under a green veil. It was not yet able to protect itself but soon became tired of the dull, monotonous life inside that thick green veil. It tried to break it open, tried and tried and tried once more and lo! the veil was burst asunder. It saw the outside world and of course liked it.

It began to play with zephyrs, and opened its lips to whisper to them.

The next day it was laughing. It continued to laugh. But after a day it began to wither up. Gradually its petals were blown away by the same zephyrs, and scattered over the winds. They dropped to the ground, were trampled under foot and turned into dust.

We have short time to stay, as you We have as short a spring As quick a growth to meet decay, As you, or any thing."

A. RAHMAN "KAIF."

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Pakistan

Opinions differ about the exact origin of the scheme which is popularly called "Pakistan". Some say that Mr. Rahmat Ali an Indian Student who spent a number of years in England was the originator of the plan; others state that it owes its inception to the foresight of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan; but a grear may people believe that the real credit for the underlying idea goes to Allama Iqbal, the greatest poet and Philosopher of Muslim India. Iqbal, in his presidential address delivered at the all India Muslim League Session held in 1930, expressed the opinion that self-determination was the essential basis of all freedom and demanded for Indian Muslims the right of self-determination. It was dismissed at the time as a mere poetic dream. But now the true significance of that poetic dream has after all been realized, and the magic word of Pakistan is on the lips of everybody.

Qaid-i-Azam, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League has taken up the idea in right earnest and has converted it into the united demand of Muslim India. Without Pakistan, he says, there can be no salvation for Iudia; and the Muslim League will not accept any form of freedom which does not concede Pakistan. Pakistan, as the very name implies, stands for the establishment of independent sovereign state or states in areas where the Muslims form a majority of population. According to the Muslim League, the only solution of India's political difficulties lies in the achievement of Pakistan. This point of view postulates a two-nation theory and is based on the belief that Hindus and Muslims can grow to the fullest stature of their nationhood only under conditions in which their genius, culture, tradition and religion can have free play. Under Pakistan Muslims will realise their ideal of free and independent national existence and will take their rightful place among the leading nations of the world. The League demands the constitution of Provinces where the Muslim population exceeds the non-Muslim i.e. the N.W.F.P. the Punjab, Sind, Assam and Bengal, into an independent sovereign state.

If you happen to get into what is commonly called Government service, remember that the correct designation of that kind of employment is public service. You are there to serve the people and not to rule over them. You should be honest and loyal to the best-interests of the public whose servant you are and who pays you for your work. Let each of your actions be directed to one and one end only—good of the people; and "people" includes the masses and not the privileged classes alone. Follow one criterion in whatever you do—merit of the case and not sifartsh or considerations of filthy lucre. You will be responsible to God and man for all your actions. So, act as God would like you to act towards His creatures. The worthiest public servant he who serves his fellow-men to the best of his abilities. Position—high or low—in the service makes no difference for him. Be he a minister of the state or a humble peon, his one aim is service and service of the people.

MUHD, KHALIL,

II Year (Agr.).



Dawn

The stillness of the dark night did not bring solace to his restless and troubled mind. It continued to fret and fume. The clocks of the neighbour-hood struck three and his feet suddenly stopped. For a moment he wanted to return home, but that could not be. He had come out in search of food. He knew a few morsels of bread would save her life. How could he go back empty handed? He paused a little. His brain was in a whirl. Why should he alone suffer, while his equals were enjoying themselves. Why should he and his dear ones only be haunted by the spectre of starvation?

The memor es of his younger days were revived. He heard once again the voice of the venerable old gentleman who had preached socialism from his college—platform. He experienced the thrill of the message once again. Why should he beg for food? Was he not entitled to his share of every thing? Would he be wrong if he snatched it by force? Why was he denied his rights? Why was he deprived of bread?

Then he saw himself sitting beside his old mother who was saying, "Amjad, my days are numbered and my long felt desire is to see you bring a bride." How happy his mother was when he got married! But after some time she fell ill again. "Nutritious diet and regular treatment could save her", said the doctors. At that time he had no money for medicine and now he has no money for bread.

He shouted, "Azra, you cannot die. I will not let you die. You have done no harm to the world. I am not going to beg. I shall snatch bread from these hoarders of bread."

Amjad began to run without knowing from whom he was going to snatch food on—that dark night.....

"Where are you going", a voice shouted from behind and a hand touched his shoulder.

"Have you got a piece of Roti? But, I will not beg. I shall snatch it away from you. My Azra is dying for a few morsels. Give me whatever food you have".

The constable took him to be a frunkird wandering in the streets and disturbing the sleep of others. He hand-cuffed him and said, 'come along. I will take you where rich people distribute Roti to the poor."

At dawn he was in the prison-house still looking for food for his dying Azra.

A. R. CHAUHAN.

The est

The finest mausoleum in the world is the Taj Mahal, Agra. It Cost £2.000,000.

The highest building in the world is the Empire State Building, New York (1.248 ft.) The highest in Europe is the Eiffel Tower Paris (984 ft.) The Palace of Soviets, Moscow will when completed be 1300 ft. high.

The longest bridge in the world is the bridge which connects San Francisco and Oakland (California). Its total length is 8½ miles and it cost abour £15,000,000.

The highest Cathedral spire in the world is Ulm (Germany) 540 ft. The highest in England is Salisbury Cathedral spire (405 ft.)

The longest wall in the world is the Great Wall of China (over 1,000 miles long) built in 214 B.C.

The largest palace in the world is the Vatican, the Pope's Residence near Rome.

The highest mountain in the world is Mt. Everest (India, 29,141 ft.) while the highest in Europe is Mt. Blanc (15,782 ft.)

The longest ship canal in the world is the Gota (Sweden, 115 miles.)

The largest public park in the world is the yellow-stone National Park, U.S.A. (3.350 sq miles).

The greatest desert in the world is the Sahara-i-Azam, Africa (Area 3,000,000 sq. Miles).

The longest river in the world is the Mississippi-Missouri (N. America). 4,200 miles but the largest in volume is the Amazon (S. America).

The largest island in the world (Excluding Australia) is Greenland (\$27,000 sq. miles).

The longest railway tunnel is Simplon which connects Switzerland with Italy. It is about 12½ miles long

The largest Continent is Asia (17½ millions sq. miles or nearly one third of the land surface of the globe).

The largest enclosed sheet of water is the Caspian Sea (170,000 sq. miles). But the largest 'lake' is Lake Superior (N. America, 31,200 sq. miles).

The largest Ocean in the world is the Pacific Ocean (64,000,000 sq. miles).

The largest library in the world is in the British Museum, London (4,000,000 Vol.).

The largest bell in the world is the Tsar Kolokol (Moscow, 180 tons) but it has, never been rung. The largest in actual use is also in Moscow and weighs 128 tons.

The highest town in the world is La Paz (Bolivia) situated at the top of a mountain 11,800 ft. above sea-level.

The largest railway station in the world is Victoria (S. R. London, 25 Acres).

The longest railway platform in the world is Sonepur (B. and E.I.R. India, about 905 yards).

SAJJAD KHWAJA.

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Service

You can render real good service to your country in whatever station of life you may be. It is the man that counts and not the job. Spirit is more important than position,

sixth imam, Jafar-as-Sadig of al-Madina, his teachers. Like his Eşyptian and Greak fore-runners Jabir Ion Hayyan acted on the assumption that base metals such as tin, lead, iron and copper could be transmuted into gold and silver by means of a mysterious substance, to the search for which he devoted his energies. He recognised the importance of experimentation more clearly than any other early al-chemist and made note-worthy advances in both theory and practice of chemistry. Some 200 years after his death, as a street was re-built in al Kufa, his laboratory was found and in it a mortar and a large piece of gold were unearthed. He discovered H₂ SO₄ and HNO₃. CH₃ COOH and equa regia which is a mixture of Hcl and HNO₃. He wrote several works on chemistry. There are 22 works surviving that bear his name. Many of these works were translated into various European languages. Jabir also enjoyed the distinction of preparing lead carbonate and separating Arsenic and Antimony from their sulphides. He explained the preparation of steel, the polishing of metals, the dyzing of cloth and leather and the distillation of vinegar into CON, CH₃ COOH. Other Muslim chemists discovered that Hg & S combined to form cinnabar. Ibn Musi and Jabir wrote original works on Spherical trigonometry. In Zoolady Mohammad Damiri (1405 A.D.) wrote on the life of animals. Zakriya Quavini has also given a fair description of animals, plants and stones. Khazini of M-rv (1203) has in his valuable work entitled, the Balance of wisdom written on the specific wt. of alloys and the density of HO₂. Jazari (12.6 A.D.) wrote an important work on the mechanics and manufacture of clocks. Rizvan has furnished a description of a water clock. Muslims are also credited with naving invented wind mills, gun powder and compress.

NOOR AHMAD KHAN.

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Was it a Dream?

Mohan and I went to the college notice board. The latest notice invited applications from those desirous of proceeding to America and England for higher technical studies. What an opportunity of seeing the world and serving the motherland in the postwar reconstruction of her economic structure!

We both applied, and were required to appear for an interview. As luck would have it, I was selected and Mohan was rejected. What a pity! We who had been class fellows and chums for several years had to part company. Mohan wished me bon voyage, and I sailed for the New World with a heart full of hopes and dreams.

We were a fairly large party of students from various parts of India, and life in the ship was generally enjoyable except for a certain amount of sea-sickness in the beginning. At New York we had to report ourselves at the office of the Indian-Ambassador who had made all necessary arrangements for our admission to various technical institutions and for our board and lodging. We were chaperoned by officials of the Indian embassy, and started our studies in right earnest.

Everything was different in America—people, government, buildings, houses, shops, railroads, factories, schools, colleges, professors, universities—in fact everything. I saw 'sky-scrapers' with my own eyes, and travelled in aerial as well as underground railways. The American life was full of bustle and hurry. There could not be any lazing about. One day while I was trying to cross a highway, cars came from different directions at a crashing speed, and one struck me down. I was taken to a hospital in unconscious condition. After some time, I regained consciousness. I opened my eyes and found myself wonder of wonders! in Rahim Shah ward.

London 1930). This book distinguishes mediastinitis from Pleurisy and recognises the contagion of Phthisis and the spreading of diseases by water and soil. It gives a scientific diagnosis of anhylostumisis and attributes it to an intestinal worm. Its materia medica considers some 760 drugs. From the 12th to the 17th century, this work served as the chief guide to the medical science in the west. In the words of Dr. Osler it has remained a medical Bible for a longer period than any other work.

The greatest Philosophers of the eastern Islamic world were Al-Kindi, al-Farabi and Ibn Sina. Al-Kindi was an astronomer, alchemist, optician and music theorist no less than 265 works are ascribed to him. Al-Farabi (Alfarabius) was the greatest Philosopher of Islam. His system of Philosophy was syncritism of Platonism, Aristotalianism and Sufism and won him the enviable title of the "2nd reacher" al-Muallim-r-Sini, the first being Aristotle. Besides a number of commentaries on Aristotle and other Greek Philosophers, Al-Farabi composed various Psychological, Political and metaphysical works. Al-Farabi is also described as a physician and mathematician, occult scientist and musician.

About 470 A.D. there came into being an interesting academy of popular Philosophy in Basra called the 'Ikhwan-us-Safa'. Its members edited about 52 journals dealing

with maths,, astronomy, geography, music, ethics and philosophy.

The scientific study of Astronomy was begun under the influence of an Indian work, the Sidhanta brought to Baghdad in 771 and translated into Arabic. The Greek influence, last in order of time, was first in importance. An early translarion of Flimys' Al-megest was followed by two superior ones, one by Hajjaj Ibn Matar (827-82) and the other by Hunain revised by Sabit. A large number of observatories were built in various parts of the kingdom, the most important one being attached to the Bayt-ul-Hikma, Baghdad. Another was at Dimascus. The equipment in those days consisted of quadrants, astralobs, dials and globes. Al-mamilia astronomers performed one of the most delicate geodectic operations; the measuring of the length of a terrestrial degree. The object was to measure the size and circumference of the earth. The measurement carried out on the plain of Sinjar, north of the Euphrates and also near Palmyra, yielded 56% miles as the length of a degree, a remarkably accurate result, exceeding the real length by about 900 yards only at that place. The celebrated Astronomer and mathematician of the age Al-khwarizmi produced the rables which became the basis for other works in the East and the West. The other great astronomers and mathematicians were Ablattani, Albiruni and Umar Khayyam. Albattani was unquestionably the greatest astronomer of his time and one of the greatest in Islam. He made several amendments to Prolemy and rectified his calculations for the orbit of the moon and certain planets. He proved the possibility of the annular ecclipses of the sun, the obliquity of the eliptic and the length of the tropical year and of the seasons and the true and mean orbit of the sun. Al-Biruni was born at Ghazna in 973 is considered the most original and profound thinker that Islam has produced in the domain of physical and mathematical science. He wrote an account of the whole science of astronomy called "Al-Qunun-i-Masudi". Omar Khayyam (1038-1123), the greatest mathematician and Astronomer Royal of the Saljuq Sultan Malik Shah was the director of the observatory at Neshapur and carried on researches regarding the accurate determination of the length of the year and produced the calendar named after his patron "al-Tarikh-ul-Jalah" which is more accurate than the Gregorian calendar. The latter leads to an error of one day in 3300 years, whereas al Khayyam's leads to an error of one day in 5000 years.

Besides materia medica, astronomy and mathematics, the Arabs made their greatest Scientific contribution to chemistry. In the study of chemistry and other physical sciences the Arabs introduced the objective experiment a decided improvement over the hazy speculations of the Greeks. Accurate in the observation of phenomena and diligent in the accumulation of facts, the Arabs nevertheless found it difficult to project proper hypothesis and draw truly scientific conclusions. The final elaboration of a system was the weakest point in their intellectual armour. The father of Arabic alchemy was Jabir Ibn Hayyan (Gebir) who flourished in Kufa about 7/6 A.D. His name is among the greatest in the field of medieval chemical science. Legend makes the Umayyad prince Khalid Ibn Yazid Ibn Muawiya and the

Ibn Sabit Ibn Qurra was ordered by Al-Muqtadir in 931 to examine all practising physicians and grant certificates only to those who could satisfy him. Only 860 such men passed the test and the others were stopped from practising. A hospital was opened by Haruon Ar-Rashid in Baghdad in the beginning of the 9th century and shortly afterwards the number of hospitals rose to 34. Cairo saw its first hospital in 872. Muslim hospitals had special watds for men and each had its own dispensary. Some were equipped with medical libraries and offered courses in medicine.

The most notable medical authors who followed the epoch of the great translators were Persian in nationality but Arab in Language: Al-Taberi, Ar-Razi, Ali Ibn-Abbas and Ibn-i Sina (Avecinna) Al Tabri was a native of Tabristan and became a Court Physician. Ar-Razi (550-923) born at Ray, not far from Teheran, was the greatest and most original of all the Muslim I hysicians and one of the most prolific as an author. In selecting a new site for the great hospitals at Baghdad, of which be was the chief Physician he is said to have hung up shreds of meat in different places, choosing the spot where they showed the least signs of putrifaction. The 'Fihris' lists one hundred and thirteen major and twenty eight minor works, by At-Razi, of which 12 deal with alchemy The "Kitab-ul-asiar" after having passed through many ed torial hands was rendered into Latin by Gerard of Cremona and became one of the so irces of chemical knowledge until it was supersided in the 14th century by Jabir's works. While still in Persia al-Razi wrote for Mansur ibn Ishaq of Sijistan a monumental work in ten volumes, named after his patron "Kitab-ul Mansur" of which a Latin translation appeared in Milin in the eightees of the fitteenth Century. Parts of it have been rendered into French and German. Of his monographs one of the best known is on measies in which we find the first clinical account of small pox. Translated into Latin in Venice 1565 and later into several modern languages. This treatise served to establish al-Razis reputation as one of the keenest original thinkers and greatest clinicians not only of Islam but of the middle ages. His most important work was al-Hawi (the comprehensive book) first translated into Latin under the direction of Charles I of Anjou by the Sicilian Jewish Physician Faraj-bin-Salim in 1279. Under the title "continens" it was repeatedly printed from 1480 onwards, a finh edition appearing in Venice in 1542. As the name indicates this book was meant to be ency lopaedic in its range of medical information. Printed when printing was in infancy, these medical works of al-Razi exercised for centuries a remarkable influence over the minds of the Latin West.

Ali Ibn Abbas wrote al-Kitab Ulmu'ki in which a portion is devoted to dietetics and materia medica. Among its original contributions on a conception of the capillary system and a proof that in parturition the child d es not come out by itself, but is pushed out by the muscular contractions of the womb.

The most illustrious name in Arabic medical annals after Ar-Razi is that of Ibn Sina 183-1(37). In this Physician, Philosopher, Philologist and poet, Arab Science, reaches its climax. Born near Bukhata, he spent his life in eastern Muslim World and died in Hamadan As a youngman, he cured Nuh Ibn Mansur (9:6-9) and was permitted to make use of the ruler's remarkable library. Endowed with extra-ordinary powers of absorbing and retaining knowledge, this Muslim Persian Scholar was at the age of 21 capable of embarking on a career of writing and systematising the knowledge of the time. Al-Qifti lists 21 maj r and 24 minor works of Ibn Sina (others estimate the total at 99) dealing with philosophy, medicine, geometry, astronomy, theology, Philology and art. Among his scientific works, the leading two are "Kitab ul-Shifa" a Philosophical encyclopaedia based upon the Aristotelian tradition and Muslim theology and "Al-Qanun Fil Tib" which represents the final codification of Greco-Arabic medical thought. Translated into Latin by Gerard of Cremona in the 12th century, this 'Canon' with it encyclopaedic contents, its systematic arrangement and philosophic plan, soon worked its way into a position of pre-eminence in the medical literature of the age, displacing the works of Galen, Ar-Razi and Al-Mujusi and becoming the text book for medical education in the schools of Europe. During the last 30 years of the 15th century, it passed through 15 Latin editions and one Hebrew. In recent years a partial translation into English was made. (O. Cameron Gruner, a treatise on the canon of medicine by Avicena,

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Europe and before which the Christians stood helpless, considering it an act of God, the following passage in defence of the theory of infection:—To those who How can we admit the possibility of infection while the religious law denies it"? We reply that the existence of contagion is established by experience, investigation and evidence of the senses and trustworthy reports. These facts constitute a sound argument. The fact of infection becomes clear to the investigator who notices that he who establishes conract with the afflicted gets the disease, whereas he who is not in such contact remains safe and how transmission is effected through garments, vessels, etc. The greatest Arab surgeon was Ibn Abbas Zehrawi the court physician of Al Hakam II. His work introduces such new ideas as cautrization of wounds, crushing a stone inside the bladder and the necessity of vivisection and dissection. This surgical part was translated into Latin by Gerard of Cremona and various editions were published at Venice in 1497 at Basel in 1541 and at Oxford in 1778. It held its place for centuries as the manual of surgery in Salerno, Montpeilier and other early schools of medicine - it contained illustrations of instruments which influenced oth r Arab authors and helped to lay the foundations of surgery in Europe. Al Zahrawi's rank in the art of surgery was paralleled by that of Ibn Zuhr (cilled Avenzoar) who was the most illustrious member of the greatest medical family of Spain. Of the 6 medical works written by him 3 are extant, the most valuable being Al Taseer-fil-mudawa-wat-tadbir written at the request of Ibn Rushd. In his Kulliyat, Ibn Rushd hails Ibn Zuhr as the greatest physician since Galen (Jalinus).

The Arab Spain produced Philosophers and scientists. A few of these, namely, Solomon bin Gabirol (Latin Avencebrol, a Jew) Ibn Bajjah, Ibn Rushd, Ibn Maymun and Ibn Arabi were intellectual giants of the period and it was through their efforts that the names of Aristotle, Plato, Socrates and other Greek philosophers became hous -hold words for the people of Spain and it was due to their works that the dark ages of Europe ended with the Dawn of Renaissance.

A large number of Scientists, Philosophers and physicians belonged to Egypt The chief centres of learning were Cairo and Alexandria. A reference may be made to one only, Ali Al Hassan (Latin Al-hazen) the principal Muslim Physicist and student of optics. No less than a hundred works on maths, astronomy, Philosophy and medicine are ascribed to Al-hazen. The chief work for which he is noted is that on optics Kitab-ul-Manazir which was translated by Gerard of Cremona. The works of Roger Bacon, Leonardo da Vinci and Johan Kepler beat traces of its influence. In his work Al Hazen opposes the theory of Euclid and Prolemy that the eye sends our visual rays to the object of vision; and presents experiments for testing the angles of incidence and reflection. In certain experiments he approaches the rheoretical discovery of magnifying lenses which was actually made in Italy 3 centuries later. There were some big libraries in Cairo, one of which is said to have contained 2 0,000 Vols. The great University of Al-Azhar which is considered to be one of the oldest homes of learning was built by Jawbar in A D.972.

A word about the scientific and literary progress made under the Umayyad and Abbasid families. During the year 750-850 AD, which were the epoch of translation, many intellectual avenues were opened and the Arabs assimilated the ancient lore of Persia and the classical heritage of Greece, and adapted both to their own peculiar needs and ways of thinking, many of the translators were also contributors. Such was the case with Yuhanna and Hunain. The former failing to obtain human subjects for dissection, had recourse to apes. A book written on the anatomy and diseases of the eye has recently been published with an English translation as the earliest existing text of ophthalmology. The position of a Physician, who also used to be a philosopher was very respectable. The Nesterian Gabriel who was the Court physician of Ar-Rashid and Almamun is said to have amassed a fortune of 89 million dirhams. In the curative use of drugs some remarkable advances were made at this time by the Arabs. They were the first to establish apothecary shops, to found the earliest school of pharmacy and to produce the first pharmacopia. As early as the days of Maimun and Almustasam pharmacists had to pass an examination. Like druggists, physicians were also required to sumbit to a test. Following a case of malpractice in Baghdad Sinan

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history of Science we have from the pen of Abul Qasim Saeed Ibn-i-Ahmad (1029—70) Tabaqat-ul-Umam (classification of nations). Saeed held the office of qadi of Toledo and distinguished himseif as historian, mathematician and astronomical observer. Ibn-i-Khaldun (1332—1406) who has been considered as one of the greatest historians presented for the first time a theory of historical development which takes due cognizance of the physical facts of climate and geography as well as the moral and spiritual forces at work. As one who endeavored to find and formulate laws of national progress and decay, Ibn Khaldun may be considered, the discoverer of the true scope and nature of history or at least the real founder of the Science of Sociology. No Arab or European writer had ever taken a view of history so comprehensive and philosophic. By the concensus of all critical opinion, Ibn Khaldun was the greatest historical philosopher of Islam and one of the greatest of all times.

The best known Geographer of the 11th century was Al Bakri, but the most brilliant geographical author of the 12th century, indeed of all medieval time was Al Idrisi, a descendant of the royal Spanish Arab family who received his education in Spain and flourished in Sicily during the reign of Roger II and under his patronage. His Rogerian treatise Kitab-1-Ruja not only sums up the works of Ptolemy and Masudi but is based on reports of scholars specially sent to other lands to collect data. In his critical collition Al-Idrisi shows a remarkable breach of view and a grasp of such essential facts as the sphericity of earth. Besides this monumental work Al-Idrisi constructed for his Norman patron a celestial sphere and disc shaped map of the world, both in silver.

In Spain Astronomical studies were cultivated assiduously after the middle of the 10th century and were regarded with special favour by rulers of Cardova. The leading Muslim astronomical works were translated in Spain and Alphonsine tables compiled in the 13th century were nothing but a development f Arab astronomy, Outstanding among the early Hispano-Arab astronomers were Al Majriti of Condova, Al Zarqali of Toledo and Ibn Aftah of Seville.

In the field of natural history especially botany, pure and applied, and in that of Astronomy and mathematics, the Western Muslims enriched the world by their researches. They made correct observations on sexual difference between such plants as palms and hemps. They classified plants into those that grow from cuttings, those that grow from seeds and those that grow spontaneously. The Cordova Physician Al Ghafiqia collected plants in Spain and Africa, gave the name of each in Arabic, Latin and Berber and described them in a way that may be considered the most precise in Arabic. Towards the end of the 12th century there flourished at Seville Abu Zakria Yahya Ibn Awwam whose treatise on agriculture 'Alfilaha' is not only the most important Islamic, but the outstanding medieval work on the subject. This book treats of 585 plants and explains the cultivation of more than 50 fruit trees. It presents new observations on grafting and the properties of soil and manures and discusses the syptoms of several diseases of trees and vines and suggests remedies. The best known botanist and pharmasist of Spain Ibn Al Batyar, a worthy successor of Dioscorides, travelled in Spain and throughout North Africa and was appointed the chief herbalist by Al Kamil in Cairo. From Egypt he made extensive trips into Syria and Asia minor. He died in 1248 in Damascus leaving two celebrated works. One of these works is on Materia Medica and is a collection of simple remedies from animal, vegetable and mineral worlds. This book was printed as late as 1758 at Cremona.

All the great Arab philosophers and scientists, e.g., Ibn Rushd, Ibn Maymun, Ibn Bajjah, and Ibn Tufail were also physicians. Ibn Khitab writes in connection with the Black Death which in the middle of the 14th century was ravaging

From then on, a new era opened in the literary and scientific history of Islam. There was started an enthusiastic cultivation of the sciences, among which medicine and Philsophy occupied a prominent place. The division of the Empire of Islam into separate regions did not materially interfere with intellectual intercourse between the Muslim of the East and the West. From the ninth to the twelfth century, the Arabic West roised the dignity of learning in Europe and many works were written, mainly at Cordova, by Christians, Jews and Muslims. The period between 912 and 976 i.e. during the reign of Abdur Rehman III and Caliph Al Hakam II was the golden age in Muslim Spain, which enjoyed a position analogous to that of Greece in the Old world. At this rime Cordova, Granada, Toledo and Seville were the chief seats of learning in Western Europe and it is due to the Omayyad Caliphs that sciences were preserved from extinction in Europe. A large number of Philosophers, Scientists and Physicians appeared in the following century, the first being Ibn Gabril or Avichron. A century later Ibn Bayya or Avempace wrote a commentary on the Physical treatises of Aristorle. They were followed by Ibn Rushd or Averroes and Abdul Kasis known as Albucasis. These two scientists exercised a great influence over scholastic medieval Europe of Roger Bacon (1214—94) Guy de Chauliac (1:00—1368) and many other Arabists.

Al Hakam founded a University in Cordova which rose to be a place of pre-an inence among the educational institutions of the world. It preceded both the Al-Azhar of Cairo, and the Nizamiya of Bagdad and attracted students, Christian as well as Muslim, not only from Sprin, but from other parts of Europe, Africa, and Asia also. Al Hakam invited professors from the East and made endowments for their salaries. In addition to the University, the capital housed the largest library of the time. His agents ransacked the bookshops of Alexandria, Damascus and Bagdad. The books thus gathered are said to have numbered 400,000 volumes, filling a catalogue of forty four volumes. The general state of culture in Spain reached such a high level that the distinguished Dutch Scholar Dozy went so far as to declare enthusiastically that in Spain every one could read and write. All this, whilst in Christian Europe only the rudiments of learning were known, and that by few, mostly clergy.

Hitli writes in the history of the Arabs that the Muslim Spain wrote one of the brightest chapters in the intellectual history of Medieval Europe. Between the middle of the 8th and the teginning of the thirteenth centuries, the Ar bic speaking people were the main bearers of the torch of culture and civilization throughout the world. Moreover they were the medium through which ancient science and philosophy were recovered, supplemented and transmitted in such a way as to make possible the renaissance of Western Europe. In all this, Arabic Spain had a large share-

The great accumulation of books in Andalusia would not have been possible but for the local manufacture of writing paper, one of the most beneficial contributions of Islam to Europe. Without paper, printing from moveable type which was invented in Germany about the middle of the fifteenth century would not have been successful and without paper and printing, popular education in Europe, on the scale to which it developed would not have been feasible. The English word 'ream' is a derivative of the Arabic word rizmah, meaning a bundle. After Spain this art was established in Italy presumably from Sicily which was also a centre of Muslim culture and from Italy and Spain it spread to France. A secretary of Abdur Rehman used to write the official communications in his home and send them to a special office for reproduction, a form of printing (tab') whence copies were distributed to various offices. In histriography Andalusia produced great men like Abu Bakr Ibn Umar, and Abu Marwan Hayyan-ibn-Khalaf who wrote 50 books, one of which Almatin comprised 60 volumes. In the

On those broad roads leading to the heart of Germany we were actually 'flying' on the ground. At a lonely place we were once held up by the points of half-a-dozen pistols. The 'Robbinhood' of the gang coming up to me said, 'Sorry gentlemen, we mistook you for members of the I. P.; but you can go now." But what should we suppose you to be, my friends," asked, Makeyoulaugh. "Oh! we belong to the underground Germany," was the reply from Little John.

Berlin presented a miserable sight. In fact it had been turned into a waste land by Allies' non-stop bombing. Men of the I.P. were found everywhere. They had full powers to destroy the underground movement. Talking to a German Makeyoulaugh said, "Didn't your Fuehrer know that he who rides the tigei may, find it difficult to dismount."

S. C. S.

 \Diamond

Arab contribution to the Advancement of Science

Islam started as a missionary religion and its first loyal adherents were mostly relatives of the Prophet, who were convinced of the truth of his message and the sincerity of his purpose, and members of the humble stratum of society as Islam preached equality among human beings and kindness towards slaves, orphans, widows, etc. Though the Prophet abhorred war, yet circumstances arose which forced him and his successors to take up arms. These wars were undertaken during his own life time in defence of religion, and during the Caliphate of Abu Bakr, Umar, Usman and Ali led to the expansion of territory and subjugation of races some of whom were more cultured and advanced in sciences than the conquerors themselves. This necessitated a serious effort to surpass the subject races intellectually and created a zeal and appetite in the minds of the Arabs which resulted in changing the whole outlook of human race and brought into being a civilization which was typical of the people and of the period and is now known as Arab civilization.

During the Caliphate of Umar, a number of learned men were appointed to preach and lecture in the mosques of Basra. Kufa and Damascus. Thus the mosques became the centres of culture and education. An all-round expansion of education marked the Umayyid period and the Muslims began the study of Philosophy, Astronomy and other allied sciences. A strong impetus was given to learning during the Abbasid period which is regarded as the Golden Period of Muslim history.

Under the Caliph Walid who ruled from 705 to 715, Islam resumed its campaigns of conquest, and its forces overran the Mediterranean coastal countries, conquered Sicily and poured into Spain. Their further advance was checked at Tours (France) by Charles Martel (732) The Muslims who invaded Spain were mainly Syrians and the main body of these Saracens settled on the site of Illiberis which they named Gharnata or Granada which developed during the Middle Ages into the wealthiest and most splendid city in Europe. Many cities of Spain became centres of civilization and learning and their Colleges and Universities became the resort of lovers of learning from all parts of Europe.

could it be resorted to by a broken-hearted man like me especially when I remembered that I had given a promise to my darling that I would give up this practice for good before she consented to marry me

Our guide book showed that there was a lake, with abundant fish, and a hunting place closeby, at a distance of about fifty miles from where we were. But misfortunes never come singly. Our fuel indicator indicated that this adventure was inadvisable.

It was getting dark and a car stopped near cur camp due to engine-trouble. Friend Engineer and I rushed to the spot and there we found a Greeko-Turk merchant with his wife and a young daughter still in her 'teens and looking like a fairy damsel. Engineer jumped over the mudguard and lifted up the hood.

We were now in a palatial residence among the aristocracy of Ankara. After the dinner the damsel was at her best as she enterrained us, by playing at the piano.

After receiving our money and new passports we bade good-bye to Ankara - the pride of modern Turkey. And of course Makeyoulaugh felt very sorry at having to leave that palatial residence along with that lovely flower of beauty.

The sea of Marmora glittered around us. We steered towards the port in order to arrange our passage. The next day a steamer landed us on the European soil. We moved on and after showing our papers to a Bulgarian customs officer we were now in a Futopean country. We reached Sofia at midnight and parked in its suburbs. Early in the morning Jimmy alarmed us with a low snarl. On getting up we found some eyes looking curiously around our van. Fortunately a bald Greek could speak English as he had served in the Partisan Army under British officers. He was of a gipsy type and did not hesitate to occupy the fifth seat which was reserved for local guides. He was well-informed and proved invaluable. He was of still greater use to Historian as he could talk about history and politics. But his utility ended with the limits of the Balkan States.

We found Yugoslavia in the most ravaged condition. This was because of her resistance towards the Nazis who had in return sacked her. In Austria we received special instructions from the International Police, not to drive except on the roads shown in green on the map, as all other roads were still mined. The Nazis had apparently tortified their country very skilfully.

While in Vienna we obtained special permission for visiting the surgicla centre. Here we saw numerous "things" wrapped in cotton wool and the matron told us that they had also been like us. Most of these 'things' had lost their human features and many could neither speak, hear, eat, move, weep laugh or see. Food was injected into them Historian looked incredulous and asked the matron to which nation those people belonged. She replied that when they had been brought for the first time, many had absolutely no signs to show their nationality and this was the reason why their expenses were being borne by 'Geneva'.

In Prague we wanted to purchase a new truck, as our present one was badly broken. We had often heard the fame of Skoda Factory and so we straight-away went there. Here we purchased a seven seater jet-propelled vehicle of '47 model which was provided with many luxurious items, such as air conditioned body, an improved wireless receiver along with television apparatus, giving radio controlled information of approaching vehicles round the corners.

Good" of Food alone, but by a Common Good inspired by some higher or spiritual values, through the inspiration of which I become all the richer. In other words. Food and wealth must be considered not as the sole value by me but something inferior to yet other values higher than it, for the sake of which alone my sacrifice of wealth would be possible and conceivable. Such higher it spiritual values must be Religion and its consequent "Perfection of man" that it seeks, must be "Gods' pleasure" and "morality"—a notion, that man is an end in itself and that he should never be treated as means for our exploitation or aggrandisement reither as means within the state by the Cantalists, nor as means within the world by the Imperialists. On such lines alone, a "giving to others" and a 'transition from my Good to thine Good" is possible and conceivable. In a word, in the name of God and morality alone should the state train or educate the people and ask for their voluntary or willing support to serve the Common Good. This and this alone would be an Ideal Institution—call it Islam or anything—in any case it is not a socialism in any form, least of all the much-trumpeted and oft-admired socialism of Russia.

MUHAMMAD IHSANULLAH KHAN.



On the way to Berlin

"Cease fire"! had been sounded. Lights were no longer dimmed. Khakis were giving place to Muftis. Buildings were rising on their old foundations. Long-parted lovers were once again in each other's arms.

I was sitting at the steering wheel of my touring van. To my left was Historian; in the rear was Makeyoulaugh—a jack in many of the European and Oriental languages—and on his right was Engineer while at their feet lay our favourite limmy, the pet dog.

We bade good-bye to Mother India at Duzdap. The roads in Iran were unexpectedly good, yet our engine was a bit furious at steep gradients and sharp bends.

After a short stay at Teheran we drove on to the west. Our car was much happier now and at some places the speedometer indicated 55. It was, however, a bit furious when we climbed the Armenian highland and entered Asia Minor.

Ankara presented unmistakable signs of the prosperity of the Turks. We encamped here to regain our lost energy. But naughty Jimmy, unaffected by all this toil, soon began to make love to a Turkish pet. That was perhaps his way of relaxation. We then went to the British Legation to get our money and our letters, if any. But here I was greatly shocked to learn that my wife bad died of heart-failure on receiving the false news of my death. It was an irreparable loss to me. I got out my revolver and emptied it into my chest, but...... Makeyoulaugh had cleverly replaced the live bullets, as he had heard this sad news just awhile before me. His efforts helped me to overcome the shock and to think calmly. The next thought in my mind was of my little baby and his future.

Another tragedy was in store for us. Our purses were at the verge of exhaustion and our money had not yet been received by the Legation. We, however, left the hotel, acting on the golden rule of cutting one's coat according to one's cloth. We got out of the town and encamped at a suitable spot. After five days of waiting when all our existing resources had been finished we called on Makeyoulaugh to make use of his wit. But he simply suggested that Alround should bring his gangsterism into practice. But how

From what we have stated, we do not really mean that the state has no right to interfere with the affairs of the Individuals and that the individuals must be entirely left to themselves, so that even the very being of the state should not exist. Rather, what we really mean, is, that the individuals, before all, must be given "a fair chance" to settle their own affairs themseles, but if they fail to avail the opportunity, the state has then every right to intervene and thus show that what they willingly and voluntarily did not realize, the state will do for them by force. In that case the fault would be their own and they will at least have no cause to grumble against the state for so intervening; rather, they will have had precisely the "chance" or "condition" to unfold and develop their moral conciousness, if they so desire. And such a chance or condition can be granted by no other way than to all we them their earnings for themselves and call their property their own. "Private Property", therefore, must be retained if there is to be any mutual "giving" or "helping" as between Individuals. in which case alone they can be truly moral to that extent.

But if yet they deny the needust help to each other and simply refuse to be moral, rather even so to the opposite extreme and become positively immoral through exploiting each other and through becoming capitalists, ultimately the state should then impose all necessary checks on them in the form of Taxation progressive taxation, supertaxation and these should be rigorously enforced to stop all such vices;—better still, the people should be so educated, trained, convinced and made to realize, that what the state is really doing is all for the benefit of "common good" and that therefore they should willingly and voluntarily hand over their surplus to the state for the purpose. In that case two Ends would be served: both "capitalism" and its consequent 'exploitation and poverty' would be exterminated, as also a "moral life" of the Individuals would be maintained, inspite of the mediation of the state.

Strictly speaking, even the unqualified "Common Good" cannot be a proper end for a voluntary giving of the wealth to the state, so long as wealth is considered to be the sole value, as socialism would have us to conceive by implications. Because in this case two difficulties would arise, both of which cannot be re-dily surmounted. Either in this " Common Good " which the state represents, I am an actual 'shareholder" or "otherwise". If the former, then my act of "giving is really motivated by my own ultimate benefit, which clearly is a ase of Egoism or selfishness, in which morality has no share. Hence again we are resolved to the old position; we might all be well-fed or thoroughly stuffed to the ribs all-right and yet we are not moral human beings at the same time. If the latt r, and l am not a shareholder in this "Common Good" and my contribution to the state is not prompted by my own 'ultimate gain, then though it is a clear case of selflessness, yet we know not if it is really possible or conceivable to combine this selflessness with the notion of wealth being the only and the sole value. For how can I be "selfless" or "part-with", for the sake of others, precisely that what I consider to be the only and the sole Good After all, it is in the nature of wealth particularly when it is conceived as the sole Good, that I should retain it all for myself, indeed, even have the wealth of others unto myself, if possible. More, it is in the nature of the wealth or material value that in the sharing thereof with others I become poorer myself. If I have a material value, say, ten rupees and share five with others, then though I have enrinched others, yet I am definitely a loser by half of it Contrasted with this, if I have a spiritual value, say a certain notion of God or a piece of knowledge, eg. 2×2=4, and impart that to others then in so doing I have not only enriched others, but likewise remained not poorer myself, nay, even become richer than before. What then should be my compensation for the loss of five rupees, if I am to share it with others? By what method can I then part-with the sum, so that in the same act I may enrich others, without becoming poorer myself? Not by the "common Good" in its nakedness, not by the "Common

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state and the "se'f" has nothing of its own to sacrifice for the sake of others; and when there is no sacrifice and no giving to others, there is no morality and no virtue to that extent.

Strictly speaking, at the bottom of all these difficulties is 'flegels' or Hegeleans' erroneous conception of the Identity of the "actual" with the "Ideal" and of the category of "Being" with that of the "Thought" inspired by a Christian" Identity of God and Man. The "Ideal" which is only a "regulative principle" and simply "subsists", is converted into a "constitutive principle" and is said actually to "exist". This ideal, for socialism, is the "state" which is actual and is an existent fact. Evidently, all is morality, if it is simply in conforming with the commands of the state:—no matter, whether voluntarily so or involuntarily. But the "Being" is not "Thought" the 'existent is not subsistence", the constitutive principle is not a "regulative one", the "man" is not "Gd", the "actual" is not "Ideal" and the "ideal" is not the state which is actual. Indeed, the gulf between the "actual" and the "Ideal," must be kept in mind, if there is to be any yearning "for the "Ideal, at the instance of a dissatisfaction with the actual. The distinction between you and me and the conflict between your interest and my interest must be conceived to be a stubborn fact, if there is to be any "aspiration" to overcome the same, at the instance of a dissatisfaction keenly felt on that account. Once the above distinctions between the conflicting notions are obliterated, there will be no progress, no yearning no aspiration for betterment and hence no morality:—all would be a state of moral "solipsism" or moral "scepticism".

(iii) Lastly, even the task of "Happiness" as a result of the removal of poverty likewise should be left to the Individuals themselves and not to the state, to ptovide to each other, if they are to be moral. We doubt, the state has every claim to credit in so providing "Happiness" to all, but the irony is that it is precisely in this credit that it has its discredit. For ultimately it is the "Individuals", the "Persons", and not the "state", the "Impersonal", which are really moral Where the state is moral, it is not so by its own right, but by the morality of the Individuals within its fold. The morality of the state really consists in the morality of the people and not in itself. Thus it should be the individuals themselves, and not the state, to provide "Happiness" to ore another, if they are really to be moral. For when Happiness is provided by the state, only one end is served, Happiness and Huppiness alone:—all would be animals but not moral human beings. But when it is left to the individual himself to provide, not only is the "Happiness of others" attained, but also the individual himself is "reformed" and "perfected" by the same act, hence the sumum Bonum" and the combination "of Happiness of others" together with my "own perfection" which two are the only true ends of morality.

To sum up, at the bottom of all the difficulties of "socialism" is yet another erroneous conception, namely, that if the task of Happiness and well-being of men were left to the Individuals themselves, they would never and nowhere fulfil it. For they are essentially vicious and the society of men in substance is really a "Kingdom of Satans", where all would run at each others' throat, if left to themselves. But this is a wrong position, for men are not essentially vicious, but are only casually so. Sometimes they are vicious and sometimes they are not; sometimes they might well be moral and inclined to help each other and sometimes they may not be so. And it is for this that a state should leave the room open and create a necessary condition thereof. But even assuming that the individuals are really vicious and that a society of men is essentially and necessarily a Kingdom of Satans" one and all, then socialism at least has no moral rightly to think of feeding such Satans and worry about their well-being

this or that type of a state. Thus the state is really my own creation and my own voice rebounded and recoiled on me. Hence any imposition that it makes on me. is really my own or self-imposition and is therefore autonomous and voluntary. But this is a wrong position acceptable neither to the "State" nor to the "self". For when I have voted for this or that kind of state, the possibility is yet there that I might subsequently "differ" with its conduct and policy, and raise a voice against it

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That I can differ with its conduct and raise a voice against it, clearly shows that now do I disown it-disown my original voice and, consider it so longer my own. Hence I am something other than the state and am free in all my subsequent acts, inspite of my so-called identity with ir through my original free vote. Further, the same "difference", when it takes the form of overt act or opposition on my part, is also "tesen ed and punished" by the state; and since it is "resented and punished", even the "state" itself a not prepared to accept that after all the state is my own reflection and it is open to me to change it as I reem fit In a word the st te is something other than myself and so is a socialistic state. Evidently, its "taki g" is only an imposition from without and not a self-imposition or a voluntary "giving" on my part. But even assuming for the sake of argument, that the state is the people rhemselves and identical with you and me, the case would be no better either. For, in that ase, all my later acts, through this identity, would necessarily and compulsorily indeed, mechanically and habitually, follow my original act, the state, no matter, whether I subsequently agree or disagree with it. But morality is not mechanical or habitual acts performed necessarily and compulsorily but is a series of free acts ever and ever a-new. Moreover if the "I" and the "State" are identical, then the "General Good", which the State represents, would be identical with "my own good", which I represent. Obviously, any "giving" that I might do at the bidding of the state for the sake of the general good would really be a "giving" unto my "own self" and for my own ultimate benefit and not a giving to "others" and for their benefit. This would be a clear case of "Egoism" and "selfishness" which is the reverse of morality.

Further, we are inclined to go to the length of maintaining that even a "voluntary living", if giving there is any, wouldn't make an action of the Individual moral, in a socialistic state. For what is so given, is not really his own property but that of the state simply returned to the state; and in simply returning or giving the property of others back to the owner, there is no "charity", no "morality". The entire order must be reversed, if the act of the individual is to be moral. The property, to start with, must belong to the Individual and then, whether he voluntarily gives it to others directly himself or indirectly brough the agency of the state, in either case his act remains moral. In a word, it men a e to be moral, the task of "giving" must really be left to the Individuals themselves to pe form and not to the State to do it for them. It must originate from within me and be autonomous and voluntary, and not from without and be betonomous and involuntary.

- (i) The "levelling-down" of all distinction between the rich and the pror and the socalled "justice" as a result of it, too, is no credit of a socialistic state. That too, like all "giving", has its origin from without and is simply superimposed on us by the state. That too must be accomplished by the Individuals themselves, if their acts are to be moral or if they are to have any claim to the credit thereof.
- (ii) Likewise is the case with the spirit of "self-sacrifice" and selflessness" in us as a result of the identity between me and Thou or Mine and Thine. That also is really of external origin and not from within me or of internal origin. That too must be self-initiated or self cultivated, if I am to be moral through it. Indeed, the very notion itself of "self-sacrifice" is an impossibility in a socialistic state, for all property essentially belongs to the

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all distinctions between Mine and Thine would be wiped out. There would be no Mine over against Thine, no preference unto myself over against you—no mine, hence nothing for myself and hence no Capitalism. "Thou" and "Tinne" would be as dear to me as "Me" and "Mine" and the result would be that a most glaring state of "selflessness" "self-sucrifice" and "disinterestedness" would be the prevailing spirit.

(3) Evidently, then, if Socialism stands for the total elimination of private poverty or seeks "justice", "hapiness" and "well-heing" of the people or reaches a state of clear "selfless" and "self-sacrificing" spirit of the individuals, it certainly represents a most thorough-going moral order conceivable. Our objection of the denial of morality to it has then no sense in face of the achievements so noble and formidable!

With all that, however, we hold that a socialistic state is a non-meral institution to a considerable extent. Because, we believe that a state is just and moral only so long as it creates favourable conditions for the preservation and promotion of all human Values like (a) Religion, (b) Education, (c) Morality and (d) Food-Problem or "Hampine's". All these together form a "system" and none should be torm as under from the rest. Because each one, by itself and to the exclusion and sacrifice of others, would be both incomplete and defective. And it is in the light of this thought that we maintain that "ocialism is not upto the standard.

- (a) Its attitude towards "Religion" and "God" is hostile and inimical or at least indifferent.
- (b) Regarding "Education", it encourages and promotes it, no doubt, yet instead of combining it with all human values and subordinating it to higher ones among them, it brings it into the service of, the lowest of all of them, namely, the "Food-Problem" and "Happiness' alone. This is clear from the materialistic tendency of a modern Europe which makes use of Education in the direction of Foodseeking alone, no matter, however wrongly. Hence, the Conflict between the "haves" and the "have-nots" and the present War and its conflagration and carnage. All laws of all sciences of all ages are working for the wholesale devastation and destruction of whatever humanity has achieved in thousands of years. And it is of this materialistic tendency of Europe, where Education has no moral or spiritual background—that socialistic Russia is the most crystallised product. In any case it is not the Product of Asia, the birth place of religions, and prophets, inspite of Hitlers' derogatory, though really complementry, assertion to the contrary.
- (c) In matters of "Morality", its conduct is such that the very "condition" of a greater portion of morality it usurps to itself, thus leaving no room for the moral life or the Individuals within its fold.
- (d) Regarding "Food problem" and its consequent "prosperity", no doubt, it is its sole end; and there is hardly any institution in the world which can be more enthusiastic about it than socialism. But the difficulty is that the Solution of Food Problem is not reconciled with morality and a human Happiness not combined with human Perfection. For what is really "given" by the Individual to the state for the benefit of others, is not so much a "giving", as it is really a "taking" from the individual by the state. In other words, all is "compulsion" and there is no "Voluntary" action on the part of the individuals. But morality of an action really consists in a voluntary surrendering of things and not in a forced giving, for the benefit of others.

But to all this one might object that after all the state is not something other than myself, of which the imposition should be hetronomous and involve compulsion. No, it is really me and my own free vote to this or that type of a person that constitutes

do a virtuous act (alms-giving, for instance) for the goodness contained in it and not for the sake of the consequences reputation, etc.) that may result from it. But why, again, should after all almsgiving be considered a virtuous deed and not otherwise? Why and on what grounds should virtuous deed be virtue and a moral law something moral. In other words, what is the ultimate End or Purpose of virtuous deeds and moral laws; what actually is to be achieved, if a deed or law is to be moral? That thing is the "Sumum Bonum", the "Supreme Good", consisting of human "Perfection" and human "Happiness" combined into a harmonious whole. Thus a deed is virtue, if it promotes the "Happiness" of man, as also seeks his "Perfection". And it is ultimately to these ends and not to any fear or reward, that our motives must be directed, if our actions are to be moral. But whose Perfection and whose Happiness from among the human beings, should be the end of my action, if my action is to have any moral Value mine or yours? Not my Happiness, because in so doing my action would be selfish and agoistic, which is quite the reverse of Morality, and not your Perfection, because it is not in my power to make vou Perfect. Perfection is a thing which every man is to achieve for himself, for it ultimately depends upon his motives, which are subjective and confined only to himself and thus beyond my control to rectify or purify. Hence it sould be "your Happiness and "my" Perfection that should be the end of morality. Further, it should be clearly kept in mind that the two ends are not mutually exclusive; rather, they are interrelated and affect each other and form a unity. For when I am seeking "My Perfection" in living a life of "Sincerity" and "truthfulness", for instance, then I am also deriving "Happiness" as a result of it. similarly, when I am sacrificing my own interests and thereby seeking "Your Happiness" and promoting "Your welfare" then in the same act I am also reforming myself and becoming Perfect. In a word, the two ends cannot be torn asunder, for in so doing there will be no "Sumum Bonum" and hence no morality.

(2) "Socialism" is simply an economic institution taking finally the form of a state a Political institution. Its sole end is the physical or economic well-being of man or, in other words, a total extermination of poverty from all classes of people. At the basis of poverty, exploitation and sorrows of humanity, it rightly assumes, is the institution of "Capitalism' within the state and of "Imperialism" within the world. These must be rooted out, if poverty and consequent sufferings are to disappear for all time. But how? At the basis of these, again, Socialism further assumes, is yet another cursed institution, the institution of "Private Property". This is the sole cause of Capitalism, as also of Imperialism. For if 'Private Property' is allowed and every one is to retain his own carnings for himself, then of necessity there will arise individuals from time to time who, by sheer dint of their ability, labour, tact, prudence, cunning or what not, would earn more than the rest and become Capitalists, and ultimately resort to the exploitation of others with a view to become still bigger Capitalists. Thus capitalism and the consequent injustice and unequal distribution of wealth shall result again and again from the institution of Private Property. This too must be nipped in the bud, if justice, fair distribution of wealth, happiness and prosperity, are to be the order of the world. Thus not the Individuals but the State should be the sole owner of entire property. All property i.e. all "Land" and "heavy and light Industries", indeed, all "Producers' goods must belong to the State; and what should ultimately be left to the Individuals should be simply the "Consumers' goods," of which the life ceases in the very use thereof and which are virtually no goods no wealth for consumers. which are virtually no goods, no wealth, for economic purposes. In other words, nothing should belong to the Individuals; rather, they should entrust their all, whatever it may be, great or small, to the state; and then the state should distribute it equally among all, thus bringing about complete 'Justice'', in which case every one would be equally well-provided and there would be no distinction between the rich and the poor. All inequalities would thus be "levelled down" and

What Happened Next

I think it was Mark Twain who once pointed out the fact that most of the famous anecdotes and stories stopped too soon and ought to have been carried on to show what happened next. It was either Mark Twain or G.B.S. or somebody. At any rate the idea is a good one. (Here, for example are one or two very familiar applications of it to the famous stories of the ancient world).

Androcles and the Lion.

"A poor Christian named Androcles, once found a sick lion in the jungle with a great thorn in its paw. Moved by compassion Androcles removed the thorn, tended the lion, and restored it to health. Later on the two again met. This time it was in the arena of the great amphitheatre at Rome—a great gladiatorial combat. The lion had been captured and sent to Rome, and Androcles, himself also captured into slavery, was thrown into the arena to be devoured by the lion. But to the suprise of the vast populace which crowded the arena, the lion, instead of leaping upon Androcles to devour him, came up to him, and licked his hands with evident affection." Well: the story in the books ends here but the sequel.

"There followed a few moments of painful suspense and disappointment. After that the ring-master called out "Hei, fetch another lion."

Archimedes and his "Eureka".

"One day Archimedes, the famous mathematician of ancient Syracuse, was lying in his bath and was thinking of a profound problem in mathematical physics. He wished to find a way of testing whether a crown supposed to be made of pure gold did or did'nt contain alloy. And he wanted to find it out without melting or defacing the crown. All of a sudden the solution of the problem occurred to him, and the philosopher in great excitement leaped out of his bath and rushed down the street, snouting 'Eureka!', 'Eureka'!, 'I have found it."

Such is the story. But to make it complete, a sequel should be added, thus:-

"The ancient world, however, had its own notions of morality and public decency. Archimedes was immediately arrested by the police of Syracuse and heavily fined for 'exhibitionism'."

ANAND PARKASH

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Socialism and Morality

We hold that Socialism is a non-moral (not immoral) Institution in contradistinction to Islam which is through and through moral. This calls forth a very pertinent criticism, namely, how of all states precisely socialism which stands for a just and equitable distribution of wealth among people, and for the removal of distinction between the rich and the poor, and for a thorough eradication of poverty from all classes of people, could be justifiably called a non-moral institution? Before attempting to answer this objection, it appears to be necessary to explain (i) what is morality (ii) what is Socialism and (iii) what is the relation of Socialism to Morality i.e. how far socialism is or is not a moral institution.

(1) "Morality" deals with the goodness or badness of human conduct and seeks to know what is the criterion thereof. The criterion of good or bad conduct ultimately depends upon motive (niyyat) and motive alone and nothing besides motive. But what should be our motive, if our actions are to be good? It should be to

of magic and reality, of sweet day-dreams and shivering awakenings, of delicate poetry and brutal horse-play. It is a world in which all the senses teast riotously, upon sights and sounds and perfumes; upon fruits and flowers and jewels; upon wines and stuffs and sweets. It is a world of heroic amorous encounters, in which men are strong and women generous Romance lurks behind every shuttered window; every veiled glance begets an intrigue; and in every servant's hand nestles a scented note granting a speedy rendezvous. It is a world in which any hypath, and often the broad highway leads straight to unexpected, unpredictable adventure; in which fate plays battledore and shuttlecock with men and women of high and low estate; in which no aspiration is so mad as to be unrealizable, and no day proof of what the next day may be. A world in which apes may rival men, and a butcher win the hand of a king's daughter; a world in which palaces are made of diamonds, and thrones cut from single rubies. It is a world in which all the di tressingly ineluctable rules of daily living are gloriously suspended; from which individual responsibility is delightfully absent. It is the world of a legendary Damascus, a legendary Cairo, and a legendary Istambul, the world in which a legendary Harun ur hashid walks the streets of a lengendary Bashdad. In short, it is the world af eternal fairy-tale-and there is no resisting its enchantment.

AHMAD ALL ALIQ.



Over the Western Front

You may have discovered where I wen: on March 21. I was away from London till the 24th the most thrilling day of my life: I flew with the airborne army to the dropping zone in front of Montgomery's armies across the Rhine in Germany.

The assignment came suddenly and I did not like refusing it. So off I went to an air station somewhere in England. We were sealed like the rest of the army and airforce p rsonnel involved. No one was allowed out of the camps. Telephones, telegrams and letters were stopped. We lazed around, making friends with the crews, with whom we had to fly.

At last on the 24th came the H. hour. We got up at 3 a.m., finished breakfast at 4-30 and after the final briefing were in the aircraft by 5-30. At the break of dawn we took off, each plane towing a glider. There were so many planes in this station alone, that it took an hour forming up in the air. Thereafter we headed for France, and streams of tugs and gliders from other U.K. stations joined in to make the air caravan bigger and bigger. American planes joined us over France and Belgium and then came hundreds of fighters to give us cover. Across the Rhine, there were so many allied planes that the Germans were swamped. The Germans did fire a few ack-ack rounds, but then they, almost helpless, chose to be silent. Near my plane, there was no fire at all, and I did not see a single Luftwaffe plane anywhere in the distance. Indeed, I was not at all scared. The great mass of allied planes gave a feeling of security. Moreover the chances of being hit were as thin as in London with the rockets.

A. K. QURESHI.

^{*}Referred to in College Notes above.

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non-Arab origin But these form only a small portion of the total and have been so altered that even when the scene is laid in Persia or India or China, they exhibit a picture of manners, modes of thought and language of the court and time of the Mamlock rulers of Egypt. If we desire to see the people, the dresses and the buildings described in Arabian Nights we have to turn to Egypt, and to uts capital Cairo which has been the chief Arabian city since the downfull of the Arab Empire of Baghdad. The whole local colour of the work, in point of language and as regards the manners and customs described, together with the fact that some of the tales have a historical basis, points to the conclusion that the final redaction of the voluminous matter which owed its origin to various sources took place during the reign of the later Mamlooks, probably about the second half of the 15th century.

But whatever the date of composition and whoever the author or authors or compiler or compilers, the tales are priceless jewels of fiction, timeless and free of all frontiers. They have been translated into scores of languages and have delighted the hearts of millions of readers—men, women and children Sindbad the Sailor, Alla Din and his Wonderful Lamp, Ali Baba and Forty Thieves are household words. People of every age, character and condition have been ensorcelled by the magic web woven by Sharzad.

The object of the book as stated in the preface has been rendered into English by William Lane in these words: "The lives of former generations are a lesson to posterity; that a man may review the remarkable events which have happened to others, and be admonished; and may consider the history of people of preceding ages, and of all that hath befallen them, and be restrained. Extelled be the perfection of Him who hath thus ordained the lustory of former generations to be a lesson to those who follow. Such are the Tales of a Thousand and One Nights, with their romantic stories and their fables."

King Shahryar received a tremendous shock over the accidental disclosure of his wife's infidelity and made a practice of marrying a woman for one night only and killing her the next morning. Once, Shahrzad, the daughter of his Vizier was brought to his harem. She was a wise woman, had read life-stories of numerous kings and queens, and had the talent of attractive speech. She started telling the king a fascinating story but left it unfinished at daybreak at a point that induced him to spare her life and ask her on the following night to complete it. Her tales were so highly interesting and were so cleverly interwoven into one another, that she succeeded in persuading Shahryar to spare her one after another for a thousand nights. During this period she had been blessed with three sons. On the 1001st night, she presented to the king his three sons and begged to be exempted from being put to death, as a favour to the infants. The king had already become enamoured of her purity, ingenuity and piety and now had her proclaimed as his queen. He later summoned chroniclers and copyists and bade them write all that had betided his wife and himself. So they wrote this and named it 'The stories of the Thousand Nights and a Night'. The book came to thirty volumes and these the king laid up in his treasury. One of his successors bade copies to be made and spread over all lands and climes. "This is all that hath come down to us of the origin of this book, and Allah is All-knowing".

This is the framework; but the real secret of the charm lies in the tales themselves. They have cast a spell on mankind, and possessed the imagination of all who have read them. The reason for this unprecedented power of enchantment is not far to seek. They take the readers to a new world in which nothing is impossible to happen, in which almost everything does happen, the most delightful, the most atrocious, the most curious, things. 'It is a world

widely read books of the world, which have fascinated alike the old and the young of all nations and all times, the Classics, have had a story element in them, and have contained in one form or another narratives of human experience, actual as well as imaginative. One calebrated treasurehouse of tales which have held children from play and old men from the chimney corner is the Arabic book Alf Lailah wa laila, or a thousand nights and night, called in English the "Arabian Nights Entertainments," or simply "Arabian Nights".

The name "Arabian Nights", however, gives no sure indication of the source from which these entertaining tales were originally drawn; as some at least of them are by no means of pure Arab descent. In fact, ever since the beginning of the 18th century, when Europe went into raptures over the first French rendering of Arabian Nights, an almost unending controversy has been going on among circles interseted in Oriental literature regarding the oi gin, authorship and date of composition of the book Galland, its first European translator, was of the opinion that the Nights had travelled to Arabia from India, via Iran, and that they were the product of a single author's labours. About a century later, Selvistre De Sacy controverted both these opinions, and tried to prove that more than one writer had taken a hand in the composition of the book and that no Indian or Persian element went into its making. Shortly afterwards, cheseph Von Hammer pointed out a passage in the Arabian author Masudi's "Golden Meadows" referring to the existence in Arabic literature of the time of translations of Persian, Indian and Greek story-books and mentioning particularly a book called Alf Laila or a thousand nights' which contained "the story of the king and his Wazir, and of Wazir's daughter and her slave-girl: Sherazad & Dinazad", and was a translation of a Persian book "Hazar Afsana" or a thousand rales. He consequently believed that this Arabic translation of Hazar Afsana was gradually augmented and altered during several successive ages and ultimately became what we now find entitled "1001 Nights" William Lane, who first translated a part of Arabian Nights into English, tried to establish once again that the book was the work of a single author. Later a passage in Muhammad b. Ishaq's "Fihrist" led to an effort being made at tracing a connection between the framework of the Arabian Nights and the Book of Esther. Further, researches made by scholars like Muller. Noldeke and Oestrup tend to the conclusion that the tales can be grouped into "three layers, of which the first would include the fairy tales from the Hazar Afsana together with the framework, the sceond those which had come from Baghdad and the third the stories added to the body of the work in Egypt". The points of distinction between the various layers were stated to be that while in tales founded on Persian or Indian originals, the supernatural beings play the most conspicuous part, humorous anecdotes and love romances of the middle class form the subject matter of those of the Baghdad group, and stories having their centre at Cairo are marked by a roguish, ironical pleasantry as well as by a mechanical supernaturalism. The process of research and classification has not yet come to a final end. But this much can safely be asserted that 'Hazar Afsana' formed the nucleus round which the whole structure of Ar. bian Nights was reared. The very first story which constitutes the framework points unmistakably to a foreign origin. The very names Shahryar, Shahzaman and Shahrzad have a definitely persian ring about them; and the story of the infidelity of the wives of two princely brothers leading to one of them undertaking a journey, and the interlacing of stories with one another are specifically Indian devices. Similarly the manner of telling an unending chain of tales with a view to gaining time and preventing rashness on the part of one of the chief characters, is of peculiarly Indian design; for in this way the clever parrot of Sanskrit tales hinders the wife of his master from visiting her lover until the husband returns. Thus, there is little room for doubt that some of the stories are definitely of

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of his grave seem to give, in a dumb but eloquent language, a message of the vanity of human wishes. Life is a climb; man ascends it; but once the peak is reached, decline begins; and the end is fall, annihilation, death.

Chihl-Situn, Dar-ul-Aman and some other beautiful places have also left indelible impressions on our memory. In fact, it was a pleasant trip which we enjoyed thoroughly, thanks to the kindly interest taken in our comfort by the Afghan government and the generous hospitality they lavished on us

NASEEM ANWAR BEG.

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'Arabian Nights

(The first of a series of talks on "Great Classics" Broadcast from the All India Radio Station, Peshauar.)

Somewhat like Manu, the ancient law-giver of India, king Servius Tullius divided the Roman people into five classes. The amount of property possessed by each indvidual and consequently his taxable capacity determined the class to which he was assigned. The wealthiest were placed in the first class and called Classici; the poorest in the last and called Proletar. But, properly speaking it was only those in the first category who were the "people of the class", all the rest being simply infra classem or below class. The epithet Classicus applied to people of the highest rank and importance. Later, by an easy analogy, it came to be employed in the realm of literature for writers of outstanding worth and distinction; and so far as can be ascertained the Roman Aulus Gellius was the first writer to make this metaphorical use of the expression when he contrasted what he called a Scriptor Classicus with a Scriptor proletarius. By the tormer he meant to describe a writer of rank and position who stood head and shoulders above the mass of the proletarians. The term Classic was derived from 'classicus', and signified in the beginning an author whose work was regarded as a standard or a model. Now, for the early Romans, the only models to appreciate or imitate were the Greeks and for later generations the earlier Romans. Hence, 'classics' came to stand for standard authors of Greek and Latin; and in that sense the expression found its way into French literature and thence into English. In the course of time, however, countries other than Greece and Italy produced great literatures of their own; and some of the writers of these nations placed before the teading world masterpieces of exceptionally high merit easily comparable to the ancients. The connotation of Classics had on that account to be widened to include these works of oustanding worth. Thus the term was rid of its local or geographical implication, and began to be employed for literature of the first rank produced by any country or any nation. In its modern sense, it denotes a work which has a universal appeal and is generally accepted as a standard of excellence, one which has stood the test of time, has always remained young and has refused to grow old, much less die.

No book can have a universal appeal unless it is written in a clear, attractive language deals with a subject of permanent human interest, and has the capacity of not only rousing the curiosity of its readers but of capturing their imagination and holding their attention. Man has always taken a deep interest in the doings and mental processes of his fellows, and has consequently developed from the earliest times an instinct for story telling. He has always found his much-needed escape from personal mundane realities of life into the realms of the comic, the romantic and the heroic. No wonder, therefore, that the most

^{*(}Printed with the consent of the Station Director, A.I.R., Peshawai).

"Allah-c-Akbar" burst forth from every throat as we entered a region of undiluted liberty and freedom. It was followed by a series of songs, some musical some otherwise. The road was now a pebbly track and we occasionally received rather heavy jolts. Those who were straining their musical talents found their songs being ridiculously prolonged or cut short.

At Daka, 8 miles from the border-line, we were welcomed on inhalf of the Afghan Government by an official who was henceforward to look after our comfort throughout the journey. The passports were examined, and we were intertained to cold drinks and fruit. Daka is a beautiful spot near a stream. The road from Daka to Nimla where we were to stay for the night passed through a dry and barren plain, and travelling became dult and monotonous. While negotiating a climb, one of the front wheels of the lorry got loose and we had all but a nasty snash. The cleaner was unfortunately injured but the vehicle was immediately brought under control. The application of first aid to the injured cleaner and the fitting and fixing of another wheel delayed us a great deal, and we reached Nimla late at night. A good dinner and clean new beds, however, soon put us into good burnour again.

Nimla is a beautiful garden which was laid out according to the plans of the great Moghal King Jahingir. Nimla is also known as "Nim-lai" (half-way), and a story says that it was at this place that Jahangir and his beloved queen "met again with tears" after a temporary quarrel. The parallel lines of tall poplar remind one of rows of courtiers waiting to pay homage to their monarch

Next morning we were again on the road. It passed through a hilly tract and had steep gradients and sharp corners. We went up and down and the lorry climbed and descended. After crossing a seemingly anending series of mountain ranges, we reached Kabul late in the evening. The lorry came to a stop on the bank of an artificial lake, where a number of polite and obliging officials received us. From there we could see near-by vast grounds illuminated by thousands of multicoloured lights. Our hosts took us to the comfortable and well-furnished apartments which had been set apart for our lodging.

Next morning was the first day of the "Jashn". The Liberty week is celebrated in Afghanistan with great pomp and enthusiasm, and every son of the soil takes pride in participating in the great national celebration. Thousands throng the capital and watch the festivities. Troops march past H. M. the King who receives the salute. A busy programme of marches, sports, games, and other activities is gone through for a full week and everybody seems to be enjoying himself. We also took part in various competitions.

Kabul and its suburbs have many attractions for visitors from other countries we also went round many places. Istalif is like a green pass in a desert of sand and stone. On the terrace are a number of old shady Chinar trees, which protect visitors from the blazing heat of the sun. Beautiful flowerbeds line the terrace, and clear, rippling streamlets cross and recross them. Un one side of the terrace is a fruit garden and on the other tiers of houses along the slope of a bill

Paghman is the summer capital. Nature seems to have showered all her blessings on this lovely spot. But the general charm of the place stands contrasted with a tragedy of human wishes. Half-built palaces and incomplete buildings irresistibly remind one of the ex-King Amanullah Khan and symbolise his unfulfilled plans and frustrated hopes, half-blown buds which have withered before coming into blossom.

Bagh-i-Babur is a fascinating garden built under the orders of the tounder of the Moghul empire in India, who is buried in this sweet spot. The very stones

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planning to go in for much more agricultural production, if necessary, with industrial production. India, therefore, cannot rely on always finding other countries with surplus food to send her; and if she is cut off by a war from getting surplus food, then her situation will become very serious. A condition similar to the Bengal famine might develop all over India.

What then is the solution? Two things, I think. One is that some means must be found of limiting the huge increase of population which is going on in Indian every 24 hours there is a net increase of over 10.00 in the population. These means are I cannot say—that is a problem for you to think about, make fac ors at involve I, religious, social, nolitical, economic, and others. But there he is no doubt that it will be disa trous for India to increase at this rare for it next half century. And computer, of course, that the population will increase means that this as the various social services expand. The other is that every possible means should be adopted to increase the area and yield of cultivation. The immediate objective of a policy of industrialisation in India should in my opinion be directed to this end as much as to the other. A secondary objective of industrialisation will be as a sort of insurance policy—to produce goods which India can exchange with other countries for food, in case her own food production cannot keep pace with the needs of the population. The first line of action will postpone the day when India can no longer feed her self and the second will be a certain measure of insurance against it.

Neither however, solves the problem, and I am not able to suggest any cut and dried solution. Perhaps you can. But the problem is vital, and if India is ever to rise to its proper place, it is essential that it should be solved. Indeed no one could be content with the standard of living of the present population, let alone the future population.

We see, then, that the statement of Malthus is something for India to take seriously and to think about. The bad effects of the operation of his law may be postponed for some time—as in 19th century England—but the tendency is at work; and in India it is dangerously at work. The sooner India faces up to this and takes the necessary counter-measures, the better.

I. D. SCOTT.

\Diamond

My Trip to Kabul

In response to a kind invitation from the Afghan Government, our party of teachers and students left Peshawar on a hit July morning to participate in the 'Jashn-i-Azadi' celebrations at Kabul. We were 30 in number and included representatives of tennis, football and hockey teams of our college. As we motored up the winding road of the Khyber Pass, our hearts began to swell with an indefinably exhibitating feeling the like of which we had never experienced before during our trips to other parts of India. We were not only going to visit a land of many charms, but were looking forward to having the fortune of breathing the 'free' air of an independent country. Our buoyant spirits foun expression in joyous songs and boisterous laughter.

The stoppage of the motor-van and the appearance of the Passport Officer brought us down from the fairy land of Dream to the solid Earth. While the usual formalities were being carried out at the Passport Office, we were enteratned to a sumptuous tea by Mr. Tahmasp Khan, an old student of the college. The border-line was crossed in a tumult of emotion and a loud shout of

tion on the land is one of the biggest problems which India has to face, and the problem will exist whatever the political future of India may be.

Let us first try to think about the theory of the question, and then apply the theory to the facts in India. You will all be familiar with the saying of Malthus, the nineteenth century English economist, that the increase of population tends to outrun the increase in the productivity of the land; which has the implication that in the long run we shall all starve or at any rate not get enough to eat. This saying was opposed at the time, for a variety of reasons, economic, religious, political, geographical, and so on; and in time came to be regarded as a great blunder which had been committed by Malthus. People either torgot about it, or, if they remembered it they laughed at in; and indeed the history of England in the 19th century seemed to prove him wrong. The population of England increased rapidly during the 19th centry, the amount of food produced in the country was much less at the end of the century than at the beginning, and yet the standard of life of the people went on increasing all through the century. Obviously, it seemed the statement of Malthus was not true.

I want you to notice once more the exact words I have used to describe the theory of Malthus, that the increase of population tends to outran the increase in the means of production of food. He did not say that population always outrans food production, and he did not say that population would always increase and he did not say that the production of food would not increase very greatly. As a matter of fact, these factors do operate (as well as others), and I want to draw your attention to how they operate.

The amount of food produced in a country depends on two things—the area of cultivation and the yield per acre. I want to suggest that there is a limit to both these factors: there is a limit to the area of cultivable land in any country; although of course the existing cultivable area can generally be increased by the cultivation of marginal lands—either by new schemes of irrigation, new methods of cultivation, new kinds of crops which can grow on hitherto uncultivated land, and so on. But the limit is there, and will ultimately in effect prove an absolute limit. Similarly, there is an absolute limit to the yield per acre: in this part of India the average yield of wheat is probably 12-15 maunds per acre: It is theoretically possible to get a wheat yield of 120 maunds per care, but a yield of more than 70 has never been achieved, and then only in an experimental farm, with unlimited facilities for manuring, watering, and so on; and no need to count the cost of production. We can probably say that if the average yield of food grains in India can be increased 50% per acre, that is as much as we can expect or plan for in the next generation or two. The absolute limit in effect therefore, operates here also.

To the increase of population, however, there is no absolute limit, except the deterioration of physique to such an extent that the population was no longer able to reproduce itself—or in other words until people were so weak and ill that they could not have children, or if they did have children, the children were too weak to live. That is a horrible end to contemplate.

I have chosen this subject to speak to you about because of its practical importance in India, and because I should like each of you to think about it. Already India is unable to grow enough food for her own needs; and in India scores of millions of people live on the margin of existence: when that margin is narrowed, as in Bengal recently, vast numbers die of starvation. It is therefore an urgent and pressing problem. India might continue to import the food it needs provided other countries continue to produce surplus food. But the tendency today in all contries is towards a self-sufficient economy—India for example which used to be mainly an agricultural country is thinking about industrialising on a large scale; and England which used to have little—comparatively speaking—agriculture, is

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CRICKET.—Cricket is not played in the schools of our province. Hence, few, if any, of our students ever have an apportunity of handling a cricket-ball or a bat before coming to us. One wonders how out of such unpromising material Mr. M. Sadiq succeeds in evolving and organising a 'team'. Here is his method: create an interest for the game, then enlist recruits, and then provide necessary training and practice and, of course, occasionally matches and leave from 'Composition' and 'Practicals', and......tea.

We participated in the University tournament and reached the mofussil semifinals. Inspite, however, of the skipper Jagdeep's excellent batting and bowling, we failed to impress the Prince of Wales players with our superiority.

Messrs Sadiq, Adil Khan, Hameed, Safdar and Abdul Ali played for the "Frontier Colleges" against the Governor's Eleven and made a fairly good contribution to their side's score.

INTER-HOSTEL TOURNAMENTS. - With a view to developing interest in games and unearthing hidden talent inter-hostel league matches in football and hockey, and knock-out matches in basket ball and volley ball, were played during the cold weather. A great deal of entitusiasm was evinced and play grounds were always crowded on match-days. Butler Hostel, and Hardinge Hostel won championship banners.

HIKING.—The Hiking Club held an open 12-mile walking competition for grown-ups and a 6-mile competition for school students on the 10th March. As many as twenty competitors including some from the Frontier police and Frontier Constabulary participated in the Senior Competition, and sixteen entries were received from various schools for the junior competition. A large number of students and outsiders watched the event which proved a great success.

VISITORS—Towards the close of December last, we were glad to welcome in our midst football and hockey teams from Habibia College, Kabul. They stayed at the College for a week, and played against various teams. A grand lunch was given in their honour in the Union Hall, when besides the staff and students of the College and the School, a large number of guests from the city and Cantonment also attended. We hope they enjoyed themselves and have carried happy memories of their visit to the Dar-ul-Ulum.

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Agriculture & Population

(A talk intended for the Economics Society)

I am not a professional economist, but a layman, although at one time when I was a student, economics used to be my favourite subject. I am sorry to say, however, that I grew out of that stage.

I want to say a few words about a subject which has only an academic interest to students in Europe, but has a very practical and real interest in India. Most of you probably come from families of zemindars, and you will be familiar in your own villages with the problem of agriculture and population, of how the population goes on increasing and agricultural holdings slowly become less. I have certainly noticed this in the course of my service in India: it is well known, for instance, that in Mansehra Tehsil of Hazara district the average holding of land at the beginning of this century was between 3 and 4 acres. Now it is between 2 and 3 acres, and in many places between one and two acres, In my opinion this pressure of the popula-

sports meet was held on the 19th and 20th February, and we had an easy victory, eleven of the thirteen events being won by our men. Qazi Iqbal bettered the record in high jump. Iqbal Qurashi and Ghaffar were bracketed as individual champions'. His Excellency the Governor gave away the R. B. Mehrchand Khanna trophy and prizes. Our friends of the Edwardes College having expressed their inability to take part in relay-races, the K. B. Kuli Khan's Challenge Shield was not competed for.

Mr. Hadow Harris's efforts have borne fruit and the sports team can justly be proud of its achievements. It is hoped that still better results will be obtained next term.

Hockey.—Gaps caused in our ranks by the departure of some of our veteran players after the University examinations had to be filled by the recruitment and training of fresh men; and Prof. M. Fazil took the difficult task in hand immediately after the new admissions. Regular practice and frequent matches soon brought the team to a fairly high level and we had hopes of going very fat in the University tournament. But even though these hopes were not fully realized, we participated in every tournament held at Peshawar and gave a good account of ourselves. In the N.-W. F. P. Championship tournament, we defeated the well-known Rovers Club in the semi-finals by a good margin, and were bracketed as Champions with the Provincial Police after having drawn with them, on two successive days. Hamid and Nabi were selected, in the provincial hockey trials, for inclusion in the N.-W. F. P. team participating in the Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament at Gorakhpur.

Prof. M. Fazil is continuing to provide the team with frequent opportunities of playing matches with various civil and military teams of the station. Manohar, Hamid, Nabi, Arif, Ghafur, Samad and Jagdish are keeping up excellent form and Nawaz, Brij Mohan, Jahbar and Prem are shaping well. We are looking forward to higher achievements in the future.

FOOTBALL.—We have high traditions to maintain in foot-ball. This is a game in which we have always excelled and have occasionally won University Championships, Hence, speaking bluntly, individual distinctions like Abrar's selection to play for the University team in Inter-Varsity matches cannot satisfy us. There is no dearth of promising material, and we hope that more strenuous efforts will be made to discover hidden talent, and greater pains will be taken to organise and train a team really worthy of the name and traditions of the Darul-ulum.

Besides playing in the University tournament, the football team entered for the Frontier Championship and the Red Cross tournaments also.

TENNIS.—The Col. Keen Cup tournament was last played in 1943 when we had an easy victory over our friends of Edwardes College. Last year, to our great disappointment, the sister institution could not put in a pair to compete for the cup. Hence, we were looking forward eagerly to having a really good game this year. Even though petrol difficulty stood in the way of players coming out to us, as in past years, from the City and the Cantonments, Prof. Anwar Beg managed to provide fairly regular practice to our men by utilizing gratefully whatever facilities the Peshawar Gymkhana Club could place at our disposal. However, only a few days before the probable date of the match, word was received to the effect that the Edwardes College pair could not play as they had not had sufficient practice on account of scarcity of balls. This came as a disappointment and our tennis world was again deprived of the great annual event and the interest and enthusiasm it used to invoke. We can only sympathise with Abdul Ali and Fazl-i-Mahmud, and wish them success in their 'match' against the University Examiners.

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and schools; for it is unreasonable to expect those who are educated as egoists and self-centred individualists suddenly to become citizens aware of the public good It gladdens one's heart to find a recognition in the Sargent Report of the growing conviction that "education in the real sense should be a training in the process of social adjustment rather than the mere injection of a special dose of mental, moral or physical instruction." The school must take upon itself the task of helping children to learn group initiative and group responsibility. The group process can only be learnt by practice. Every co-operative method conceivable, therefore, ought to be used in our schools for this end. We should have group recitations and group investigations to inculcate the value of collective thinking. We should have diamatic clubs and school papers to teach the significance of co-operative endeavour recreational, manual and aesthetic activities should be conducted in such a manner that they not only have a value from the health or art point of view but they also teach the social lesson. And if we believe that every child before he leaves school should have learnt to appreciate the value of genuing discussion and to meet the clash of difference—difference of opinion and difference of interest—which lite brings, can we not profitably adopt some gradual plan of self-government in our schools? Let us have more faith in the ability of our pupils to plan, to make intelligent decisions, and to accept responsibility withour, of course, burdening them with responsibility for which they are quite unprepared.

The democratic process is a creative process, requiring the highest and the best contribution of every individual citizen; and only an education that aims at helping every individual to realise the highest capabilities of his self and so to develop his social consciousness that he feels he has a share, a part to play, a task to perform in national progress, can be an adequate education for a free and democratic India. Only such a re-organisation of the educational system that aims at developing students who, because they feel humanely, think critically, and act creatively, are in themselves important factors in the improvement of life, can contribute to a real regeneration of Indian society. And, perhaps, the most crucial problem in such reconstruction will be the supply of properly trained and adequately paid teachers at all stages; for "teachers are," in the words of Sir Maurice Gwyer, "the linch-pin of every educational scheme" The quality of teacher service determines the efficiency of a nation's educational system; and unless we are prepared to put the teaching profession on a sounder basis by an improvement not only in the training and selection and guidance of teachers but also in their financial and social status, we shall lack one of the most efficient instruments for achieving a desirable democratic society.

E. A. PIRES.

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Round the Play-grounds

ATHLETICS.—The new Captain, Iqbal Qurashi, is slowly but surely taking the place of our renowned University blue—Khwaja Rashid. He led the athletics team successfully through the Rawalpindi District Olympics in December. He himself won the first prize in 440-yards race. Jafar secured the first place in long jump as well as in hop-step-and jump. Ataullah was placed second in Discus and third in Javelin throw Iqbal Qazi was declared the winner in long jump These achievements in races, jumps and throws led to the team being declared the "best represented team" in the tournament. We participated in the Punjab University sports tournament in January, when Iqbal Qurashi was selected for inclusion in the University team. The N.-W F.P. Inter-College

Is there any way in which we can bring about such a revolution in our ways of thinking, apart from improving the methods and the content of education in our schools and colleges? I believe there is Let us convert every school in the laid into an active Community Centre into a centre where men and women from the neighbourhood-both young and old-foregather, both to have more life and to learn how to live Let us organise such Community Centres, providing an optortunity for a full education in the only forms in which many people, tired out with the day's work can take it: discussion, recreation, group activities and clubs. Let us remember that we all need more education, even if we have any. The world a learning all the time about health (both physical and mental), food values, care of children etc., and every scientific discovery must be propagated. Adult education means largely the assimilation of new ideas, and from this point of view no one can deny its necessity. The Community Centre, however, must aim not only at extending the knowledge of those who frequent it but also at increasing their abilities for social intercourse and co operation in every aspect of lite. Besides discussion and study groups, therefore, there should be a variety of activity groups, such as a dramatic club, a knitting group, or a social service league, and recreational activities like hiking. chess and country dancing. The Community Centre would thus become a veritable school for democracy. Teachers and parents of children studying in the school, associated in a Parent Teacher Association, would naturally be the most active members of the Centre and form its nucleus. In fact, the success of a Centre would depend almost entirely upon the interest taken in it by this group of members. specially the teachers

There is one special need, however, that the Community Centre may not be in a position to meet. It is the need for a systematic resumption of study in one's later years I believe that every educated adult needs occasional opportunities when he has had some experience of life for resuming a methodical study of certain subjects like history, literature, politics, economics and philosophy, for the full appreciation and the most fruitful study of which such experience of life is fundaamental. "There is in education,' says Sir Richard Livingstone, "a law of delayed action, by which seed sown and long forgotten only grows in late years." Herein lies the supreme value of University Extension work, of Summer Schools and Refresher Courses. There is an urgent need of adult education of this kind; and I don't think that there are better agencies to satisfy it than the Universities with their highly qualified and specialist teachers, their well-stocked libraties, and above all, their tradition of research and their atmosphere congenial to deep and serious study. The organisation of adult study is a new function for the University; and we want our universities to recognise it. But more than that, we want the educated elite of our country, specially those engaged in routine or practical work, to realise the benefits that can accrue both to the individual and to society from occasional periods of methodical study for refreshing and re-furnishing and re-orientating the mind and clearing it of the crust of routine that is apt to form over it and impair its fertility unless scraped off from time to time by renewed mental activity.

The children of to-day will be the citizens of to morrow; and, if they to are live in a democratic, state, they must all be educated for such living. The democratic principle involves an equalisation of educational opportunities; but such equalisation does not imply that every child shall have the same education or that all should go to secondary schools or universities. It implies only that the test for opportunity to use such institutions should be competence, and not social or financial status; and that every child should receive the type and measure of education that is suited to his needs and his abilities. Moreover, since the best part of the average individual develops in co-operation with his fellows, the habit of co-operation must be formed before the children take their places in politics, or industry, or the professions. The necessary habits of a democratic society must be established in children in homes

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An important function of adult education in this country, specially in the initial stages of the national programme of educational reconstruction, will have to be the elimination of illiteracy But illiteracy connot be liquidated at will: it will take not less the twenty-ive years even it the recommendations of the Sargent Report are put ince to effect. In the meanwhile, every possible effort should be made to educate the way se in all the ways of healthy, happy, and helpful living. This is a task that will request magnanances co-operation of every educated Indian in one form or another, the let of which, but yet on to important, will be the conduct of an effective and continues propaganda in favour of acult of leation. Unless voluntary help, both individes and in titutional, is immentedly forthcoming to supplement the professional teachers that the state will entravour to provide, it is futile to expect adult education for some time at least, to be effective beyond the more reduction of the plesent high percentage of illite acy. For this prodigious task we need a multiplication of social service organisation, specially for service in the villages, and we look up to the great employers of labour, the big commercial firms and the various workers' associations to provide all the facilities they can not only to accelerate the pace of literacy but also to educate the literate worker in everything that appertains to his vocation and to his life as a citizen of a democratic state. A condition precedent, however, for the utilisation of any such voluntary help must be an efficient organisation within each province to co-ordinate such efforts and to relate them organically to a definite programme of adult education envisaged by the provincial Education Department.

The idea of making a period of social service obligatory on all students in Universities has been mooted by some educationists and nee is further consideration. The principal argument against the proposal appears to be that conscript social workers are not likely to prove enthusiastic or efficient. But this need not happen, specially if a fervent appeal is made to the minds and hearts of the students, and the urgency of the country's need for an army of social servants is impressed upon them. If this proposal were accepted and enforced, it would not only provide additional assistance in the execution of the national programme of adult elucation, but it would also educate the youth of our country in practical citizenship. It would provide them with that insight into the lives of their less fortunate brethren that can come only from close and sufficiently prolonged contact - in insight that is valuable for a proper recognition of the injustice of a society in which equalisation of opportunity for cultural as well as economic advancement is either an obscure, or a neglected, or a deliberately despised principle. It would help them to realise more clearly the interdependence among the various "classes" of society, and the need of providing a better social order based on co operation rather than cut-throat competition, on mobility of social intercourse rather than on stratification of society, on equality of opportunities for self realisation rather than on the conscious or unconscious assumption that talent and capacity are the special property of the rich or the nobly born

Adult education, however is not a need only of the illiterate masses. All of us, however educated we may be, need more education in our life. We need education all the time. The training for democracy can never cease while we exercise democracy. That education is a continuous process is a truism. Life and education must never be separated. If only our schools and colleges could give each of us that precious attitude towards life: that life is a matter of constantly learning—that the completion of my education in these institutions of learning is really the beginning of my education which will go on as long as I live—how much richer and more satisfying our individual lives would be, and, as a consequence, how much happier and more harmonious our social relations with one another!

encouraging. It has met hardly once a month and has so far held only two 'Mushairas', one in Urdu and the other in Pushtu, and a prize debate. This is frankly not enough. Language and literature offer a wide scope for work, and we expect a good deal of solid, creative work from the Bazm. There is much hidden talent which should be discovered and encouraged. The Society can do much useful work, and we hope it will do it.

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Education for a Free & Democratic India

Every patriotic Indian is looking torward to the day when he will be a free citizen of an independent and democratic India; but little does he realise the tremendous responsibilities that freedom and democracy will bring in their wake. It is, therefore, the urgent task of a widespread, national system of education to awaken every child and every adult in this country to the real significance of the demonstatic way of life. Every listener is acquainted by now, I expect, with the proposals of the Central Advisory Board of Education for educating the four hundred millions in this land; but I am frankly dubious as to whether every one of them realises the special part that he or she will have to play in making the experiment of democracy a real success in post-war India. As teachers, or as parents, as employers or as employees, as landlords or as tenants, as citizens of a democratic state, we all need to have a thorough and proper understanding of our obligations towards others. Democracy cannot thrive in an uneducated or a half-educated community; it cannot function successfully in a caste-ridden and a highly class riven society. And it is for this reason that the Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education opens with the necessary admonition that the destiny of this country depends upon the education of the people.

But what is implied by the word "education" in this statement surely cannot be the mere acquaintance with the three "R's" nor just the attainment of a certain degree of knowledge in the subjects included in the curriculum of the school or of the adult classes. The purpose of any useful system of national eduction cannot and should not be merely to give to the poor or the ignorant what is now enjoyed by the well-to-do and the learned. The purpose must not be merely compensatory. It must be far more radical. It must be to remove the incompensate in the art of living in society, the formation of a new way of living in common with others. It must be to help to bring into play all the unused wealth of creative talents and capacities that individual men and women possess, so that social life may be enriched thereby. The education of the "people" in a democratic society carnot aim merely at the creation of better instruments for the exploitation of "the few" in politics or industry; and yet, this is a grave and real danger in a country that even to the present day has been virtually starved of adequate educational facilities and is, nevertheless, on the verge of attaining political freedom. All the more reason, there fore, why education not only after the war but from this day forward should aim definitely and avowedly at making every individual an effective and efficient citizen. and why the problem of adult education in the fullest possible sense and on the widest possible scale is as urgent as the introduction of free and compulsory primary education.

^{*}A Radio Talk broadcast for All-India Radio, Peshawar, and published with the permission of the Station Director, All-India Radio.

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scheme of the post-war reconstruction of Education Mrs. Scott gave a thoughtful discourse on "Wordsworth and Education". Prof. Shaikh Minhaj-ud-Din spoke on "The Constituents of Matter". Papers were read by Mr H. G Saigal and Mr. Gurmukh Singh on "The Place of Education in Human life", and by Messrs Sada Nand and Dwarka Nath Kaul on "The School as a Special Environment". Professors Ahmad Ali Sadiq and Bashir-ud-Din are expected to speak to the members on "Illiteracy in N.-W. F. P." and "Poetry" respectively before the end of the session.

THE ECONOMICS SOCIETY.—It is generally thought that while the students of economics exercise, as a rule, strict control over their purse-strings, they are usually very lavish in their use of words. The brief report submitted by the Secretary of Economics Society, however, goes to belie that belief and to show that a true economist can at times be as frugal in writing as in spending.

This Society has held three meetings at which Prof S. M. Idris, K. S. Muhd. Anwar Khan of Mardan and Mr. Karim-ul-Wadud have read interesting papers on such important subjects as "Economic Planning", "Agriculture in the N-W.F.P" and "Indian Economy during the present War". A promising beginning has been made and we hope that a great future of useful work lies in front of this, the youngest of our college, societies.

THE DUTY SOCIETY.—The society aims at providing promising young men with pecuniary assistance for the completion of their courses of study. The necessary funds have been raised every year by sending out deputations of students to various parts of the province during the long vacation; and every year's collections have been given away in the form of 'debts of honour' tepayable by easy instalments at the borrower's convenience. Scotes of students have thus been benefited, and most of them are now occupying fairly respectable positions in life. But unfortunately a large number of borrowers have never thought of returning the money which was paid to them in their hour of need. Had they kept their word of honour, the current of Duty Society loans would have swelled wider and deeper every year. But in fact, it could only just live, so to say, from hand to mouth-

Last year, a regular effort was made not only to recover old loans but to raise larger funds than ever before. The work of collection was intensified by sending deputations under the leadership of members of the staff, and that of the realization of standing amounts was strengthened by persuading the borrowers in many ways to discharge their debts. These efforts have met with great success with the result that the society has built up a reserve fund of Rs. 28,000 in addition to awarding seventeen scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 p.m. each to Intermediate students and six of Rs. 12 p.m. each to the Degree classes. This is a record of work of which the society can well be proud.

But in these hard times, it is becoming increasing, difficult for perents of or dinary means to bear the expenses of keeping their children at College. And talents not being the monopoly of rich parents only, many deserving boys come to join the college every year whose guardians are too poor to pay their college dues. Hence, we appeal to all well-wishers of the rising generations to subscribe liberally to the building up of a large capital fund of the society so that its benevolent work may be carried on on more permanent and surer lines.

THE BAZM-I-ALBINA-I-SHARQIYYAH.—In view of the fact that the Bazm claims to be one of our largest societies in point of numbers and that Oriental literature, the cultivation and development of which is the main object of its existence, has a special appeal and attraction for our young men, its record of achievement as disclosed by the Secretary's annual report does not appear to be very

This will indeed be a disappointment, but we hope that the club will make amends for this by providing some sort of entertainment during the hot weather.

THE SARHAD MATHEMATICAL SOCIET.—This society has a proud record of past achievement to its credit. It took the lead in building up a library of its own and providing text books to all its members. But war conditions have for the past few years, stood in the way of any expansion of its activities, and no new books have recently been added to its collection. It is hoped that the termination of the War will witness a renewal of vigorous life and activity of this society.

The Secretary Mahtab Khan obtained admission to the Aligarh Engineering College in February and no successor seems to have been elected. Before going he managed to hold two meetings of the Society at which Profs. Mohd. Aslam Khan and Zia-ud-Din read papers on Ionosphere and Iteration respectively. A proposal is already a foot to invite an eminent Mathematician from outside to preside over the annual day celebration.

THE FRONTIER SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—The first two meetings of the Society were devoted, as usual, to annual elections and budget discussions. Since then, fortnightly meetings have been held regularly and interesting and instructive papers have been read on the following subjects:

'Nature of Light'	by	Prof. Sh. Minhaj-ud-Din	
'X-rays'	"	Prof. A. Abdul Wahid	•
'Hormones'	17	Prof. S. Muhd. Ahmad	
'Vitamins'	1,	Prof. Sh. Muhd. Fazil	
'Soilless Gardening'	,,	Mr. M. Saleem	

The Society held a competition on the 14th February at which papers were read on 'Science in the service of man". Abdul Khaliq (from the Degree Classes) and Zafar Ali (from the F.Sc. Classes) were adjudged to be the best competitors, and were awarded prizes. A competitive examination in general science was held on March 3, and Muhd. Asim and Sardar Bahadur were declared winners of the Degree and F.Sc prizes respectively

THE SARHAD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This year the members had to go on their annual tours during the months af November and December. A good part of January was devoted to House Examinations. Hence, we could not make a scart with our usual activities until late in the term. But since then we have held our meetings regularly. Prof Mian Mushtaq Ahmad opened the session with a highly interesting lecture on "Post-War Reconstruction of Agriculture" It was illustrated with epidiascopic projections and was greatly appreciated. In subsequent meetings, the following gentlemen delivered useful lectures:

Prof. M. Ismail Sethi on 'Industrial Agriculture in Japan'.
Prof. Noor Ahmad Khan "Manures'.

Prof. Syed Muhd. Ahmad , 'Silk-worms'.

Mr P. C Raheja, Sugar-cane Expert , 'Drought Resistance in Cropplants'.

At the annual ploughing competition, prizes were awarded to the best ploughers of B.Sc and F.E.A classes.

THE SARHAD EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.—This society believes in real solid work, and has been meeting regularly throughout the session. Dr. Pires, the President, delivered the inaugural address in which he dealt with the functions and aims of the "New Education and the Teacher". He was followed by Prof. S. M. Timur who spoke on "The teaching of English in Indian Schools". Prof Q. M. Fareed gave a talk on "The Role of the Teacher". Prof. Anis-ud-Din Ansari reviewed the Sargent

The society held its annual tournaments during the last week of March 1945. The response from the young men of the surrounding villages for whose benefit the tournaments are held was more heartening than last year. Fourteen teams participated in the football competition which was eventually won by Abdara players. An althletics meet was also introduced this year, and four teams competed for the new silver cup presented through the generosity of K. B. Arbab Sher Ali Khan. The Adabi Tola of Tahkal-1-Bala won after a keen struggle. The prizes were given away by Mrs Scott, and Mr. Scott congratulated the winning teams and prize-winners and admired the sense of discipline maintained by all. He hoped to see more teams taking part in the competitions and playing with greater enthusiasm in future years. The Secretary explained the aims of the society and thanked K. B. Abab Sher Ali Khan for his kind assistance. He also commended to the notice of all present the useful work of silk-worm rearing which was being done at the College, and quite a number of villagers later visited the worm-rearing centre in the zoology department of the college.

THE KHYBE. ATHERALUM.—The Athenaeum continues to be one of the most active societies in the coilege. It has succeeded in accomplishing practically everything it had on its programme for the year. Although some notified talks had to be replaced by others, the Society missed no scheduled meeting. This is an achievement of which it may justly be proud.

The most outstanding feature of its activities for the session was a series of three very interesting and informative iectures on "Moghal Art" by Mr. S. D. Malik, Assistant Curator of the Lahore Central Museum. The lectures were illustrated with epidiascopic projections and were highly appreciated by the large audiences which they attracted on all three nights. Of the other lectures on Art and Literature delivered under the auspices of the Athenaeum, the following may be mentioned as the most successful:—

The Waverley Novels

Ancient Greek Art

Imagination in Literature

Life and L terrature in Victorian England
Pushtu Poetry

The Poet's Use of Words

With a Camera round Kashmir

by Prof. Hadow Harris
by Mrs. D. Scott
by Mr G. C. Martin
by Sq. Leader Wain-Wright
by Mian Syel Rasul
by Mr. Bashir-ud-Din
by Mr O. G. Grace

Mrs. Scott's and Mr Grace's lectures were also illustrated with the help of epidiascopic projections, and were deeply enjoyed and appreciated.

The Arts section of the Athenaeum continues to grow steadily. The annual "All-Arts-Pay" is to be celebrated on the 1st April and will include an exhibition of arts and crafts of the province and a competition in photography, printing embroidery work, etc. Efforts are also being made to collect funds for setting up a picture gallery and exhibiting therein a collection of masterpieces of the painter's art.

Mr. Fazl Ali Razwi, the Vice-President, has been appointed Naib Tahsildar and is at present reported to be undergoing training in the Patwari's Art.

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.—The club came into existence in 1931. For a few years it worked quite successfully, putting up at least two shows—one in Urdu and the other in English—every year. Then, it went into hybernation and nothing was heard of it for more than a year. Later, it was revived and amalgamated with the Khyber Athenaeum In 1943, it was again given a separate existence, which it has maintained since then with varying success. This year, it has not held a declamation contest or staged a play so far; and it is feared that our annual convocation and prize-giving function may have to go without the customary show.

The two most important events of the session have been the two speaking competitions—one in memory of the founder of the College and open to all colleges and Universities of India and the other named after the ex-Honorary Secretary and open to all high schools in the N-W. F. Province. Nine teams took part in the Khan Bahadur Haji Sadullah Khan speaking competition. The number is larger than last year; and is a clear indication of the fact that the competition is becoming more popular. The subject for debate was: "Modern Western Civilisation has proved a failure." The average standard of the speeches in this competition appears to be rising slowly but steadily. The trophy was won by Islamia High School Nowshera. The entry for the Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Memorial Debate was rather disappointing, due mainly to difficulties of railway journey. The subject discussed was 'that in the opinion of this House, educational development should precede industrial development in India." The standard of speaking was distinctly good. The Forman Christian College of Lahore was declared to be the best represented institution and was awarded the trophy. We hope that the response to this 'All-India' debate will be better next year and that the Frontier Colleges will also be represented.

Prizes in Various speaking competitions were won by the following:

Seniors d'bate: 1st - Fazl-i-Rahim
Jumors debate: 1st - Abdul Halim
First Year debate: 1st - Abdul Aziz 2nd - Muhd. Sarwar
2nd - Muhd. Sarwar
2nd - Amjad Husain

The Union also passed a resolution strongly urging the transfer of the remains of the great founder of the Dar-ul Ulum to a suitable place on the College premises. It is also sending out a deputation for the collection of funds.

During the term, the Union had the honour of enrolling His Highness Nawab-al-Haj Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan V. Abbasi G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., LL.D., Ruler of Bahawaipur State, as an Honorary Life Member.

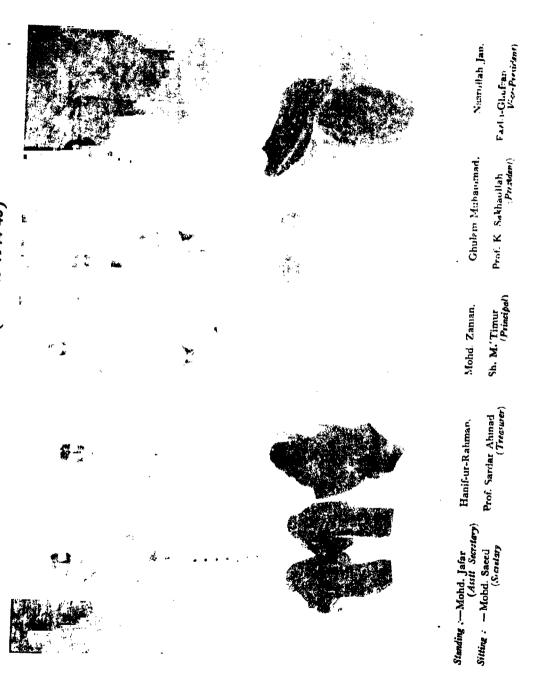
THE MAJLIS-I-ISLAMIYAT.—The Majlis continues to be one of the busiest societies in the College. Besides the Sunday morning sermons delivered by the College Dean, Professors Ihsan-ullah-Khan, S.M. Indris and S.M. Timur, addressed the students on different religious and moral topics with special reference to the relation of Islam with modern social and economic problems Khan Sahib Muhammad Anwar Khan of Mardan delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on. "Islamic Morality". Mr Dost Muhammad Khan Kamil, Pleader, gave a learned discourse on "Freedom of Will."

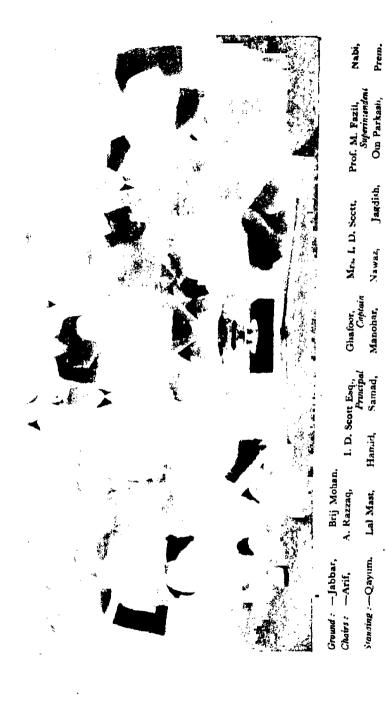
The Majlis also held the usual Provincial Schools competitive symposium. The subject selected this year was "No educational curriculum is complete without religious instruction." It is regretted that despite the substantial prizes offered and the repeated notices sent to all the schools in the province only five schools participated in the competition. We hope that more interest will be taken next year by all concerned in this useful competition. The first and second prizes were won by Islamia High School, Nowshera and the Collegiate School respectively.

'Id-i-Milad-un-Nabi' was celebrated with great enthusiasm. Maulana Abul Hasan Nadwi, Professor of Hadis and Tafsir, Nadwat ul-Ulen a, Lucknow, addressed the whole College and delivered a very convincing sermon on the life of the Holy Prophet with special reference to his methods of preaching. A special feature of this year's 'Milad' celebrations was a combined lunch for all the students and staff of the college and the Collegiate School.

THE RUBAL UPLIFT SOCIETY.—The members of this society are continuing their labour of love under the leadership of Mr. Noor Ahmad Khan. They take turns in going to the small school which has been set up at Gharibabad, and teach about thirty adults the rudiments of their language. Some of the pupils are reported to be making good progress.

ORIENTAL SOCIETY (Cabinet 1944-45)





Prem.

Manohar,

Samad,

Hamid,

Stanzing : - Qayum, Lal Mast,

Anyone who is well acquainted with the development of English prose during the last few hundred years will, I think, have noticed this tendency in operation. Up till the end of the 18th, century books in England were written for a small circle of cultivated readers and on the whole prose was of high quality. During the last one hundred and fifty years the circle of readers of books, magazines, and newspapers has steadily widened and the quality of the prose employed has correspondingly deteriorated. This is particularly true of prose fiction. Compare the best sellers of the early 19th century, the mid-19th century, the late 19th, century, and our own day, and note the progressive deterioration in quality of style and matter.

Wells in "Men Like Gods" reduces the population of the whole planet to a few million men, women and children. He seems to suggest in that book that on this earth the choice must be between quantity of life and quality of life. Industrial civilisation seems to rend towards quantity of life. Many of the Utopias are concerned, and right concerned, with the improvement of men's material conditions; but that is only part of the problem of human improvement. In Facon's "New Atlantis" a characteristic feature is Salomon's House where every possible encouragement is given to new and useful inventions. Modern civilisation has actually invented most of the things which Bacon only imagined; and there is every reason to hope that in the course of the next two or three generations material comfort and security may be ensured to every citizen. But life and still more life, even accommpanied by comfort and security, is not enough. What is wanted is the good life which must be judged by qualitative and not quantitative standards. In this matter the Morris of "News from Nowhere" is a much better guide for us than the Bacon of "The New Atlantis"; for Morris, writing in the 19th century, saw clearly that the exclusive cult of wealth and material comfort would produce ugliness and impair the quality of human life.

So for I have said nothing of the Ancient Atlantis which some think may actually have existed. All our information is derived from Plato who ascribes the story ultimately to an Ancient Egyptian priest. It is a very circumstantial story, but the essential points are these, About 11,000 years ago there existed in a temperate region of the North Atlantic Ocean an island-continent named Atlantis, which after having attained to a very high degree of civilisation was destroyed in a vast seismic convulsion. We might have learned something from the ancient Atlanlean civilisation; but, unfortunately this Dialogue of Plato's is unfinished and breaks off in the middle of a sentence. Let us imagine what would happen if the lost Atlantis were to rise again from the waves, even fairer and richer than of old. Here would seem to be the ideal site for the ideal commonwealth. Would Atlantis once again become the seat of a noble civilisation, higher than that of the adjacent continents and a pattern of excellence for them? I think it much more likely that the empty continent would be exploited by Europe and America for its mineral and vegetable wealth, and that the resultant civilisation would reflect the ideals not of Hellas but of Hollywood.

HADOW HARRIS.

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College Societies.

THE KHYBER UNION.—The Union has had another successful year. Besides holding its weekly debates regularly, it has conducted speaking competitions for 'Seniors', 'Juniors' and 'New-Comers', and thus stimulated interest in public speaking. An elocution class has also been run during the winter for the benefit of our budding orators.

However, nearly two thousand years before Sir Thomas More, the question of the ideal state had been discussed in one of the most famous of the Platonic Dialogues. This Dialogue, "The Republic", the first and most purely intellectual discussion of the question, is the basis of all subsequent European speculation on the constitution and features of the ideal state. Besides Sir Thomas More's "Utopia" I may mention two other Renaissance treatments of the subject. These are Bacon's "The New Atlantis" and Campanella's "City of the Sun". A large Number of other Utopias, under various names, have been imagined and described in the three centuries ince Bacon's "New Atlantis" was written; and I do not propose to refer to more than a few of these, which may have some features of special interest for us today. I have in mind the brief description of the land of E1 Dorado in Voltaire's "Candide" and, in the 19th. Century, William Morris's "News from Nowhere" and Samuel Butler's "Erewhon". In the present century there have been some interesting books on the topic which I may mention. There are two by H. G. Wells, "A Modern Utopia" and "Men Like Gods', and there is a Brave New World" by Aldous Huxley.

The world in the very remote future has also been imagined by various modern writers including Wells and G. B. Shaw; but I think the pictures of the world given in "Back to Methuselah" and "The Time Machine" are too remote from reality to be of much interest or value for us. For the same reason I have not referred to the travels of Mr. Lemuel Gulliver in 1699 and the following years in "Lilliput", "Brobdingnag" "Laputa", and the country of the Houyhnhams", the land of the virtuous and philosophical horses.

I do not propose to go into details in the examination of one or more of these Utopias; but I think that it will be of interest to note certain features which seem to be common to most if not all of them. They are all based directly or indirectly, on Plato's "Republic" and the influence of that piercing and uncompromising analysis seems to have manifested itself in certain mechinistic, in human, and humourless impersonality in the various governments and social systems imagined as ideal. For his ideal commonwealth Plato had insisted on the abolition of property, of marriage, and of emotion and natural affection. He would not admit even the poets into his commonwealth, since they are all liars. Even at the best, poets, painters, and other artists merely imitate imitations of reality and their art is thus twice removed from the truth. In order to ensure justice, the children are to be ignorant of their parents and are to be regimented in the service of the state by rulers or "Guardians" who also exist merely for the service of the state. This same belief in regimentation, in making men good by compulsion, is implicit also in the later political Dialogue, "The Laws".

This is the feature which has most struck me in most of these imaginary worlds. They may be interesting to read about; but I am not sure that I should care to live in them. I am, of course, speaking from memory; but my general recollection of most of the Utopias I have read is that the only liberty allowed to the citizen was the liberty to do what the government thought good for him. This impression, I might add, is not felt so strongly in the Utopias where the writer has imagined a more perfect humanity. In consequence, one can feel attracted towards Voltaire's "El Dorado" and Morris's England of the future, and Wells's more perfect earth as depicted in "Men like Gods".

Standardisation and regimentation, these seem to be the notes of most of the imaginary worlds, as they are today of much of the real world. Even in the great democracies, if we have not regimentation, we have yearly in increasing measure standardisation. In the tuture, we may assume that the average citizen will be happier and more comfortable; but there is danger that this may be bought at the price of sacrifice of individual quality and excellence, and that the process of levelling up and levelling down may result in a deterioration in quality of literature and art. Signs of this, I am afraid, are already evident.

KHYBER UNION CABINET 1944-45



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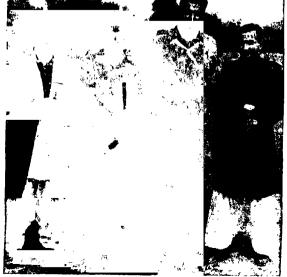
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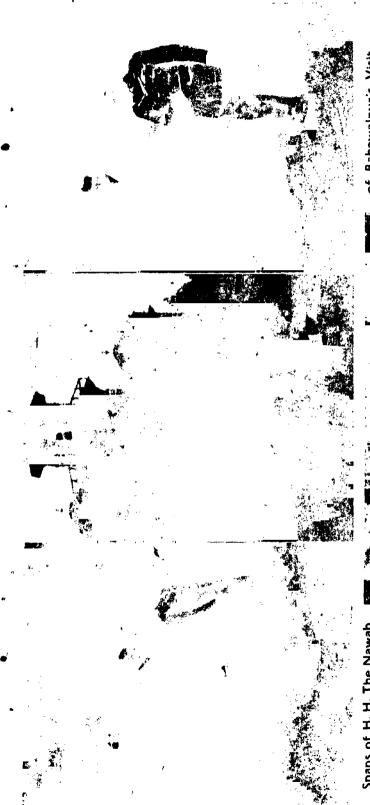
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Prize Winners



of Bahawalpur's Visit



Snaps of H. H. The Nawab

courses of study. But as industrialization is going to play a prominent part in the future of the country, you would do well to also concentrate some efforts on industrial training, which undoubtedly the generations to come would expect.

Your achievements in the sphere of games and Olympics is a heritage which no one can question, and we all admire you for the good physique and the healthy outlook that your institution imparts. I would surely be lacking in my duty if I fail to impress upon you the fact that I would place more premium on character-building, and earnestly hope that side by side with physical training the building of character should not be lost sight of.

I was much impressed by the turn-out of your cadets and no wonder you can well be proud of the min war services of your old boys from this insutution and the record of 8 M.C's and a Bar is indeed most unique. I am glad that they have won such deserving distinction for their . Ima Mater to be proud of them. They have earned indeed undying fame and added a bright chapter to the faithful and loyal record of service to their mother-land. I share your pride in this and in many other ways. I too have in my state, in employment or as subjects, many who hail from this very province. In my state forces also many are employed. In fact, since over a hundred years, men from here have been enlisting in the various units. They are always welcome and experience shows that they settle down very nicely with the local people. Both in the capacity of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, they have rendered meritoric as services during this war, and world war No. 1.

I feel greatly honoured in having been invited to give away the prizes this evening, and all that I have seen here has been most interesting. I shall return to my State taking with me very happy memories of your beautiful institution, and these very delightful surroundings. It is indeed very fortunate that you have at the present moment as Governor of this Province one who is most keenly interested in your welfare. I have had the pleasure of being acquainted with His Excellency Sir George Cunningham for nearly 18 years, and I have the privilege of being counted amongst his friends. I feel confident that His Excellency will leave no stone unturned in giving his support to any scheme you may have in view, which would ultimately bring about better conditions, and enhance the already existing unique status this institution enjoys. His Excellency has already done so much towards the betterment and the welfare of this province and his name will no doubt be remembered for always as a true and sincere friend of its people.

In concusion, I wish once more to thank you and your staff most sincerely for all the kind hospitality and extreme courtesy extended to me during this my rather very brief yet extremely interesting visit to your college.

Utopias*

The subject with which I have to deal is the concept formed by different writers at different periods of history of the ideal State or Commonwealth. It will, perhaps, be of interest to refer to and examine some of these concepts, and this examination should lead to some general reflections on the ideal.

The word "Utopia" itself goes back to the sixteenth century. Sir Thomas More, who lived in the England of Henry VIII, published in 1516 a book describing an ideal State which he called "Utopia". The word is a compound word formed our of two Greek words, "ou" and "topes", and means No Place or Nowhere. The meaning sometimes suggested, Good Place is incorrect.

*Originally broadcast from the A. I. R. Station, Peshawar and printed with the permission of the Station Director.

like this, which is, moreover so ideally situated and laid out. Discipline has been good during the year, and no serious cases occurred to mar the good name of the College.



Achievements and Possibilities.

(The presidental address delivered by His Highness Rnkn-ud-Daula, Nusrat Jang, Hafiz-ul-Mulk, Saif-ud-Daula, Muin-ul-Mulk, Nawab-al-Haj, Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan V Abbasi, G.C. S.I., G.C.I-E., K.C.V.O., LL.B., Nawab Ruler of Bahawalpur, at the Annual Prize Distribution held in the Ross Keppel Hall. on the 31st March, 1945).

I thank you mest sincerely for the very warm welcome which you have extended to me. I do feel extremely honoured to be in your midst this afternoon.

The reports that the principal and the headmaster have just now made are indeed most interesting. Though I do not wish to impose upon you a lengthy speech yet I do feel that one or two observations would not be out of place.

During the short period of its existence, this institution has made remarkable strides in its very progressive educational policy. This becomes so very obvious, when one sees all that has taken place here. The stress that this institution has laid on the religious side of education, has made its position unique amongst its sister institutions in other parts of the country, and this was one of the reasons that I was so much looking forward to this visit with such great interest. What with its religious background and with its unique geographical situation, this institution has a very great future ahead in which it will be called upon to play a very important role. It is therefore only natural that this grand institution which is perhaps one of the youngest of its kind, should be expected to do great things in all nation building problems that are sure to come up in future years.

I very much welcome the idea of your introducing Urdu as a medium of instruction in your college. No words are necessary from me to emphasise too greatly this important aspect of education. The Universities in Europe and else-where have achieved remarkable progress in the various branches of learning chiefly because they adopted their own language as a medium of instruction. It would indeed be a momentous day for Inda if, throughout the country, those specially responsible for the educational policy of their respective units, were to come together and bring about something on such a basis as that for which you are striving with such genuine and earnest efforts.

I am very interested to learn that you contemplate having a separate University of your own. To my mind there could be no better way of preserving your ancient and historical traditions side by side with intellectual and physical culture, and above all your religious and social well-being. The future generations will thus have the advantage of receiving education in an atmosphere calculated to inspire confidence, good-will, and understanding, with a suitable background of knowledge that would equip them to face the ever changing realities of life. If the post-War Reconstruction Schemes are to see the light of day, the only way to give them a real and solid shape is to create such an atmosphere in your educational institution, as would give future generations the necessary form of training to cope with the ever-increasing difficulties and operous duties that future is bound to bring.

Your progress in all the different sections, especially in Physics and Chemistry, and your efforts in introducing Agricultural Training courses are all the more commendable, and your Province should stand to gain immeasureably, by such

Apart from our own inter-hostel tournaments in various games all through the year in which the Butler Hostel won both the football and hockey, we held a Provincial High Schools Tournament in the Xmas holidays, in which school teams from every district in the Province competed; and we have just concluded a successful and well-contested village football and athletics tournament for the benefit of the villages near the college. Fourteen football teams competed, and it is clear that this tournament fulfils a great need. At the end of the year we were glad to welcome football and hockey teams from Habibia College, Kabul, who stayed with us for a week and, we hope, enjoyed themselves

The U.O.T.C. has had another useful year's work, and has now the maximum number permitted to enlist in our company. I should like to see a better parade attendance by cadets, so that full value may be obtained from the training offered. A very enjoyable camp was held for 15 days in Landi Kotal last May, and arrangements are being made for another this year in May. Captain Felstead has shown himself an able and popular adjutant in succession to Captain Cook who left us to join the parachute troops. Two more members of the staff, Messrs Hashim and Wahab, have been granted commissions in the UOT.C. This college has now got a total number of 158 Old Boys as commissioned officers in the various branches of the armed forces. Of these, eight have won the MC and one, Major Ghulam Qadir, the Bar to the M.C. This fine officer has recently been killed in Burma while leading his men against the Japanese. A ninth officer, Major Hayaud Din, has been awarded the M B.E. during the War. This is a very fine record, of which the college may well feel proud.

College SOCIETIES have carried on their work throughout the year, some with greater enthusiasm and regularity than others. Abdul Ali was re-elected President of the Khyber Union, a feat which has only once before been equalled in the history of the College. Debates have been regularly held, including the All-India Sir Abdul Qayum Memorial Debate won this year by the Forman Christian College of Labore and the Provincial High Schools Debate whice was won by Islamia High School, Nowshera. The Majlis i-Islamiyat continues its work, and also held this year a High Shools Theology Debate in which boys from all over the Province competed. The Khyber Athenaeum had an interesting series of lectures during the winter and the Scientific Society also met regularly. The issues of the College Magazine have suffered almost as much from the difficulty paper reluctance of contributors getting **as** from the forward. The Duty Society has continued its good work and I am glad to say, has now an invested fund of Rs. 23,0 0/-, in addition to giving a considerable number of scholarships to poor students; donations to this fund, great or small, would be very welcome. It our collections this year are very good it might be possible to build a Duty Society Hostel, the income from which would accrue to the Duty Society. I should also like to draw the attention of visitors and students to the Art Exhibition open today in the Khyber Union Hall, which has been arranged under the auspices of the Khyber Athenaeum They can also see our silk-worm breeding activities, a very profitable hobby which I hope many students will study as it is interesting as well as profitable; in this, and also in the bee-keeping section which we are developing, I am indebted to Mr. Mohd Ahmad for the cate and trouble he takes. The College Co-operative Society continues to expand, and is now in process of acquiring a bus, which will be very useful to the College. The Village Uplift Society is now running a regular school in Gharibabad, a nearby village, in which students are the teachers, and an adult education class for college servants is run by the B.T. students. I am glad to note that the Old Boys Association is now becoming a well-organised body, which is destined to play an increasing part in the future of the College.

I am grateful to members of the staff, both teaching and non-teaching, for their work and assistance during the year. Time passes quickly and happily in a college

end of the war to be put into operation and the opportunities of service to their country will be great and many for all those who are now students. I hope they will fit themselves for this service as well as they can; and I hope that the Provincial Government and the future FRONTIER UNIVERSITY will help towards this end by introducing as good a system of education as can be devised for the needs of this Province. In particular, I am firmly convinced that it is necessary to substitute Urdu for English as the medium of instruction in Colleges, if any real progress is to be made and any real culture developed. This is my third year in this college, and it has become clear to me that the labour spent by students in studying their subjects through the medium of English is out of all proportion to the benefits achieved; and not only that, but the mental effort required is such that most students leave the college with no desire for any further study or even any further serious reading. The same state of affairs, I am told, exists in other colleges, and yet this question appears to be completely ignored by University authorities. If is one of the main justifications for a separate Frontier University that it will give us in this Province an opportunity to introduce teaching in Urdu.

During the past year there have been only two additions to our STAFF; we welcome Mr. Mohd Ismail Sethi as Lecturer in Economics and Mr. M R Toosi as Demonstrator in Chemistry I hope they will find in this college a congenial atmosphere for their work. Mr. A. Azeez Farooq left us to join the Provincial Civil Service where I am sure he will have a successful career.

This year we have have a record NUMBER, 235, of first year students admitted into the college, in spite of excluding those students who pass the Matriculation Examination in the lower third Division. These large admissions have put a strain on our accommodation, and students are being forced to live in conditions which are far from ideal for study; they have also meant great pressure on class-room accommodation, particularly in science subjects, where the number of students is far above what it used to be, and where it has been necessary to divide first-year students into two sections. There is urgent need far a new college hostel, and for some extension to our laboratory accommodation. I am glad to report that for the first time the number of students studying Agriculture in the First Year reached twenty

Examination RESULTS were satisfactory, although they cannot be called very good. They were on the whole about the same as the university average, better in some subjects and worse in others. This average, however, is not a very high one, and I should like to see the Islamia College consistently above it. I have accordingly been reluctantly compelled to enforce a certain number of decentions this year. I regard detentions as undesirable in principle, but there appears to be no practicable alternative to ensure that the students do the work they are supposed to do I think that this problem also would become much easier to deal with if the medium of instruction were Urdu.

We have had another vigorous and successful year in SPORTS. Our Hockey Eleven not only won its first round in the university tournament against our old rivals the Edwardes College, but reached and drew the final of the Provincial Hockey Championship. Our athletics team won handsomely our annual fixture with the Edwardes College, and also carried off the honours at the Rawalpindi District Olympics meeting. We had quite good football and cricket teams which have played a number of matches against local sides; and both our hockey and football teams have entered for various Peshawar tournaments. Two of our hockey players, Ghulam Nabi and Hamid, were selected to play for the province, the former being also selected for the University; and our outstanding footballer, Ibrar Hussain, otherwise known as Bali, was selected to represent the University, as was out Athletics, captain, Igbal Oureshi.

that, whatever the future constitution of India may be, 2+2, will still make 4 and the exact sciences will continue to be exact sciences, whether they are taught in Peshawar or Madras.

A complaint has also been made that the Board's Report says very little about Religion. I think, however, that what it does say is emphatic enough, as it states quite definitely that any instruction, which has not a strong ethical basis, will prove parten in the end. There was, however, a special reason why the Board did not deal in any detail with the place of religious instruction in their Report, and that was because they had appointed a Committee to examine and report upon this most important and delicate problem and clearly they could not anticipate the Committee's recommendations

What, however, concerns me more than definite criticisms of the Report which after all are open to a reply, is the underlying suggestion which I have come across in so many quarters that developments which have proved practicable in other countries cannot be carried out in India. Nothing could be more opposed to the all-out development of India's resources by which alone she can hold her own in an inter-dependent world than defeatism of this kind, and it is because yours will be the generation on which will fall probably the gravest responsibility that has ever fallen upon youth in the course of history that I want to urge you with all my power that whatever else you may become you should never become defeatist. It will be your business to re-make a world which twice within a generation has been brought to the brink of chaos. My own view is that if there is to be any survival for the human race we have had our chances and we cannot afford-or perhaps I should say you cannot afford-to make any more mistakes. We must recognise. I think, that an entirely new approach is required to almost all human problems. Physical valour, which of old used to settle disputes, is now very much at a discount. A little crippled man like Goebbels, with his poisoned mind and poisoned pen, has been largely instrumental in sending millions of men to death! If what my scientific friends tell me is correct, we are within a reasonable reach of the atomic bombs which will enable some puny creature operating in complete safety hundreds of miles away to destroy completely a vast city. It is quite clear, therefore, that the problems of the future will have to be approached from a new angle and that, if necessary, those who would solve them must be ready to adopt a new scale of values. It is difficult to cut adrift from the past, particularly when that is associated with ideals and traditions, which we have learnt to venerate. But the shape of things to come is increasingly ominous, and if we disregard the obvious lessons of the last 5 years, we shall not be given another chance to save the human race, let alone to ensure the progress of civilisation.



The Principal's Annual Report

First I wish to extend a welcome on behalf of the college to His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur, who has been good enough to come here today and preside at our function. His Highness has been a benefactor of the College for many years, and we are very glad to welcome him in person in our midst.

We are coming to the and of another year's successful work of the Islamia College, which continues to play its important part in the educational life of the Frontier Province. PLANNING is in the air these days in India, and it is likely that this college will play a vital part in the schemes which are now being drawn up for educational expansion in the N.-W.F.P. These schemes await only the

- 2 A reasonable provision of education before the age of six in the form of nursery schools and classes.
- Secondary or high school education for those who show the capacity for benefiting by it.
- 4. University education, including an adequate provision of post-graduate and research facilities for picked students.
- 5. Technical, commercial and art education.
- 6. Adult education, both vocational and non-vocational of all kinds and standards, to meet the needs of those who were denied adequate opportunities in their earlier years or recognize the importance of supplementing what they then received.
- 7. The training of teachers.
- 8. An efficient school medical service, which will see that children are made healthy and kept healthy.
- 9. Special schools for children suffering from mental or physical handicaps
- 10. Recreational facilities of all kinds for people of all ages to satisfy the craving for corporate activity and to counteract the diabness of the conditions in which so large a part of the Indian people otherwise spend their lives.
- 11. Employment bureaux to guide school and college leavers into profitable employment, and so far as possible to adjust the output of the schools to the capacity of the labour market.
- 12. An administrative system which will place initiative and authority in the hands of those who understand and care about education.

I want to make it quite clear that this Report has been prepared not by me but by a body of people with very considerable experience of education and the great majority of whom are Indians.

The Report has received a great deal of rather indiscriminate praise and comparatively little constructive criticism. I am rather concerned about this as I feel so difficult a matter as the provision of an educational system suited to a country, so vast and varied as India, is a matter which should provide ample grounds for honest differences of opinion. I shall not attempt today to deal with the criticisms that the scheme costs too much or takes too long. I have already pointed out on other occasions that both these questions depend almost entirely on the problem of recruiting the teachers required and paying them reasonably adequate salaries. I only want to refer today to the two criticisms which may be of particular interest to you here. There are some people who feel that the C.A.B. Plan, in some way or other, is not suited to Muslims. If that were true, it would, of course, be a most serious objection. But whether there is to be one India or two Indias or several Indias or whether there is to be a Hindustan or Pakistan or a number of other "Stans," I am prepared to challenge any of the critics to examine the Board's Plan and find anything which would not fit in with the future political organisation of this country, whatever it may be. The Board's recommendations are based on the assumption that good parents, wherever they may dwell or to whatever caste or community they may belong, will want their children to grow up physically fit, mentall alett and morally sound. The basic principle which the Board feel should underlie all instruction is that of learning by activity-a principle which has, I believe, been accepted by educationists all over the world. Similarly with regard to the content of the instruction, I presume OVER THE WESTERN FRONT. Elsewhere we are reproducing a very interesting letter from Mr. A K. Qureshi. He is one of the very few 'old boys' of ours who has taken to journalism as a career, and has the distinction of being the only Indian Muslim to be deputed to a war cheatre as a military correspondent by the most important News Agency of the British Commonwealth of Nations. He spent about two years with Allied forces in Italy and is now at the Reuters headquarters in Engianc. We wish more of our old students on active service could let us have news about them.

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The Remaking of India through Education

Address delivered by Dr John Sargent, M.A., C.I.E., Educational Advisor to the Government of India, at the College, Convocation held on the 31st March, 1945.

It is a great pleasure to me to re-visit this College after 4 years, and I am very grateful to your Principal for giving me the opportunity. I am also very glad to be able to offer to those, who have graduated to-day, my congratulations and my very best wishes for happiness and prosperity in the future.

In the ordinary way I find it very difficult to speak to young men but my real difficulty is not so much what to speak about as how to say it. Now that victory seems so near, I imagine that we are all wondering what we are to do with it! It would not merely be tragic but it would probably be fatal to the survival of the civilisation if we fail this time, as we did a generation ago, to gather the fruits of victory.

There seems to be a general agreement among the Allies that what we have to do this time is to make the world safe for the ordinary man. Phrases like 'social security' or 'social j stice' or 'the four freedoms' or similar ideals have become timiliar during the last few years, and I am hopeful enough to believe that there is a real desire throughout the world to improve the lot of the ordinary man and ordinary woman. The question is how to do it. I need hardly say that my own answer is 'ly increasing educational opportunities.' I admit that education is not only my profession but also my hobby and that I see in education the source of all happiness and of all power, if it is properly used. Moreover, my experience suggests that there is probably no country in the world where education could do so much for the ordinary men and women as it could in India, that is, if we could only discover the type of education, which is suited to Indian needs.

As you are probably aware, the Central Advisory Board of Education, during the last 6 or 7 years, have been studying carefully the question of India's educational needs in the hope that at the end of the war a determined attempt would be made to give India a system of education approximately equal to those existing in western countries before the war. I have not the time to explain in detail what the contents of this Report are and I am glad to know that some at any rate of those who are listening to me will already have read it. I will only summarise the main branches of the Board's Plan:—

 Universal, compulsory and free education for all boys and girls between the ages of six and fourteen in order to ensure literacy and the minimum preparation for cirizenship. HOBBIES.—Mr. Muhammad Ahmad deserves sincere congratulations for the success with which he has been conducting interesting and useful experiments in bee-keeping and silk-worm rearing. The number of bee-hives is steadily increasing and more and more of students and others are getting interested in this profitable hobby. A sum of Rs. 500 is reported to have been realised out of silk-worm eggs which originally cost Rs. 5 only. We do not know of any other industry that can yield such profitable results within such short time and at such small cost. In one of the zoology rooms may be seen worms in various stages of development, and eager eyes watching them with paternal care. We hope some at least of our students will introduce the industry in their villages, where mulbery trees abound. The photography class has had to be discontinued owing to the impossibility of obtaining photogoods and paper.

PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOLS TOURNAMENT—was revived this year, and was held during the Christmas Vacation. All districts of the province were represented, and fairly high standards of play were displayed. The championship in football was won by Islamia Collegiate School. Hockey and Athletics both went to Islamia High School, Kohat. The prizes and certificates of merit were given away by the Hon'ble Khan Muhammad Samin Jan, Ex-Minister for Education, N.-W. F. Province, who congratulated the winners on their achievements and stressed the necessity of physical culture and of playing the game of life in an honoutable manner.

STAFF STUDY CIRCLE.—The circle has held a number of meetings, at which members of the staff have discussed important subjects of educational and general interest. Prof. Q. M. Fareed initiated a discussion on 'Revaluations in Education', Prof. H. Harris read a paper on 'Pope and his poetry.' Mr Noor Ahmad Khan enumerated the remarkable inventions and discoveries made by the Arabs in the realms of philosophy, mathematics, medicine, chemistry, physics and other branches of science. Prof. Mian Mushtaq Ahmad spoke on 'Organic inheritance in man.' Dr. Muhammad Ihsanullah Khan in a thoughtful paper stressed the positive utility of philosophy as a means of developing the rational faculty and promoting the understanding of men and matters. Prof. Sheikh Muhammad Timur discussed "The Idea of God and Human freedom", and emphasized the incompatibality of the popular idea of God's omnipotence with man's free-will.

PUBLIC SPEAKING CLASS.—A 'Public Speaking' class has been meeting once a week under the auspices of the Khyber Union. Prof. Q. M. Farid has, with the assistance of Mr. Bashir-ud-Din, been training selected students in the art of public speaking. Unfortunately, attendance has not been very regular. Hence, nothing can be said just yet as to the success or otherwise of this interesting experiment. We do hope, however, that attendance will improve and some tangible results will be obtained.

HOSTEL GARDENS.—The Inspection Committee consisting of Mrs. Scott, Prof. Nawazish Ali and Sh. Said Rasul has been visiting each hostel every month. Well-kept gardens, properly laid-out plots and well-arranged flowerbeds have won praise and even prizes for the bearers of the hostel or hostels concerned. Methods of improving the general look of the hostels have been suggested by the Committee. As a result, the quadrangles now have a brighter appearance.

VISITORS.—Major Sher Khan, M. C., Capt. Amanullah, Lt. Ali Gul Jaffery, 2/Lt. Ali Muhammad visited us during the year. We were glad to welcome them once again and to know that they were doing very well in the fighting forces of the country. They appealed to the students to make themselves physically fit and mentally alert and to join the armies which were fighting for the cause of democracy and freedom.

The Association's demand for effective representation on the Council of Management of the College has been conceded to the extent that two out of the four members to be elected annually will be old boys. Another important resolution has stressed the desirability of bringing the remains of the great founder of the Darululum to the College premises. This has had universal support from all sections of the Frontier intelligentsia, and the next of kin of the late Nawab Sahib are reported to be giving careful consideration to this request. It is understood that funds are being collected for the eventual construction of a separate Old Boys Lodge at the College.

We have always been of the opinion that a well-organized Old Boys Association is a great source of strength to the alma-mater and can do a great deal of good both to the institution and to its own members. We wish the Association every success. It will have our whole-hearted support and co-operation in its efforts to serve the best interests of the Darululum.

AFGHAN MISSION.—On the conclusion of a 3-week tour of historical buildings and educational institutions of Delhi, Agra, Aligarh and Lahore, an Afghan Publicity and Cultural Mission consisting of Mr. Said Kasim Khan "Rishtya" (Vice-President, Afghan Government Press Department), Mr. Abdul Hayy Habibi (President, Pushtu Tolana, Kabul), Mr. Abdur Rahman Pajwak (Director General of Information, Afghan Government) and two other officials of the Afghan Information and Publicity Department visited our college on the 28th March. They were received by the Principal and senior members of the staff, and were taken round the college, laboratories, hostels, playgrounds and the library. They evinced deep interest in our system of education and made searching enquiries regarding the academic and hostel life of our students. Our collection of old and rare manuscripts proved a great attraction for them. The existence of the Faculties of Agriculture and Teaching at our college came to them as a pleasant surprise. The leader of the deputation thanked the Principal for his courtesy, and we hope that he and the members have taken away pleasant memories of their visit to the Darululum.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES.—The stores are making good progress. In 1943-44' they dealt in books, standard cloth, soap, boot-polish and a few other articles of stationery. During the last year, the business has been extended to include sports material, hosiery, fine cotton cloth, woollen goods, Dalda vegetable ghee and electric bulbs. The total turn-over during the year has amounted to about Rs 16,500'-A banking section has been added during the year, and has provided valuable assistance to members who needed it. The Society has successfully completed preliminary arrangements for running a regular bus service between the College and Peshawar. This will meet a very real and long-felt need of all residents on the college premises.

ADULT EDUCATION.—Universal literacy cannot be attained unless basic education is made free and compulsory for all boys and girls of school-going age, and a widespread system of educating the adults is introduced. The technique of teaching younger pupils being in principle different from that of teaching grown-up men and women, no method of training the teachers can be considered perfect if it does not cover both the types of education. Hence, our B T, students have to devote at least one full 'period' to adult education under the supervision of a member of the staff. They teach college and hostel servants the 3 R's. Books, slates and stationery are supplied out of a fund contributed by members of the college staff. Some of the adult pupils have made fair progress in their studies but really satisfactory results cannot be achieved unless attendance at the Adult Education C'ass is made compulsory for all illiterate servants on the college premises.

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.—The difficulties of obtaining supplies of paper may delay the issue of this year's annual number of the 'Khyber' almost to the time when the University candidates will be leaving for their homes. So, we take this opportunity of saying good-bye and offering them our very best wishes for success in whatever sphere of action they may choose to adopt. They are on the threshold of a new life and are leaving the College with mingled feelings of hope and fear. It will not be easy to adjust themselves to their new surroundings. But we do hope that if they 'trust in God at d do the right', the mists will soon be cleared away, and the life they have lived at the College and the teaching they have received here will stand them in good stead and lead them on to paths of triumph and gloty. In the midst of their worries, the college and the hostels, the laboratories and the library, the Union Hall and the playgrounds will, we are sure, come back to them in glowing colours, and their recollection will provide them with much-needed inspiration and courage—" a touch of June to their cold Nevember."

U. O. T. C—The University Officers' Training Corps has continued to grow steadily, and has now reached a full company strength. Many others would like to join, but unfortunately it is not possible at present to exceed the authorised limit of 154 cadets. Arrangements are, however, being made to start an I. A. F. training centre in the near future, and it is hoped that it will prove equally attractive and grow to full strength immediately.

The company had an opportunity of watching the R. I. A. F. Display and Flight at the Peshawar aerodrome. Transport was provided by the military, and more than sixty of our cidets enjoyed the thrills of flight in the air.

The Army class is continuing to do useful work for preparing candidates for Emergency Commissions in India's fighting forces.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURE - Dr. J. N. Khosla, Punjab University Reader in Political Science, delivered an interesting extension' lecture on Indian States and the Federation', on March 28. He referred to the enormous variations in the size and political development of the numerous states in India, and pointed out the fact that most of them had not attained what in British India is called the Minto-Morley reform stage. federation envisaged by the Government of India Act of 1935 gave the rulers the power to nominate the representatives of their states, but at the same time involved a certain amount of renunciation of sovereign rights regarding federal subjects and the federal court. The politicians of British India did not like the presence of nominated representatives of autocratic rulers in a democratically elected assembly; and the rulers were in no hurry to surrender any part of their 'sovereign powers. federal part of the Act consequently could not brought into force and is to all intents and purposes a dead letter, learned lecturer described how even though most of the states were still politically backward, the impact of modern world tendencies and progressive views of the neighbouring provinces had led to a steady, though rather slow. movement towards a democratic way of life even in these states. He expressed the view that a large number of states could be abolished without any harm to anybody; but that the remaining ones should in their own interest join the federation or confederation of the future India. In the meantime, they must introduce and develop a truly representative form of Government within their jurisdiction and agree to be represented in the federal centre by persons properly elected by their people. Prof. Muhammad Riza Khan thanked the speaker for his interesting and thought provoking lecture.

THE OLD BOYS ASSOCIATION is showing welcome signs of life and activity. A constitution has been drawn up, passed and enforced. General elections have been held. Important resolutions have been passed. Local branches have been, and are being, established in different parts of the province.

Special prizes for proficiency in extra-curricular sphere of studies were awarded to the following students:--

Karimul Wadud H. E. Sir George Cunningham's prize for General Knowledge Ijaz Husain H. H. the Mehtar of Chitral's prize for Senior Akbar Aii K. B. Haji Sadullah Khan's prize for original Pushtu noem Sardar Bahadur K. B Haji Kuli Khan's prize for Junior Essay Abdur Rahman Shoh K. B. Kazi Mir Ahmad Khan's prize for Theology Fazl-i-Ranim Khyber Union Senior prize Debate-First prize Abdul Halim Khyber Union Junior prize Debate -First prize Khyber Union 1st year prize Debate-First Abdul Aziz prize Ilaz Husain Declamation contest-First prize Mohd. Husain Ploughing Competition—First prize

The following students received medals:-

Roos-Keppel memorial gold medal for the best all-round student of the year.

Gold medal for the best student in Degree classes (BA and B. Sc.)

Silver medal for the best student in Intermediate (Arts) classes

Silver medal for the best student in Intermediate (Science) classes

Abdul Ali

Kamal Khan

Zainul Abidin

Sardar Bahadur

His Highness rose to deliver his address amidst loud and enthusiastic applause. He referred to the great problems that are bound to challenge the post-war world, and emphasized the nied of providing the rising generation, with requisite physical intellectual, moral, and spiritual equipment to fight the sterner battles of peace successfully. He appreciated the idea of making Urdu the medium of instruction and blessed the proposal for the establishment of a separate University for the Frontier Province. His Highness's address is printed in another place in this issue.

K. B. Khan Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, Chairman of the Council of management of the Darululum, thanked His Highness most heartily on behalf of himself, the Council of management, and the staff and students of the Coilege, for the great kindness with which he had accepted their request to preside over the prize-giving, for the inspiring address he had delivered, and for the keen interest he had always taken in the well-being and advancement of the Frontier Province and of its premier educational institution. A munificient donation of Rs. 15,000 was announced on behalf of His Highness amidst loud and prolonged cheers.

This highly successful function was brought to a close with a grand tea party, which was attended by His Excellency Sir George Cunningham and a large number of Civil and Military officers and distinguished residents of the province.

College Notes

STAFF.—There have been very few changes in the staff. Mr. Abdul Azeez Faruq, Lecturer in Economics, left us last summer to join the Provincial Civil Scrvice. We are glad to hear that he has already successfully passed through the stages of training as a 'Patwari', a 'Qanungo' and an 'N. T.', and is now at Mardan acting as an apprentice Engineer or perhaps a Forest Officer! He has our best wishes for success in his new sphere of work. His place on the staff has been taken by Mr. Muhammad Ismail Sethi. Mr. M. R. Toosi has joined us as Demonstrator in Chemistry. We welcome both in our midst and hope that they will have a happy time here.

COLLEGE CONVOCATION.—The annual Convocation for the conferring of degrees was held this year on the "Founder's Day", the 31st March 1945. Dr. John Sargent, Educational Adviser to the Government of India, admitted the following successful candidates to the degrees for which they had qualified:—

- B.A.—Mirza Naseem Anwar Beg, Amir Zaman Kundi, Nausher Khan Fazl-i-Halim Mian, Shafi-Ullah, Bashir Muntazir, Ahmad Shah Mian, Ihsan-ud-Din, Rangin Shah.
- B. Sc.-Syed Mahboob Shah, Rajindra Nath, Puran Chand Sethi.

He then delivered a highly inspiring address in the course of which he exhorted his young audience to come forward and make their contribution towards improving the lot of ordinary man and woman in the post-war world. The learned speaker then described how this could be achieved through the introduction of a national system of education. The Principal in his concluding remarks thanked Dr. Sargent for his kindly accepting, in the midst of his numerous preoccupations, the invitation to preside over the convocation and for his very interesting and very instructive discourse. The convocation address is printed elsewhere in this issue.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—The annual prize-giving ceremony was held on Sunday, the 31st March 1945, under the distinguished presidentship of His Highness Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V. G.C.S.I., G.C. I.E., K.C.V.O., LL D., Nawab Ruler of Bahawalpur.

The proceedings were opened by a student from Bahawalpur with a recitation from the Holy Al-Quran. The Principal, Mr. I. D. Scott, presented his annual report (printed elsewhere) on the working of the College. S. Sultan Husain Shah, Officiating Headmaster of the collegiate school, read his account of the work done by the school during the year.

His Highness then gave away the prizes and medals for academic distinctions and colours for proficiency in games and sports. The following students were admitted to the roll of honour:—

Academic:—Muhammad Akram—for obtaining a First Division and standing first in the province in Intermediate (Science) Examination.

Muhammad Nazir—for obtaining a First Division and standing first in the province in Intermediate (Arts) examination.

Abdul Malik—for obtaining a First Division and standing first in the province in the First Examination in Agriculture.

Athletic.

Muhd. Iqbal Qureshi
Ghulam Nabi
Abrar Husain

(Arhletics)
(Hockey)
(Football)

the bitter experience He seems to have learnt a lesson, though at a terrible cost. In his opinion, there appears to be something wrong with the body-politic of world society, which ought to be remedied. The sceptic spots which are spreading poison all round should be removed or cured. Something effective should be done immediately, now, before the termination of hostilities. A new mould, a new pattern should be devised, so that when the War ends man may know how to fashion his life without the danger of being forced to drift towards another abysmal pit.

This precaution was not taken towards the end of the last Great War; and mankind has had to suffer terribly for that omission. Hence, this time all nations are making out plans to meet the peculiar conditions of post-war life, and are getting ready to overcome the difficult situation that is bound to arise when millions of people now engaged in war-work will come back to their peace-time vocation. 'Plan or Perish' is the slogan of the day, in India as in other countries. Schemes of reconstructing the political, economic and social structure of Society are being drawn up, and vast programmes of industrial and agricultural expansion are being discussed. India is looking forward to a post-war world in which she will have a national system of free and compulsory education for all her sons and daughters; a world in which the demons of disease, want, squalor, idleness and ignorance will have been slain, freedom of thought and expression will have been ensured for all, and the general economic and cultural level of the people will have been raised considerably. What contribution are the Frontier young men going to make towards bringing that happy state of affairs into being?

Planning is on every body's lips to-day. But has planning by itself any magical properties? Can mere planning transform the lite and history of a nation? It has been tried in various countries before now. It solved the bread problem of Soviet Russia, but took away individual liberty. It removed unemployment from Germany but regimented human life for destructive purposes. India should take care to see that her 'plans' do not aim merely at increased production and equitable distribution of wealth but also include "cultural and spiritual values and the human side of life." They should seek to promote the welfare and happiness of the whole population. But while plans have been put forward for economic, agricultural, educational, political and transport reconstruction after the war no attention seems to have been paid to the great problem of all problems. What type of society are we envisaging? Into what kind of men or women do we want to convert our population? What sort of culture are we aiming at? These are important questions, and deserve careful consideration. We hope our readers will ponder over them and let the province have the benefit of their considered opinions.

Should the sartorial snobbery of the town be preferred to the simple coarse attire of the village? Should the ever-widening gulf of estrangement between the urban and the rural population be allowed to grow? Should the lower economic level and higher illiteracy of the villager be permitted to increase the existing divergence in the social and cultural pattern of the city and the village? Should it be forgotten that real India lives in the 'village', and that the 'village' represents the real India. Should not the educated youth of the country then identify itself with the uplift of their less fortunate brethren in the villages? Fortunately, the antagonism between the urban and rural interests in our province has not assumed such proportions as in the Punjab. Let us, therefore, gird up our loins and go out into the country to serve and educate and elevate the good, simple folk living there, before it is too late.





THE KHYBER

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PESHAWAR, MAY 1945.

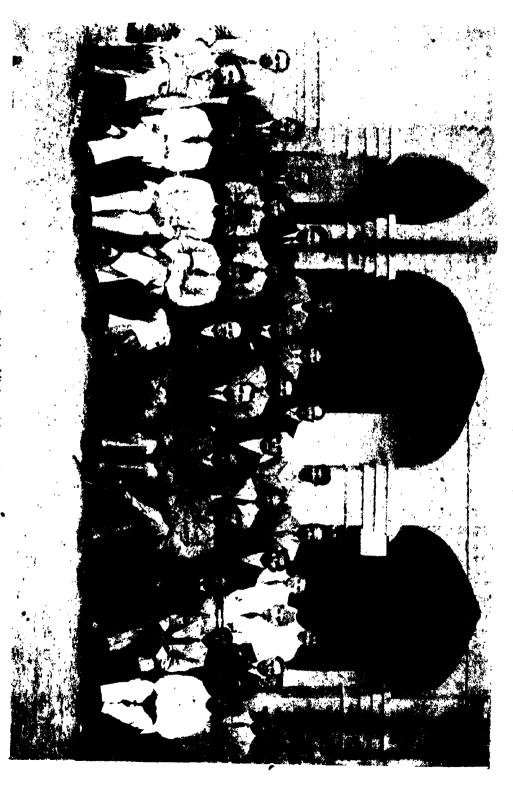
No. 2

Editorial

The last Great War was fought with the avowed object of patting an end to all war and of securing a stable peace for all time. A League of Nations and an International Court of Justice were set up for this purpose. But how signally these institutions failed to perform the functions assigned to the n is a well-known fact of modern history. Every time their efficacy as instruments of universal peace was put to the test, wavering and vacillation set in inevitably and defeated the end in view. Japan could not be prevented from invading and amexing Manchuria. Mussolini defied the League's feeble protests against his conquest of Abyssinia. The League conventions were flouted, and its power and authority to lead and guide was challenged. Instead of the world being made 'safe for democracy', foundations were laid for the birth and growth of fascism and dictatorship. Treaties were regarded as mere 'scraps of paper', and President Wilson's 14-points became mere 'pious hopes.' Humanity continued to be divided into unnatural categories of 'Superior' and 'Inferior' races. Imperialisms and 'Mandates' flourished and prospered, and the 'ruled' and the 'exploited' remained at the mercy of the 'rulers' and the 'exploiters'. The League of Nations was to all intents and purposes dead and buried.

The stage was set for a new upheaval of a world-wide character. Seeds of discontent and suspicion had taken firm root in the minds of the comparatively weaker races. Commercial rivalries had created acute tension among the bigger nations. Differing economic ideologies had come into violent clash. Political and Military power was suppressing ambition to freedom. The whole atmosphere was charged with electricity. Humanity was being irresistibly driven to a bottomless chasm. The final explosion came in 1939 which sent the whole fabric of human society crashing to the ground and plunged the whole world into a most terrible blood-bath. Since then millions of lives have been lost. Crores of houses have been destroyed. Civilization is still tottering under the sledge-hammer blows of an all-out war. Values and standards have changed. Virtues are being put to the severest strain. And the end is not yet.

Signs are, however, visible of the approaching cessation of this wholesale carnage and slaughter, and man has started looking beyond the screen of fire and sword. Within the life-time of a generation, he has had to pass through two most destructive wars of history, and can no longer contemplate with equanimity a repetition of



Sitting: —A. H. Qureslii, E. A. I A. Rahim, A. Beg, Standing:—Isr Row —A. Razzati, A. D. Ansari, M. Adil Khan, A. Hashim, M. Ashraf, Nafis-ud-Din, H. Din, Mohd, Ahmad, A. A. Sadiq Qureshi, Minhay-ud-Din. Q. I. Ullah. : •

H. Harris, Nur Ahmad Khan, A. Wahid, M. Sadiq, I. D. Scott, S. M. Timur, H. M. Osman,

والمدار الأوراق

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وارالعلوم مثير المتيه مرحد

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11	ایم - اے نصیبر ایم - اے فائینل	ما ه کامل اور انسیان	۵
124	پر د فبیسر نور احد خان	1 / .	4
14	عبدالفتهد بأوحيب نانى	1 1 1	4
7.	ضالدسالِ دوم 	جب اوراب	٨
۲۱	أقحتر	بے گناہ ر	4
44	محدوسف	ذوق حبول كوندر سيابان ما ليجيئ	1-
44	بم- اے مُصَبِّر اِیم- اے (فائینل)	ر یا عی	11
44	4 4 4 4	شعلے ، ر	11
44	حسان الووود سال جبارم	` ·	1111
۳.	منظورا حسن پی۔اے رہمزز)		١٣
41	' <i>ر"</i>	متخليق جواني	13
٣٢	منظورا حسن بی- اے رآ زن	. تبرے بغیر	14
44	ىبدالەزاق قاروقى افغانى سال دوم	فرزند کمسار	12
	, "	1	1

ارشادات

جاد کن تھ پرانے وہ آسٹے جاتے ہیں کمیں سے آب بعاثے دوام مانی

زندگی کانٹیل ایک مغربی مصنف نے آیک پرندے کی پوازے دی ہے جولو فان إو و بارال میں را ایک کی طون سے آڑ آ ہوا چذا ہول کے لئے ایک روشن محرم اور آ باو کرے میں سے گورے و مرسم سے کا اتفاه دفاتہ کی طون سے آڑ آ ہوا چذا ہول کے لئے ایک روشن محرم اور آ باو کرے میں سے گورے و مرسم سے کا اس ملز گرانوں ہیں کو جائے و مرسم سے کا اس ملز پرندے کی پرداز ایا یول کہ لیجے کو زندگی ایک کھلنڈرے بیچ کی نیند کی طوے کے اس کھر ہوا ہوا گا ساتھ میں کو روٹ ہوا وہ آس مختر عرصہ میا سے کا موف ایک حقہ ہے ؟ ونیا کا نظام کی اس طرح میں مرمکن منیں میں اور جو ہیں دہ نمیں جو ل کے یہ قانون فطرت ہے جب سے مفرمکن منیں میں فروغ شمع جا ب سے گا صبح محشریک

فردع سے جاب سے ماجع عشریت مرمنس تو ہدا ذال سے فالی ہوتی جاتیہ

اگرچ محترم براس مرزا - خاج نعیر شکفته صاحب اوردوس بال قام مفرات سے چلے جلنے سے فیم کو کائی نفعان بنچاہے ۔ تا ہم امیدہ کا اراب نیبرا درمفنون نگاما صحاب کی کوشش وسی سے یہ کی بست جلد بادی بوجا نیگی -

اسی تبیل کے اضافوں - غزلوں نظمول اور گیتوں کے بے پنا وا بنادیں سے بو کچواتی بسے قال مقاوہ ما منربے ۔ بادرہے کو دیر کی حثیبت ایک ممار کی کی ہوتی ہے۔ میسا مواد مسے سے کا دوراس

مے ملابق عارت بنادیگا۔

اس اشاعت بین در فرا زیاده توجی قابل بین -ایک ارباب دارالعلوم کے سفنادد در سرا فیجا نابی مردد کے ا

ورم فهدالعدد الای ناف فی محقیقت کو سے نقاب کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے ۔ د ، اگرچ الل نظر کے بیشت کو سے نقاب کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے ۔ د ، اگرچ الل نظر کے بیشت کو سے بھرے فودول کے طاق نیا کا اس کے ایک محلی کا کارست ہے بھرے فودول کے طاق نیا کا اور بہتم بل عاد فاخ مزودت مندا کہ تحق طلب مسے مق میں زمر قاتل ہے ۔

اور بہتم بل عاد فاخ مزودت مندا کہ تحق طلب مسے مق میں زمر قاتل ہے ۔

مگسال دا وہند تندوشک

وزبها راجربستؤال زدنيد

وورامعنون شگفتها حب کا ہے ۔ ہم اس کے متعلق مج بنیں کہیں گے ۔ بنتر ہو کونفی معنون خود فارشی کا ترکز فارشی کا ترکز فارشی کا ترکز فارشی کا ترکز واغ و تنقل پر جیاجا ہے ۔ اور اگر کمکن ہو سے ۔ توان کی آنکموں کے دستے ول میں انزکر واغ و تنقل پر جیاجا ہے ۔

ميس الميدب كرعبدالعمدك عدائ المجاج اورشگفتركى بكارب نيل ومرام نيس لوليس كى-

انھست

منزرات

یہ آخری شارہ ہے جومیر سے الکور اسے ۔ پھر ناب نے یہ موقع میشرائے گا بانیں ،اس سے بھی چا ہتا ہے کہ یہ میں اس سے بھی چا ہتا ہے کہ یں صفحات مبر کیرا بناول کول کردکھ دوں مینی ان خیالات کو آ ب کے کا وُن انک بنجا وال مجماری قری زبان مینی اُردو کی بہودی سے واب تہ ہیں ۔اس تندہی اور سرگری کا وکرکروں جس سے ساتھ اُردد کا ہمارے صوب اور خصوص ہارس کی ایم بی خیر مقدم کیا جا تا ہے ۔ اور ان فدا نع کی توضیح کروں جن کا النزام اس صوب میں اردو کی ہروامزیزی کے منافی ہوگا ۔ نیکن افسوس ان سب نوا مشات کی تعمیل کوایک وفنر کولائی ورک ہے۔

البنته ودباني كصفير اكتفاكر اجول .-

سزاد مالک کے جاریں بنے کے باعث کا بج کے طلباد ہی آذا ماذروش کے عای نظراتے ہیں۔ بسر تو یہ تھا کہ آزادی کے بیر جنہ بات کسی علی شکل میں نووار ہونے ۔ لیکن ستم تو یہ ہے کہ بیاں اب زبان کے بار سے میں ہی اس زادی ہر تی جلنے نگی ہے۔ اردو زبان کے حق میں جو بقول شخصے ۔ ہندی کے خون سے اسلامیہ کالج میں بنا ہ گزین ہے۔ یہ آزاد فیالی نما بت مطر ہے۔ تذکیرو تا بیٹ کی غلطی تو بیاں غللی تعقود ہی شہیں کی عالی ۔ لیکن اس کے علاوہ الفاظ کی مہیت کو بانکل ہی بدل دینا سرامر ناانفافی ہے۔ اور پیر طرق یک ہارو و از ن کی طرق یہ کہ ہار دورسلے اور افہا رہا ہے میں بھی نما بیت مث ق ہیں۔ اردو و از ن کی انہوت دینے کی جا ہے۔ اور کی ترین میں میں جا ہے۔ کہ اپنی تورید و تقریر کی فاصول کو دورکریں ۔ مذکہ مرت اردو کی تولین میں کی خورت اردو کی تولین میں دینے کی تورکریں ۔ مذکہ مرت اردو کی تولین میں میں دینے کی تولین کو دورکریں ۔ مذکہ مرت اردو کی تولین میں میں جا ہے۔ کہ اپنی تورید و تقریر کی فاصول کو دورکریں ۔ مذکہ مرت اردو کی تولین میں میں جا ہے۔ کہ اپنی تورید و تقریر کی فاصول کو دورکریں ۔ مذکہ مرت اردو کی تولین میں میں جا ہے۔ کہ اپنی تورید و تقریر کی فاصول کو دورکریں ۔ مذکہ مرت اردورکی تولین کی فاصول کو دورکریں ۔ مذکہ مرت اردورکی تولین کی تورکریں ۔ مذکہ مرت اردورکی تولین کی تورکی خوال

محبت كانے يراكفاكري -

سائنس ون برن ماديت كى طرف را غب نظراتى بعدروها نيت عداس كاكوئى رشته سيس اوران علوم سے جن بران الی تغیل کا رنگ غائب ہے ۔اسے کوئی علاقہ نمیں - انسانی و اغ می اس اثر کے سخت قیاسات کی ویا سے نکل رفتوس اور اوی زندگی کی جانب اس نظراتا ہے۔ ایکن بایس محسم يه امرنايت بي حرب اليزب مما دووشاعري بتغيل اورجذ بات الكاري كارنگ متعاب نت نے شاعر پدا کردی ہے۔ بینی کود کے شاعر کھے اسبد افزاہی توسیس کہ ان کا دجوا وب سے نے مفید سكن شعر كمرف من وشيال كيمارت إلى معاوة بالله والي شاعول عداد رزونے دے۔

نشریں اردو کی تشنہ کائ ہی وہی چنے جس برہادی مام ترقیم مرکوز ہونی چاہئے۔ شاعری اُردوکا دامن میرچکا ہے -البتنشر کے میدان کی وست سی خیال سے ماوراء ہے۔ تر شمرت او لول -ا خالال يا دوسرت كليُّف ولطيعت معنايين تيسين كس بي محدوست بلد الكريزي اوب كي طيح اس بركيًّا بستسي نتى اصناف كومع من يجبث بنا إجاسكتاب



قصة امرونى كودمستال مجعامت أيس! تعیں مگا سوق کی رنگینیاں چھال ہو لی ، ماصل افسوس تشندكائ ذوق جنول پرده إئ رنگ و بونعليل نظم كاننات لذَّتِ ; ون فنافي ب أعماد الفرجاب دوری منزل طعیکاردل برسبت با ع تنكى مادة منزل إانتها في كيف مين مرمالماب المرافر بنوارشكب نمر

نكرمهت ومووب سود وزيال جمانعائي مرو ۱ . وسطتری کو خاکدال مجالفا کی مكناث مش بحرب كرال بما تفائي سادگی شوق ! ان کوحر زجان مجاتھائیں ماک دوائے نیلکوں کواسماں بھاتھائیں" تطره طوفال آشاكوب نشال محاتفاتين وست و ف كولامكان مجاعاً م ذرة صمراكو وقعف امتخال بمحافقا نيس

مرتومه

بھے ہوں سے دیوانہ وارمیست تی اور یو کوئی فی است دیم مرت کے ہوت کیں کرتے ہیں ؟ قام
وزیس مرف ایک شخص کو چاہنا اپنے واغ میں مرف ایک ہی خال کو مگر وے و بنا ، ول میں مرف ایک وہم و
رکف ایک ہی نام نبول بر بار بار آنا، عرف ایک ہی نام جہا دی دوح کی گہا تیوں سے اس طیح اُرہی ہی جس طیح
ور یا اپنے منبع سے ۔ ہم ہم اس ام کو ون ہو ہرو قت اور ہم کی مالی طبع جہتے رہتے ہیں ۔ کیسی جمیب چرز ہے یہ ب
میں ہی فرہستان معاشقہ بیان نبیس کروں گا ۔ کیو کو مہتن ایک ہی کمانی ہوتی ہے ، میشدای میسی و
میں نے اُسے و کیما تھا اور اُسے چلہت فک گیا تھا ۔ آنا کہ و یہ باری کافی ہے ۔ پوراایک سال میں اس کے کموار ہ
میں نے اُسے و کیما تھا اور اُسے چلہت فک گیا تھا ۔ آنا کہ و یہ باری کافی ہے ۔ پوراایک سال میں اس کے کموار ہ
میں نے اُسے و کیما تھا اور اُس کے الفاظ میں گئے مارا ء بندھا رہ ۔ اور ہرا س جزیس جا اس کے و کو دکا جزو
میں اُر اور اس قدر معنبوطی سے فکر اور کو مجد سے ون اور راست کا امنیا زجین گیا ۔ یہ احساس باتی ما

ر اکم بی مرده جون بازنده ، اسی فرسوده نظام میات بین جون یاکسی دوسری و نیایی -

برسان کی ایک شام کو ده گھرنے کی ہوتی آئی تتی ۔ا ورود سرے وی اسسے کھانسی ہوگئی۔ایک مختاش کھانش کردہ بسترِعلالست پرجا پڑی ۔

أس كيا بُواكمًا ؟ اب مِحْ معلوم نبي -

واکر استے استے کسے اور پیلے سے اس کا علاج ہُوا ایک خدشگار عورت است دوادارو بلاتی ای حب اس کی ہیشانی ندارا در گرم می ۔ اس کی انکھیں چکدارا در غم آلود ہوگئی تقیں۔ یں نے است الله یا اس نے جاب ہی دیا ، ہم نے کیا یا تی کی تقی اب بھے یا دسنیں پڑتا۔ بھے سب کچے ہموار رس کے سب کچے اس کی مراسر وہ چل ہی ہے اس کی در تیمینی تی اور ہی اس کے اس کی در تیمینی تی دو چل ہی ، اور تیں ہی گئی ہی اور ہی جھے یا در سے استحداث بھی ہی اس نے آخری مرتبر مینی تی می در سے استحداث بھی ہی اور تیں ہی گئی ۔ تیں تیں بھی گیا ۔ اس می اور تیں ہی گیا ۔ تیں تیں بھی گیا ۔

ا س سے بعد میری مجریس کے جی آئی کمی کچر می تو نہیں آیا ۔ یس نے ایک پاوری کوکتے متاکہ تماری مجوب اس سے معدمیں کی کہ وہ اس کی مبتک کرد ہے ۔ چوکم و ، و نیا سے سدھار کچی تنی اس سے اس کے متعلق کسی کو بھی یہ واز جاننے کا حق نہیں تھا ۔ یس نے پادری کو نکال دیا۔ ایک اور پاوری صاحب مشریف

لائے، شاہت، چھے اوی ، ایک پائیزہ انسان دجب اُ منوں نے جبرے ساتھ اس کا ذکر کیا تریں رو ہڑا۔
وگوں نے اس سے کفن وفن کے سلسلہ جی سینیڈوں یا توں کے متعلق میری ہدایا ت فلب کیں،
اب یس بخول گیا ہوں کر وہ یا تیں کیا تقیمی رنگین جھے اس کی اور شائوت توب یاد ہے متموری کی عزیمی کا وہن پرنقش ہیں۔ جب اُسے آبوت کے اندرمیوں کے فرایع بند کیا گیا تھا۔ او ، میرسے فدایا یا

وہ وفن دی گئی۔ آء، وفن دی گئی ! آیک بل بس دہ دفن دی گئی ا چندلوک آئے، شاہد دوست من ایک استے ، شاہد دوست منے میں دور پڑا۔ گھی ہی دن منے میں مور پڑا۔ گھی ہی دن میں میں گئی مناظر سفر کرنا شروع کردیا ۔

بين كل بي پيرس واپس آيا بون -

بول کے بیا ہی جہا ہی ہوں ہے ہیں۔ اور اور دیما، ہم دونوں کے سے کاکرودیما، جارا بنگ ہمالاماندمانا میں جب میں نے اپناسو نے کاکرودیما جس ہم دونوں کے سے کاکرودیما، جارا بنگ ہمالاماندمانا حسب کچودیمیا، تمام مکان کوایک نظر دیمیا جس میں ہی وہ تمام فانی نشانیاں یا تی تقیی جوت اپنے تیمی چھوٹی ہی ہم دوکرائے کے دیمی کھڑکی کھول کر کی میں چھوٹی ہے درمیان گھرک ان دھاروں میں زندگی بسرکرنا میرے لئے محال مولی بنا میں ہوگیا تنا ۔ جنوں نے اردمین میں اور می اس میں دور کی ہم دواردوں میں اس کے درمیان کے ہزاروں اثرات موجود تے ۔ اور جن میں اس کی سامن کی دھرکنیں پوشیدہ تنیں۔ دجود کے ہزاروں اثرات موجود تے ۔ اور جن میں اس کی سامن کی دھرکنیں پوشیدہ تنیں۔

یں نے باہر مباک نکف کے لئے اپنی فری او کی ای مکان کے دروازے کی بینجے کے اُٹنا ہی میں ال کرو کے آئین کے سامنے سے گزرا۔ جو اس سے وال رکی ہوا تھا تاکہ جرد وزبا ہر جلسے سے پہلے و وا ہے آپ کو ایری سے چ فی تک اُس کے اندر کھیے۔ اور اس بات کا جا ترہ سے ہے کہ اس کا بنگھا رہا لکی دیست اور اُس کی زیبا میں مرسے پاؤں تک عَین جا ذہ نظر ہے۔

میں اُس اُ بُند کے سامنے بُت بن گیا جس کے اندرکئی باروہ جلوہ بار جو ٹی فئی ۔ اُس کاعکس ہزادوں وفراس کے اندرشکس ہوا تھا اور عجب ضیں تھاکہ اس آ بُند نے اس کے قد بُت کو اپنے الدرجذب کرایا ہو۔ اوراب بھی اس کی شبید کو میرے سامنے کس ریکروے +

 یاد! الناک یاد! یا نفاؤہ نو فناک آئید - ہارے قام رب وصعب کا باعث! کتا نوش نصیب ہے وہ السان جس کا وار الناک یاد اسان جس کاول اُس آئید کی طن ہے جس پرعکس تیرتے ہیں ساورمبط جاتے ہیں یہ س کے ول سے ماضی کی یادی ہو ہاتی ہوا آخر کی یادی ہو جاتی ہے ۔سب کھر چو مجتند اور اُ نفت کے جذب کے انحت اس کے شیشہ دل پہندکس ہوا آخر مرط جاتا ہے ۔لیکن بی وردوالم کا مُرتَّح بنا ہوا ہول!

یں با ہرمبالی، لین اپنی مونی سے نہیں ۔ بنیر باشنے کے کہیں کیاکر رہ ہوں ، بلک بنیکسی اسی حامش سے میں نیرستان کی طرف جل نوکل - یں نے اُس کی سیدی ساوی تبروکی ہے ۔ مس پرسٹک مرمری ایک صلیب ان جند الفاظ سے ساتہ انگی ہوئی تتی ہو۔

مد وه چا متی بحی ، چا بی جانی متی ا در سخرا بدی نیندسوگئی ،،

و، وہی موجود متی ، ہی اسی قبر کے بینجے ، لین متی کا ایک و هیرن کرد گئی تی اکت فوفاک مقاین نظا میں مسکیاں ہے لے کوئی قل بڑا - میں بٹیانی زین کے ساتھ زور سے چکی ہو تی تنی اور تیں ایٹا ہوا تھا - ایک کین وہی ویز کے میٹیاں ہے - ایک عمیب وطلبا نظام ہی ایک مصرت زدہ عاشق کی خواہش میرے حاس پر چیا گئی - تیں دات ہی سے عمیب وطلبا نظام مون ایک ہوئی رات جو تیں اسی قبر پردو وحوکر لبرکر گول المین اگر کسی قریب در کرا را جا ہتا تھا ، مون ایک ہوئی رات جو تیں اسی قبر پردو وحوکر لبرکر گول المین اگر کسی سے جھے ویکہ این قریب ای - تیں اگر کسی سے جھے ویکہ این قریب آئی - تیں اگر کسی اور کم شدگان کے اس شرمی گوئے لگا کرتن ہی عوصہ گؤستارہ - یہ شہر، دو سری سبی این فید اور کی منا بدی کی مفاجد کے مقابلہ کے اور پھی اور کی تعداوز ندوں سے کسیں زیادہ بری سے اور کی تعداوز ندوں سے کسیں زیادہ و جا ہی اور خواہ میں بارونی بازونی بازادوں کی ماجت ہوتی ہے - ہمیں اتنی زیادہ زیمن در کو در این خواہ ہوتی ہوتی ہے - ہمیں اور خواہ ہوتی ہا تھی در کی دوئی کی دوئی کی دوئی کھائیں بہر ہوتی ہی سے بری سری سری سیس میں میسرائے اور کئی تسم کے ان جی کی دوئی کھائیں ب

ادرمُردوں کی تام بنتوں کے لئے ، نوع انسانی کی بدسے لے کرآج کمک کی کھی کھی مردارسیا ہے لئے گو یا الک کوئی قبدور کار بندیں۔ ان کے لئے ایک میدان ، مینی زمین کا ایک بی حقیقت وکوا کا فی ہے - دھرتی اُن کا خیرمقدم کرتی ہے ، عدم اُن کا صلید دیگا ڈدیتا ہے - امند اِ دشد ا

قربت ن ک ورخت دارعلا قدیک ایک سرے پرت ہوکریں دیکایک ایک اوصلی طاف آنگلا جمال پُراٹ مردے اپنی ملی کو فاک میں جا دینے کی فدمت تقریباً ختم کر چکے تھے ، جمال کے سنگ اور کی مارچکے لئے ۔ اس مجرسب سے بعد میں ہے نے والے کئی آئدہ وقت سپُرو فاک کئے جا ٹیں گے۔ یہ فن ک ادر حرت فزا باغ خود رو گھا ہے پیولوں ، درتن آورسیا ہ سرد کے ورخوں سے اللی بڑا تھا جو انسان سے جم بربرورش بارہے تھے میں اکیلا تھا ، با لکل اکیلا ۔ میں نے اپناچرہ ایک سنرورخت کے ایکے جُب پالیا اور بھراہنے آپ کواس کی گھٹی مسیاہ ٹملیوں کے اندربالکل ڈھانپ رہا ۔

ئیں اُس کے تنے کوچٹا بڑارات کا اس طی انتظار کرد ہونا جس طی ایک شی انسان کی ددگار کئی کا۔ حب رات کا فی اربک ہوگئی تو نیں اپن جائے ہا ہے نکی آیا اور دہ پاؤں آہستہ مفن کی ذین پر علی گئے۔

میں بہت ہی نہا وہ دیرتک اور حراج ارا میں نے اُسے ووبارہ نہیں دیکھا تھا۔ باہی پھیا کا اسکیس نے بھاڑ بھاڑ کر قبول کے بھر اور است اپنے با تھا در بائیں اور گھنے اور سینہ بلکہ بیان آب کو اپنا سر سٹے بھرا کو اسے فو موز ہلا۔ ایکن وہ در بلیا تھی، نر بلی۔ یک بھروں کو او ہے کی سلام ل کو بھرشک مصنوعی بادر اس مور موجاتے ہوئے بھر فول کا ہے۔ اپنی انگیاں مور موجاتے ہوئے بھر فول کا ہے۔ اپنی انگیاں موجاتے ہوئے بھر فول کا ہے۔ اپنی انگیاں موجاتے ہوئے اور سینہ بھر کہ اور اس کو بھر کا ایس کا مول کو بھر پھر کریں تبروں پرسے نام پڑھا تھا۔ یکسی دان تھی باکسی گھنا وال دائی انسان میں اس انسان کے باروں کو میر ما تھا۔ یکسی دان تھی باکسی گھنا وال دائی انسان میں اس موجاتے۔ اور اس وقت میں اس مان پر بھا تھر ہی بھر بول کی دو قوت طامی ہوگیا۔ اور اس وقت میں اس میں بھرے بائیں، اس کے باروں کے در میا ن بالی ایک تبر پر بھیری گیا کیے تو ب سے اور کھا۔ میں نے اپنے ول کی دھڑ کن سی با اور اس کے ساتھ ہی کی اور در کھا۔ وہ کیا تھا وہ ایک بیا می جو اور ای میں اس فی اسٹوں کی تم بائی کی گئی تھی جو اور کی دو اس کے ایک اور در کھا۔ وہ کی اور اس کے ایک اور در کھا۔ وہ کی دو اس کی اور اس کے ایک اور در کھا۔ وہ کی دو اس کی کھی تو ب سے اور دی ہو میں ہی تا کہ وہ میں میں گئی تا گئی تا ہو اس کے ایک اور در کھا۔ کی دور کی تا میں دور میل میں دور می تا ہو کہ جملے یا وہ بی میں میں گئی گئی تو تو سے کہ جملے یا وہ سے میری گئی گئی تو تو سے کہ وہ میں میں تی گئی تو ب سے انگی جا در ہی تا میں میں گئی گئی تو تو سے کہ جملے یا وہ سے میری گئی گئی تو تو سے کہ جملے یا وہ سے میری گئی گئی تو تو سے کہ بھر میں جمل کہ تو سے کہ بھر کیا تھی ہو میں ہیں تھی تو سے میں تا گئی ہا دور کی تا میں میں تھی تو سے میری گئی گئی تو تو سے کہ بھر میں تھی تو سے کہ بھر کیا تھی ہو تا کہ بھر کیا تھی ہو سے کہ بھر کیا تھی ہو تا کہ بھر کی تو سے کہ بھر کیا تھی ہو تا کہ بھر کیا تھی ہو تا کہ بھر کیا تھی تو سے کہ بھر کیا تھی ہو تا کہ بھر کیا تھی ہو تا کہ بھر کیا تھی کی کھر کیا تھی کی تھی کی تو سے کہ کی تو سے کہر

الکا یک بھی محسوس بڑھ کرنگ مرمری جس برس کے اور یک بدینا ہوں ،اسے جنبش ہوئی ہے وہ عقیقت اللہ رہی تھی بھی ہوں ،اسے جنبش ہوئی ہے وہ عقیقت اللہ رہی تھی ، جیسے اُسے کوئی و مکیل رائی ہو ۔ ایک ہی جست یں بنی دوسری قریب تین جربہ بنج گیااور یں سے در کیا کہ جس بیل برسے بئی ابھی ببینا کیا ہوں ، وہ واقعی سیدمی اُنٹر گئی ۔ اور اندرے ایک مُروہ نووار ہُفا ، ہُریں کہا یک نروہ نوار ہُفا ، ہُریں کہا یک نروہ کی اور اُنٹر کو اُنٹر کی واللہ بھی اندی بھی اندی کی بھی اندی میں نے بھرکو دھکیل رائی ۔ اگر جدرات اندھر کھپ تھی ، لیکن یمی نے یہ واقعدد کھیا اور اُنٹر کی طبح دیجھا۔ سنگ اور بست میں نے یہ بڑھا ،۔

" يمان حكيس اولى وانث براسو اب عب في الحاوان سال كاعرين اس دخر كوفيرادكا -

مرهم نیک اور ویا تدار اف ای اورایف فا نمان کا متب نظام آخر فداوند کی حفاظت می میلا

اب مردد ابنی قرر کھے ہوئے اافاظ کو فود پڑھ رہا تھا۔ بھراس نے دہست ایک بھرا تھا یا ایک بھولما ساقہ وہ اُن الفاظ کو فود پڑھ رہا تھا۔ کھراس نے دہ الفاظ میں ہے۔ اور ساقہ وہ اُن الفاظ کو کھری کرمٹانے لگا ۔ رفت رفت اس نے وہ الفاظ میں ہے ہے۔ اور اُس میکہ کو کھ وہ اپنے سے تک لگا اجال کہ وہ الفاظ المجا ابی کھرے ہوئے تھے ۔ بھر ایک لڑی کے سرے کے ساقہ وکسی دقت اُس کی شہاوت کی اُنگی تی ۔ اس سے جلی حردت ہیں اس طبح کھا جینے ویا سلائی کے سرے سے دیوار برکون سطر لکھ دی جاتی ہے ۔ او

ور بہاں جبیس اول داف پر اہر اسے جب نے اکاون برس کی عُرید، س زندگی کوفیر بادکا۔
بس کی تُندمزائ اس کے والد کی قبل اذو قت موت کا سبب بنی جس کی جا فدار کا وارث بننے گائے۔
وُس سمانی ہوئی ہیں۔ اُس نے اپنی ہوی کو اؤیّت وی ایشن پھے سے اسے موان کروج بنا را باپنے
پر وسیوں کو وُسْنا کھوٹ تا را اور جب مبی وارگگان واک فی النے سے بھی مذہوک تا اور اور حسکتے کی تو

مرُوے نے آج خوارت ختم کی اور جامد و ساکت اپنی تحریر برقیاس کرنے لگا۔ کیس نے مُو کرجود کھیا قو نظرا آیا کہ ساری قبر بن میں میں ۔ تام مردے با ہرفکل کستے ہیں ۔ اورسب نے اپنے عزیدُ وا قارب سے کہندہ کے ہوئے ہوئے میوٹ اپنی اپنی قبروں بہت رسادی ہے۔ اوران کی عگر اپنی زندگی کے بیتے اور صبح وا قدات کھ دیہ ہے ہیں ۔

ا کی بم من کی کے ساتھ وہ اپنی وائمی آدام کا ہوں کی دہیزوں پر ان خطراک ، تو فاک اور مقدس تفیقتوں کو اکھورہ سے متعلق دنیا کا برخص لاعلم جو اہے یالاعلم ہونے کا بہا یکر المہدے -

یس نے خیل کیاکہ وہ مجی توکسی اسی ہی حقیقت کا اکٹ ف اپنی قبر ریکندہ کر رہی ہوگی۔اوراب میں بالکل بے خطر ہو کر قبروں میں سے الاشوں کے ورسیان سے ہو کرا ڈھا منجوں کو کو قامچا ندما ام س کی قبری طرف جل طیا ۔ اس امر کا نقین تھاکہ اب میں اُسے مبلدی ہی ڈھوند طرف کی لول گا۔

يس في است وورس سع بهان لياد اكرچ اس كاكنن بين لينا بواجر و ويكوسكا -مسسنگ مرمر کی صلیب پر ماں سے ابھی ایمی پڑھا تھا۔ کدائھ جا ہتی تھی، جا ہی باتی تھی، در اخرابدی نیدسولئی " یس نے ویماکه : عبارت کنده نئی -

" ايك ون ابنے عاسنے والے كى الكمول ميں رحول جو نكنے كے خيال ست با برمائے وقت مسے بارش میں سردی لگ گئی اور آخرابدی نیندسوگئی ك معلوم ہوا ہے کہ لوگوں فع محصالک تبری اس بے ہوش پڑے ہوئے کودن چرسے آ علایا -منظورات وترجرا زموليسان) بی اسے دائزن

ماوكاس ــ

ا ذل سے سورت بناہے گرومن س مجھ ساتی کا ہے ہروم سمبارا ٹیکتی ہے مرے وشموں سے مستبنم عبرص سے بوالے کا سندا مبین حسن کی ما بش ہے مجھ۔ سے مری آتش سے شعلہ برگ س کا ----

مرے ور پرستاروں کی جیسے مرى عظمت كا ب تج كو بت كيا ؟ ففاسكة يج ونسم بن بيرا رميبر مجمح انكشت تدرت كا است ا و

میں ہوں نبض است اے دا زمستی مری گروش می سے سب دان تیرا ہمبوریں بھی میں سے عل م ششا ہوں مب ريشق ب فود استاكت ره يهسارا مدوجز روفاع النسال میرے ہی جدسب کانے اک کرشمہ تری اریک راتیس مجه سے روشن ازل سے نین سے اساں پر میرا

چراغ رگدر ہوں ۔میری عنو سے سے ورانی تعقب را برد کا

(4)

انسان

مری گروش - خلل نظهم جمال بین، تری گروسش ہے کیا ، اِنظر جاں ہے بهارنغمسدين - مره غزال ين مرا سوز مر ماعي س

ترے در ر بھے دہتے ہیں تا دے! مری فاطر بر سارا کا روال ب فردغ مہرسے تابندہ ہے و ستاروں سے حقیقت یہ شاں ہے توسع مجور ادر مخت ر ہوں ہی مرے قدموں بہ شیدرا ممال ہے ب تو اُور آسٹنا سے را زمستی اگاں ہے ترے دل میں ۔ یاگاں ہے نہو پیرہے فشاں منزل بھلا کیوں؟ رہین را ہہب رحب کا دوال ہے نزی کمشتی کوس حل کی ہوس سہسے مرامقعشود بحسب ہتیراں سہسے

نظر میری محاسب بیش و کم کی
کم جمحه پر فاسٹ سر دوجاں ہے
ہنیں تیری بہا روں کو میشر کو
عجب شے میرے گشن کی خزاں ہے
سٹرداک میری ظلمت یں ہے ایسا
فروداں حب کی صنو سے المکاں ہے
جمال کی لہتیوں سے اُ ٹھ د ہوں
مری سنزل درا نے دو جماں ہے
مری سنزل درا نے دو جماں ہے
منیں ہنگامۂ منزل سے واقت جراغ رہ عنار کا رواں ہے

ایم- اے ۔ نصیر ایم- اے رفائیل)

مُسَلِم الواضِ بِ كَمِيادال

(براجازت آرار آرایدی) دازیر و فسیر فرا حد فان اسلامید کالی در)

حبس طرح مسلما وْ لسف علم منج م علم رباعني مي كاني ترقّى كي عنى - اس طرح ٱمنوار سف علم كميها كوظلم الشا ترقى دى - جمائل اس علم ين گذشته إذانى اورروى حكماً في جيورس تف ان مالى كوع ياسف اس بلندى برسنيا يا يس كانظرونا يس منيس منى أن شديونانى عكى د تجرب كاعاد مجت سے دلين مسلالان في ياكاك كرا بن مشابدات اورسائل كوتمام بجروب برمبني ركها- يه يسك ساتندان فق -جنول في كيميادي بجسام كي فرست بنائى داوز مقسم اجسام كوفرا فرا خصوصيات دے كاكيت نظم صورت ين و نيا مے سامنے بيش ی ۔ ونیکی تواریخ میں انوں سے سے سے سے ترا زواستعمال یا ۔اور مرکبات کے اس میں میں ان على كرك مع وج عند اورأن كي تناسب اورخصوصيات كالطالع كيا -عرول سيمشلها ست اورخلف تنم كے دا فيات كے مجمع نتيج افذكر في سي عموماً غلطي شبيل جوئي - بلك عجيب ترين وافعه يہ سے كم بعن نظریث اور توانین ج کرمسلالوں سے اپنے تجراب کی وجست افدکئے تھے ۔ اب کے تیمی اور ورست مانے جاتے ہیں۔ اگرچ یہ کشاہی ہے جان ہوگا۔ کر بست سے نظریے ہوا تنوں نے فا مُسكف - اجكل کے سائندانوں کی ایجاوات اورمثابات کی بنا پر فلط بھی ٹابت ہو گئے ہیں۔ گر پیر بھی ہم اتنا كدسكتي بس كراكرزان إيني ميكس قوم في علم كمياكواورا توام كم مقابديس نزتى دى اوراس علم كوجيح رت ير فوالا - ومسلمان كيميادان بي بوسكت أي - عربي كيميادافن ميسب سے بلندترين مرتبه جا.ر این حیان کا ہے۔ جوکہ کو فریس مراف یا کے اور اور اور اور اور کے بعد اسلام میں علم کیمیا بیں جابر کارتبه گنا جا تلہے۔ تواریخی تعانص میں جابرے اساتذہ فالدارن بزیدابن معاویہ اور حبفرالصاوق المدين الني والنام معرو أونان مع نظري كمطابق وابرابن حيان فيمى وإت سوروا قدام مِنْ فسيم كيار أيك شم كود وات وه جوكم عيشه ابني هالت بس ربت بين اور بوا- باني ادر تراات وغيره كاآن يكونى الرينين بوناب ينى سوناجا ندى اور دوسرے وہ دائ عيس قلعى -سيد - تانب كتيزاب وغيره بيرعل جوجلت بير - جابرا بن حيان كالقين تقائد أكراس دوسر التقسم كم اجسام بيرايك فاص روح الا ياجات - تروه اوّل الذكراجسام من تبديل موسكة من - اس خيال وانت كرك في لية جارف بهت كوستشيركين - اوريكن بع جانبهو كاكر كذست زائ كعلم كيباكى بست سى ترتى اس ايك كوستش

سے سات ہے وہ بی بنزاب ہیں۔ جو کہ بچ بچ کی اور مرکبات سے والدین کے جانے ہیں۔
جابد نے ان بیزابوں کا اثر تام موجودہ اجسام پر آزہ یا۔ اور جو مرکبات ان تیزابوں سکے
علی سے پیدا ہوئے۔ اُن کو ایک ترتیمی کی نین ہیں رکھا۔ تیزاب سرکہ ہی سلمان کیمیا وان نے ابجاد کیا تھا۔
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ا جدر سے سلمان کی یاوان ابن جان کو اپنا اُن او سمحت نے۔ مذصر ن مسلمان بکد ورب سے کیمیا گر اپنا اُس اُن سمون نے ارسلوکو اپنا اس اور کی جب کو سلمان نہیں ون نے ارسلوکو اپنا اس اور کی جب کو سلمان نہیں ون نے ارسلوکو اپنا اس اور کی جب کو سلمان نہیں ون نے ارسلوکو اپنا اس اور کی جب کو سلمان نہیں ون نے ارسلوکو اپنا اُس اُن کی جب کو سلمان نہیں ون نے ارسلوکو اپنا اُس کے دیا

كي ميني معلم اول ك نام س بكارا - اور ابن سينا كرمعلم أنانى كافطاب ويا-

ابوانقاسم القراقی اور الطفوائی جکہ تیرہویں صدی کے آخری سے میں گردیکے ہیں مسلان کے بہت مسلان کے بہت مسلان کے بہت اس اور الطفوائی جکہ تیرہویں صدی کے آخری سے بہتان کے ایجاوا سے بہت میں کے بعد مبترین کی بیادان گئے جانے ہیں۔ لئین ان کی وائن دو دہی مشیاد لینی سنگ بارس اوراکسید اور نظر ویں وغیرہ بہرکوئی زیادتی شنیں کی۔ انوں نے بھی ان دو دہی مشیاد لینی سنگ بارس اوراکسید میات کی جبتو میں اپنی زندگی ہے فائدہ صرف کی۔

جابرابن مبان کے بعد علم کمیا کا مسلمان استادا بو کر محداین ذکر باالوادی گن جانا ہے - یہ باکمال انسان ۵۸ عیدی میں شہرے میں پیدا ہوا ۱۰ در ۱۹۳۰ میں فوت ہوا۔ الاا زی سلما فول میں این سینا کے بعد سب سے عظیم الثان عکم گزرا ہے۔ وار انخلافت بغداد میں جمال کہ وہ خلافت میں سب سے بڑا ظیم تھا۔ جب ایک مہتال کے ہے مقام الاش کرناچاہ۔ و مختلف مقامات یں وشت کے موار ہونے کے اصول سے کام ابکہ جہاں کہ گوشت بالکن خواب نہ ہوا۔ ویل بہت والی بنیا و فوالی ، موار ہونے کے اصول سے کام ابکہ جہاں کہ گوشت بالکن خواب نہ ہوا۔ ویل ہم ہم ہوا۔ اس طبیب نے دان دواخالوں میں تطبیب نے سب سے اقل دواخالوں میں تطبیف کے سب اللہ فی والی دوائیں تیار کیں۔ اور طبی کیمیا وی ترکیبیں ایجاد کیں فتی میں نتی کے لئے چیٹے ول کا استعمال ہی اس کے اولیات میں شی رکیا گیا ہے۔ بوئکہ فن طب بغیرادویا ت

فرست بین الوازی کے ابم الصنیفات کے جاتے ہیں۔ ان ابم تعلیفات یں ۱۱ اور دو الم المحکم کے جاس کو گیراد و کی الم المراد جوکہ علم کیا پر فصوصیت سے لکمی گئی ہے۔ ان ہی سے کاب الاراد جوکہ علم کیا پر فصوصیت سے لکمی گئی ہے۔ ان ہی ساکن کر بونیا نے سے کلفت میں لاطینی ذبان میں ترج کیا۔ اور اقوام ورب میں چو ہویں صدی تک علم کیا میں ایک معرکہ الاراک با فی جاتے ہی ہی میں ایک معرکہ الاراک با فی جاتے ہی ہی ہی ہی ایک معرف نے بیدان تدن میں قدم رکھتے ہی می ایک معرف کے اور جان کی تعلیل اور ترکیب کی جاسے۔ مذیک مون اور جاندی بنانے لگیں جس کا ام کیریائے میتر یہ اکسیراور تجرکرم مینی شاکر بارس وغیرہ ہے۔ جانچ معدنی امراک ہو تی میں کا ایک اور توکیب وغیرہ جی ہے۔ میں کا می مروف وشود میا ریٹریز میں کی گیا۔ بہت سے مرکب ت ۔ تیز آبی ۔ نمات ، جوابر الکو باقی فرد میں ایک ۔ خوابر الکو باقی فرد میں آئے۔ خوابر الکو باقی فرد کی ایک ایک اور جوا۔

 مرجم المحمد الم

موتندیب ما مزه کاتقافان کوی شایت پرفنوس الفاظی آب کی یا و آوری و سنکر بادارون و اور آپ کے زور بیان اور طرفر استولال کی ول کھ لیکروا و ووں ۔ گربشتی سے بین ان فا ہری تکفات کی مدیدیں کومن فقا نرکا رستا نبول کے تنفی نہیں پردے تعیر کرنا ہوں ۔ بوق کی تاش میں ہماری نگا ہوں کی او میں مائل جی سیائل جی تاریخ بیا از کو فہیل کے اپنی ہرگفتا را درکر وارکوق اور بیجا فوش ہرلپشدی ، اور ساج سے پر فریب آواب کی جول میں جھنے کے اپنی ہرگفتا را درکر وارکوق اور مدالت کی کول میں جھنے کے اپنی ہرگفتا را درکر وارکوق اور مدالت کی کول میں جھنے کے اپنی ہرگفتا را درکر وارکوق اور مدالت کی کسوئی پر پر گھایس ۔ تو آج می رہے وہ تنام اور من جا ہے وہ فی ہول یا مسیاس ۔ انفرا دی ہوں یا جا تھا ہی کیسری فور ہو جا ش جن کی بی بران انی شد یہ و تھتان کا جنازہ وروغ گوا آوام کے کندھوں پر نکل رہے ۔ اس ڈوا کا کا کیک بولانک سین جو حقائی سے انکومیج کرتا رکیا گیا تھا ۔ پر رب سے بھی پردکیو۔ جا ل

اں تو آپ نے لکھ افتا کو غریب اور ناوار فلنباء کا طبی رحجان فلسف کی طوف ہو اسے - اس سے اپنی مام ترق جو اس کے اپنی مام ترق جو اس کی طوف مہذول کرسنے سکھ سے دور مدرسے ہنگاموں میں فاطر خواہ دور ہی ہیں۔ اور ساتھ ہی یہ افلاطونی دلیل بھی اور نہیں باقی طب سے می افلاطونی دلیل بھی میٹ کی ہے ۔ کو ان کی شکی میٹ ہاہت بھی فلاسفروں سے مجھی تھی ہے۔ اور فلاسفروں کی طبح فاموش وہ میں یہ بی خوارس خرق رہتے ہیں۔

شیم بھے تماری کوروقی بر روا آتا ہے۔ کو اب تک تم کویے پتر منیں کو السفہ و آگی ہے جاود فلا مر بوستے کون بن ا سے دے کے تم نے یولیل میٹی کی ، کم و تفق کم سخن یا فام سس جو وہ جو نہو فلا سفر ہے تم سے بخدا فلسفہ ایسے بند اور رقیق علم کو چند" صواع کم " سے سنسوب کرکے اس کی تو بین کی سہے ۔ اس کو تم فلاسفر کھتے ہو۔ حب کے چرو پر زروی جہائی ہوئی۔ ہو۔ ، جس کی نیم باز اسکویں تا شاگاہ عالم کے جرت انگر منظرکو دیمیرو دیمیرکر نید کی تمنی بول - جن کی نگا بول میں حسرت وار لمان کی رقت انگرزات ایس مراب دی بول - بونٹول پر بیٹریال جی بول - اوران پیٹرلیل پر ورود کرا ب ایس ایس باتیں المروف الله اور مخرب افعات فی میں تم جیسے ندندہ دول کی طرح پر طولے عاصل شمیں باتیں بنا است کا مذاق اڑا نا اور مخرب افعات فی برداشت کرسکت بیں - اور ندی تمارے طرح با زول کے مقابلہ سکرب اور مین کے ویج افواجات کو برداشت کرسکت بیں - اور ندی تمارے طرح بازول کے مقابلہ میں اپنے کئے مورون طرح بازول کے مقابلہ میں اپنے کئے مورون طرح با تول کے موائد کی کو مشتر می توائد کے مورون طرح با نول کے مشتر می توائد کو میں اس نیج بر بنج گئے کو مشتر می توائد کا معمل کر بر ذریب نام و یا جا تکہ بی مان کا محمل کر بر ذریب نام و یا جا تکہ سے ساور آپ ہیں کہ ایک جست میں اس نیچ بر بنج گئے کہ خریب لیٹ کے موری وال بات تک بھی مؤتی ہو گئے ۔ کر غریب لیٹ کے اور کئی وان بات تک بھی مؤتی ہو گئے ۔ کر غریب لیٹ کے اور کئی وان بات تک بھی مؤتی ہوئے ہیں ۔ در کھا تھا تھ سطح بین ہو۔ تم بیس کر بڑے گئے ۔ کر غریب لیٹ کے اور کئی وان بات تک بھی مؤتی ۔ آئے تماری وہ فل ہریٹی انہرکر سطح بین ہو۔ تم بیس کر بڑے سے دو تھ گئے تھے اور کئی وان بات تک بھی مؤتی ہوئے ہی فل ہریٹی انہرکر سطح بین ہو۔ تم بیس کر بڑے ہوئے۔ اور آپ اپنے ہوئے ہی فدو خال ہیں آشکا دا ہوئے ۔ غالب سے کہ اس سے کہ کا ب سے کہ اس سے کہ کا ب سے کہ کرا ہوئے ۔ غالب سے کہ کا ب سے کہ کرا ہی بات کی وائد کیا جائے کی دور کا ہوئے کی وائد کیا جائے کی وائد کیا جائے کی دور کا ہریٹ کے فواز کیا جائے کے کہ کرا ہوئے کی وائد کیا کہ کرا ہوئے کی دور کہ کی بات کے کہ کرا ہوئے کی دور کرا ہریٹ کے فواز کیا جائے کے کہ کرا ہوئی کی دور کرا ہوئے کی دور کرا ہوئے کہ کرا ہوئے کی دور کرا ہوئے کی دور کرا ہریٹ کے فواز کرا ہوئی کہ کرا ہوئی کی دور کرا ہریٹ کے فواز کیا ہوئی کی دور کرا ہریٹ کی کرا ہوئی کی دور کرا ہریٹ کے فواز کرا ہوئی کی دور کرا ہریٹ کی کرا ہوئی کرا

ا دُاہے تہیں، پنے قلب ورو آگین کے انرک گوشوں میں جیا ہوا ایک ورو انگیزوا تے مشاؤں میں موم ہوگا ۔ کہ غریب اولے کیوں مردہ - مریل اور یا لبقول آپ کے فاموش رہتے ہیں -

 بیاری جیج سے شام کا اپنے گاؤں کے بچہدی اسے ہاں بھی پیاکرتی ہے ۔ اوراس طرح اس فلیل مزو

سے اپنے شوہراور بھٹے کا بیٹ بالتی تھے ۔ ایک و فدیس نے رحمت سے شناکر وہ بیجایی ایک ہفتہ تک بیگری ۔ تو پورے ایک مفتہ تک فقرا کے بہ تین بندے ہوک اور بیاس کی وجہ سے ترقیق ہے ۔ رحمت نے بینی دکھ ہری کھائی گاؤں کے مشور منی "اور ور و مندان قوم کو کھاڑئی گا۔ اور اپنے شرکے طائد کم اور محافظات اور اپنے شرکے طائد کم اور محافظات اور افرائی کی ماک بچا تا ہجوا۔ گرفد اسکے مندے نے بی ترس کھاکران کی مالی اور اور کا تھا۔ اور افرائی کی بنا پر ام فارج ہوئے کے اسکا کی مالی ہوتا تھا۔ اور افرائی کی بنا پر ام فارج ہوئے کے اصاف کا مادر ہوئے تھا۔ اور افرائی کی بنا پر ام فارج ہوئے کے اصاف کا مادر ہوئے تھا۔ اور افرائی کی بنا پر ام فارج ہوئے کے اصاف کا مادر ہوئے تھا۔ اور افرائی کی بنا پر ام فارج ہوئے کے اصاف کا مادر ہوئے کے ۔ اس کی کوئی سفادش نہ تھی۔ اس کی مور ہوئے کہ بی کہا کہ اور نا وار خص کا بیٹا تھا۔ اس کی کوئی سفادش نہ تھی۔ کو وظیفہ کی ورفواست دی۔ آپ کو تو علم ہے کہا س تجبن کی باگ ڈور شہر کے برائے برائے ہوئے کی سفادش نہ تی ۔ اس کی کور فواست دی۔ آپ کو تو علم ہے کہا س تجبن کی باگ ڈور شہر کے برائے برائی اور کا کہ بیٹ کے بیس کی بارٹ کے باس کی بارگیا۔ وہ بھی لیت ولیل کے بیس کی بارگیا۔ وہ بھی لیت ولیل کے بیس کی بارگیا۔ وہ بھی لیت ولیل کے بیس کی بارٹ کی باس کی بارگیا۔ وہ بھی لیت ولیل کی بارٹ کو بی ما در سناتھ ہی چوکیدا لوگو ہو نا در سناتھ ہی جو کیدا لوگو ہو نا در سناتھ ہی تھی کی اور کی بیٹ کی بارکی کی بارک

ابشیم آ اندازه لگاد که اس کے وقت کولیں یا باخیر طوفان مجاہدگا ۔ اس کے دانو فاغ کے دان و فاغ کے نازک گوشوں میں کمیای عناصر کام کرتے ہوئے ۔ اس کی دیریت تن وں کی سکتی ہوتی جنگا دیا کس طیح را کہ کے وقی کے دان کی سورت افتیا دکر دہی ہوں گا۔ تم اس حران فسیب کی ظاہری شکل وصورت کو و کھک کونلاسمز اور کم کوئے کے برفریب لیس اس بڑپ بیاں کرتے ہو۔ گرفتو ڈی دیریک لئے اس کے دل میں انزکر دہیو۔ کم اصفوا ب، ورب چینی سے جذات کا کہا دیک ہوگا ۔ وہاں پرتسیس گرم خون کے وارسے چیو ملتے نظر آئینگ وہ وہ ل نہوگا ۔ بکد مرده دا زوں کا مزاد ہوگا ۔ وہاں پرتسیس گرم خون کے وارسے چیو ملتے نظر آئینگ وہ وہ ل نہوگا ۔ بکد مرده دا زوں کا مزاد ہوگا ۔ وہاں پر تسیس گرم خون کے فوادسے چیو ملتے نظر آئینگ وہ وہ ل نہوگا ۔ بکد مرده دا زوں کا مزاد ہوگا ۔ وہاں پر تسیس گرم خون دول کی دہستانیں کر وقیم لیتی مورک کے باول مرد گئیں۔ اس کی تو می کرن چوزندگی کا سہادا ہو تا ہے۔ مرام بڑی ہوئی نظرا تیکی۔ یس اور ناا میدی کے باول من شیس دہ کرتے ہیں ۔ بکد بھی من فوائی وینگے نامید کی خون سے خاص موش نسیس دہ کرتے ہیں ۔ بکد بھی

فوشى من سان و كاشته لا كون أرزوتس بي!

عبد صمد الوساني

میں ہوں تہا را

حباوران

وه کمی می سوق ار رو پر اکیا اکثر و مینی ساعتی جن می محبت کا دیا اکثر طلایا تھا۔
تری انکھوں میں جب کہ ترامجت کا اثر اق تری انکھوں میں جب کہ ترامجت کا اثر اق میں میری اسیدی بنی تعییں۔
میری اسیدی بنی تعییں۔
شاک تد سا د دل و میں سروں میں جوں میں استان کے جارہ میں اک می میں میں اگل فی اللہ میں اگل میں اگل میں اگل میں اگل میں اگل میں اگل میں انکی انکی میں و میں و میں میں و میں و میں میں و میں و

نه جان کی طرف سے جونگام یا حرب کا رو یا کھے مملی یا ۔
راد عر لیکا آ و حر لیکا الک کشکش متی ۔
انگشکش متی ۔
انگشکش متی ۔
انگشکش متی ۔
انگشکش متی ۔
انگرشندگی جمایا اندمسیدا ،
انگرامیدیں جُرای جا دہی ہیں ۔
انگری انکھول میں وشت دکمیت ہوں ۔
اندا ب ویرا نیول میں شورسا ہے ۔
ادرا ب ویرا نیول میں شورسا ہے ۔

خالد

معكماه

(ٹالٹائی کاایک شاہکار)

" اکسنیف اگر منهاؤ یس نے ایک فوفاک نواب دیمیا ہے .اید نہوک " اُس کی بوی نے اس کے کوٹ کی اسٹین درست کرتے ہوئے کیا ۔اکسنیف نے ایک تنقہ دلگایا تا تم اس بات سے ڈرتی ہوگی کم میں بیسے میں جاکوشراپ فرش کروں گا"!

(4)

اسمان کی بساط اور زمین کا دامن دونوآف ب د ماساب مخطاهری اثرات سے پاک تھے درخوں کی مرمرام بط نفشائے اسمانی میں بھی گئی نے پیداکر ہی تی رحبت پٹا وقت تن - بھی بھی ہوا سر سبز پتیوں کو گدگھاتی ہوئی جادہی تئے - اکتنیفت ایک سرائے میں بہنچا۔ کا ڈی سے تجارت کا مال از واکر سراے میں رکھا -اس سے ساتھ والے کرے میں اس کا ایک پُرا نا دوست میں اس کے ساتھ والے کرے میں اس کا ایک پُرا نا دوست میں جے گئے ۔ میں رکھا -اس سے ساتھ والے کرے میں اس کا ایک پُرا نا دوست میں تا ہے گئے ۔ می کرمبت فوش ہوئے ۔ چاد بی اورسوئے کے لئے اپنے اپنے کو س میں چھے گئے ۔

اکمتنیف زیاده ویرسیسویا ما کراسی انکه کمل گئی- است کوچان کومکاکه ڈی تا در نے کہا کہ کی انکہ کمل گئی- است کوچان کو مکاکہ ڈی تا در نے کہا کہ کہا ہے۔ کہا کہ کہا کہ میں ہے کہ کہا کہ دو ہست نوش مخاکہ جہے ہوئے میک دو کا فی فا صلاح کرنے گا ۔ جہیں میں کی مسافت کرنے کے بعد وہ مستانے کی غرض سے ایک سائے میں چلاگیا ۔ چائے کے سائے کہ کردو ہما دے میں بیٹے کرستا رجانے بین شغول ہوگیا ۔

(17)

بكابك ايك ركيا ، كلنى باقى بوئى مرائ ك دروازى برآن كرى بوئى دو سارى دى اكد

خش منا -" م كون بودك س س ائ بو إلى بوليس افسرف اس ك كافر مع برائد ركفت بوئ ايك بوليس افسرف اس ك كافر مع برائد ركفت بوئ و في وجها - اكسنيف بيد اور بورت كى فرض ست بوجها - اكسنيف بوئ و ايك بورا كام استنبا بي المناه من الكرت بوق كما " با من برجاد المرا بول - آي الشديف ركف اس فكرسى فالى كرت بوق كما " با من بين من المناه بول - آي الشديف ركف الماس فكرسى فالى كرت بوق كما " با من بين كاك بيد با من المناه با مناه با من المناه با مناه با من المناه با مناه با من المناه با مناه با من المناه با من المناه با من المناه با من المناه با مناه با من المناه با مناه با من المناه با مناه با من المناه با مناه با مناه با مناه با من المناه با مناه با من المناه با مناه ب

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.... المنتيف ميران عا أس كان كى لاشى لىجارى فنى -

دم،

مس کے بقربا قول بندھے ہوئے تھے۔ اور وہ اور ایک بین ووسپا ہیوں کی حاست میں تھا
اس کے و مانی قوا رمعطل سے ہوئے جاتے تھے۔ وہ کھڑکی بین سے گاڈی سے ہمرد کھورا تھا۔ تام
چیزیں بھاگ ری تھیں ۔ کوچان کی ٹخ نخ سون اور درج ہور ہی تھی گھنٹی اور گھوڑوں سے بھا گئے گاڈائی مالت میں ہا
میس کے ول کوچرتی ہوئی فضا میں گم ہوری تھیں ۔ نہ معلوم کشاع صدوہ اس ستغزاق کی حالمت میں ہا
د اس نے ایک انگوائی کی ۔ اور لین وہنی نظر کی وہ ایک تنگ و تاریک کوٹھڑی میں وزنی زنجروں سے بوج بی تھیں ، وہ
بوٹ جا ہتا تھا۔ گر ایسا معلوم ہوتا تھا جیسے اس کی کسب طاقتیں اس جواب و سے چکی تھیں ، وہ
بوٹ جا ہتا تھا۔ گر ایسا معلوم ہوتا تھا جیسے اس کی کسب طاقتیں اس جو ، وہ سوچنا چا ہتا تھا۔
گراس کا وماغ کا م نہیں کرتا تھا ۔ وہ اگھنا چا ہتا تھا ۔ گرزنجیوں کا بوج مانے تھا۔ امس نے گراس کا وہ کا میں تھا۔ ۔ . . . امس نے باؤں کے بیائے ۔ اور دورار کا سمارا سے کر مغیراگی ۔
اپنے باؤں کے بیائے ۔ اور دورار کا سمارا سے کر مغیراگی ۔

10,

" مّے فن کی - بس ہزادروبل چلے اس کا بُوت دہ آ بدارخون میں انتظا ہو ا خجرہے - بو تمارے سامان سے برآ مربوا - اس جرم کی یا دہش میں تنہیں عرقید کی سزادی جاتی ہے ہی کے یالفاظ اُسے بار بار بار ارک سے -

(4)

مام قیدی آسے دوا اووا کر کہ کہ کہا داکرتے گئے۔سب آسے ایک نیک اور شرایف انسان خیال کرتے گئے۔سب آسے ایک نیک اور شرایف انسان خیال کرتے گئے۔ م بس کے حکولوں کا فیصد آسی کی التی میں ہوتا تھا - ہرتم کے مطالبات کے لئے اسی کو مجبود کی جاتا کہ وہ وار دغر میں سے کہ کرور سے کرائے - وہ اکٹر چیکا دہتا - ذیا وہ دقت عباوت میں صرف کرتا ہے کہ کے سے کہ کہ کے میان کا اس کسی نے کمی مینسے اندیں و کھما تھا ۔

رات کا کما ناکھا کر وہ الیا ۔ اس کی انکھوں کے سامنے دہ منظری ۔ جب وہ ولیڈی بیزگی جیل میں تھا۔ اس کی بیری اور ان جے استیف ای و آئی وہ تش منے کے استیف ای و آئی وہ تش منے کی سے استیف ای و آئی وہ تش منے کی سے استیف ای و آئی وہ تش منے کی سے استیف کی مندگی بربادی ؟ کس سے استیف کس سے استوق کی ذندگی بربادی ؟ کس سے استیف کس سے استوق کی آ رہندہ دم جے اسکی میوی ذار زار در در ہی تی سن نکھوں سے استوق کی آ رہندہ دم اور کی در دوارسے کی معنبوط آ ہنی سلا فول کو دیکھ در دوارسے کی معنبوط آ ہنی سلا فول کو دیکھ در دوارسے در دوارسے کی معنبوط آ ہنی سلا فول کو دیکھ در دوارسے کی معنبوط آ ہنی سلا فول کو دیکھ در دوارسے کی معنبوط آ ہنی سلا فول کو دیکھ در دارسے کی معنبوط آ ہنی سلا فول کو دیکھ در دوارسے در دوارسے کی معنبوط آ ہنی سلا فول کو دیکھ در دوارسے در دوارسے کی معنبوط آ ہنی سلا فول کو دیکھ در دوارسے در دوارسے کی معنبوط آ ہنی سلا فول کو دیکھ در دوارسے در دوارسے کی معنبوط آ ہنی سلا فول کو دیکھ در دوارسے در دوارسے کی معنبوط آ ہنی سلا فول کو دیکھ در دوارسے در دوارسے کی معنبوط آ ہنی سلا فول کو دیکھ در دوارسے در دوارسے کی معنبوط آ ہنی سلا فول کو دیکھ در دوارسے دوارسے کی معنبوط آ ہنی سلامی کی دی دوارسے کی معنبوط آ ہنی سلامی کی گرائی میں کی دوارسے کی معنبوط آ ہنی خوالات میں کر دوارسے کی دوارسے کر دوارسے کی کر دوارسے کر دوارسے کی دوارسے کر دوارسے کر دوارسے کی دوارسے کر دوارس

161

قام قیدی ج ق درج ق برط بیالک کی طوف جارے ہے ۔ د خ ش تے کو آس ون آن کی تعدا میں اضافہ ہونے والاتھا۔ دات کوسب کے سب نے قید یوں کے گرومیٹے ان سے ان کے جوائم کی باز پرس کررہ ہے تے ۔ بھا یہ ایمی ولیڈی میر کو باشندہ ہوں مبرانام میکارہ اور میرے باپ کو میتھین ، میں بی گاہ میں ان میں ہوں ۔ میراجرم اس قدر نسکین مذھا کر در در من ہوئی آنکھیں دلیڈی میرا اکسنیف اپنے ولمن کو نام سن کرج کا ہوگاہ اس نے اپنی الدرکود صنی ہوئی آنکھیں اور اس کے میٹوں کے متعلق کچے جائے ہو ؟ دقت کی وجے آنسیف اور اس کے میٹوں کے متعلق کچے جائے وار اس کے میٹوں کا گلابند ہوگی۔ اس اج بان اج نا ہوں کا ایک مضبوط صبم سائے سالہ بھے سے اپنی ڈوا ڈمی سے کھیلتے ہوئے کیا۔ وہ سب غیریت سے ہیں۔ اور ان کا با ب اکسنیف ہماری طوح سائے ہیر یا میں صبی دوم کی متواط گئت رہے ہو

اکسنیف کا زیادہ وقت میکا دے با تیں کرنے میں گوڑا۔ با توں با توں میں مصوم ہوگیا۔
کہ اس سوداگر کا قاتل ہی تمیکا رہے۔ ایک رات وہ دروازے کے کھیلی جانب کوا ایک سوچ می ان اس مصور اگر کا قاتل ہی تمیکا رہے۔ ایک رات وہ دروازے کے کھیلی جانب کوا ایک سوچ کی ذہن کھسک دی ہے۔ وہ اُ حیل کر پیل طرف ہوگی،
میکا راس کے سامنے کوا اتھا " او بڑھے وقال آ میکا دنے حقارت آ میز لیمے میں کہا " فروار اید راز
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میر کر فائل ذکرنا۔ میں بھاگ نکھنے کے لئے ایک سزنگ بنا رہا ہوں۔ اگرتم یہ بات پوشید، رکھو گے۔ تو
میں تسین می قرار ہونے ہیں مدود در لگا۔ میکھیا آگرتم نے ایسا نہ کیا قوجان سے مارڈا وں گا "

19

(10)

تمیکار نے قتل کو قرار کرلیا ، اسپ خلین کرایوں بن مجراد یا گیا ۔ حب سب بی اکتنیف کو اور کرنے میں ایک کو اور کرنے کے اس کی بھڑا کی ہوئی اور کرنے کے سے ایک ہوئی کا اور کرنے کے سے ایک ہوئی کا ایک ہوئی کا اور کرنے کے سے ایک ہوئی کا ایک ہو

م بحصیں کرے کی حبیت پرنگی تقیں . . .

کی سے قل کے بعد اُس نے جناب قربہ ا اے اُس زور نہاں کا کیشیاں ہونا

اخت

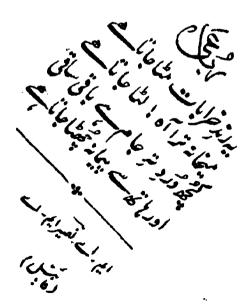
د ترجم

شيرازه ميات پريشال زيجيم الی دیکھتے بہار دل واغے ادکی سیرنسوں طمہ دادی بستاں نہ یکھئے مجهة واب ديجة مبكروال كا اجمانين بي كية - اركال في يكية

اظها يسورمش غم بجب رال نه يحجه میکے گئے یہ وروہی سامان رہیں ہے ۔ اللہ میک ورو کا در مال ما یکھنے کی فرون کا در مال ما یکھنے کی فرون کا در مال ما یکھنے کی فرون کا در مال ما یکھنے کی دورال ما یکھنے

> يوسف بول مي بمي اه مرنامرا و شوق مجه به مكان بوسعب كنال منسيكية

المراز في المراد الأردن في الحراكية with the second



فرا مرا كالماني والماني والمراكب والمرا

فعا کا کرنادیا ہوا۔ کو جیس اگو سندسے بوست کا میں دین او و مبرس واکن جلنے کی شوجی ۔ میوٹوریل کروپ کے ایک اجلاس منعقدہ ، ، ، ، ، (تا دیخ یاد نمیں) میں یتج نے بہت ہوئی ۔ کڑت الاسے
پاس ہوئی ۔ اور یا دیا بسبب ورم اوآئی چندہ را بقدر بندہ ، فیل ہوئی ، مبران او ہندسے باز پرس کی گئ قو کا نوں نے مجدا ق الل کو کو ڈوانے کا جیس کو نیا شروع کردیا۔ ادر مہیں با مرات مجد تذکرے برمجد کو دیا گیا۔ کہ ہم سا ڈھے میں مبلغ روپ کی ڈوگری کو بالوا۔ ایا بالواسط مبران اس کی تجویز ہے تیرکی ندر کرویں سے
قرور کوش مرجان درویش

ے ہم کو معلوم نے تعا ، الخ

. سمنن میں یا درسے کہ فارو تی صاحب کوم ان سے گردپ سے مبروں کوہم نے دبر ورمیسہ ومعاف رکھے برور بانو نہیں اطنیلی بنا القا-اوروه می ہمارے سر کیا سفر مقے۔

لادی بیاں سے ایک بیم چل بڑی -اور جمال سے بینی بٹاورسے ووشیجے قریب ا بدواست می رائع چندرفقائے) لا ویلنف کے بعد الکنڈ کوچل دی۔ یہ ذکرکردینا بجائد ہوگا۔ کہم کو اعلی سیٹ مامل رنے ك معاسفيس يقيناً چندسكات كاساماكراً برا يكونكرامهن وخل ورمعقولات صحاب كالحسب سوار بوست دقت ہی فرط سیٹوں پر مجاجان ، بوچک متے۔ برکیف ہم نے انفادی میٹیت سے جو کوششیں كبن و و بادسية ارا ورنابت بوين - اورمصداق و يى مراكم بركم برن - كمارب -دجعزد المهمين ايك مدوسيك بقائى موش وحاس،حسب نشا ماص كرفيرى مياب موسكة، مىدرىي مىدارام فولو گافرى شوروكان سى كهمطائى فريدينى فرائش فاروقى صاحب س كُنْ يَ البهم فيرس ولو تست منيل كرسك . كوكان ويي فتى ياكونى اورمتصل عنى يكوكو فولو كافر کی دکان سے اور بیرمیلارام کے غرشاعوان چرو اسارک کو دیمیوری گان یک منیں ہوسکت کو مطابق کے ام کوچی اس میں اس سے کچرسبت ہوسکتی ہے۔ مجرب سے ابت ہواہے کدوہ واللہ وال و فولی بی بی بی بی بی منائی نا ، اصحاب کی شکل سبارک براینی آنتی چگری (RETOUCHING) ا يسے چلا تاس - كرفودان صاحول كے متعلق اسى كسرفنى المرياني بر بشيانى بوتى ب -

ال توبيكدر الفاك فاردتى صاحب في وال سعمها في خريدى - اور بمارسع كروب کے نائب ٹیوٹر مسٹر من دین ماحب کواس بٹال کے عل دعربی میں اُ کھانے کے معنی میں) کے لئے متخب کی ۔ بیب واتی طور برسلوم شیں کہ ان سے وہ عل وعربی میں ایم بینی بوج کے معنی میں کا متعل ہے) کمال گا- لین بہاڑی سے استے وقت میں دستے یں چا کلیٹوں پر لیٹے ہوئے کا غذوں کے اگریے مزور سے - ہماری تم کے موٹمنوں کے دوں کواس محروی برسخت صد مہ بنيا - سين محن الما مندوانا الخ يراكفاكك ابناب ومبروس كالمقين كاكل والمليمانكان كسك دعاكى كى كو مدا أسس مارك بيث مبارك بين عبر دے .

رستے میں جاری نظرلاری کے ایک کوسے پر پولی -جمال قام دیکھی ہی دیکھی نظراً تے ہے ۔ ا ورغوسلان ك ول كاطح دا يان سے فالى مقے - أس كردوواج ميں ايك بخت رك ك صاحب تنما دجوفاروتی صاحب کے گروب سے نعلق رکھتے ہیں) کا ول سے سرعینائے بیٹے تھے۔ اور سر گھڑی رثیج ل کے قریب ترب تربورہ کے ۔ تاکہاری نظروں سے اوجل ہوکرایا جا بالی د جيے عرب ملان كے ايان يرسيوان عيا يا اواب - ميں يسے وي ن بواكم مارے سات

ه کیرخال آیا ۱۰۰۰۰۰ الح

چانچ ال كندا كي جيب كمشر صاحب بين تعصيدار صاحب كو فون كى كئى - خال ركي يون المح يجيده ساست و يون است و مندا يك و فراك و و المحال المحال المحال المحال المحال المح يجيده ساست و يون المك و فراك كا و كوره برجان كا المان ق جوا تفا - لا و و ال ان كو المك من خرا له المك من خرا المك من خرا المك من خرا المك كا و المان كو يوا المك كا جواب كا جواب كا يون المك كا بين الموالات كا جواب كا يون المح يون كا جواب كا يون المك بين المراك و في كا مشرك المراك المك المن المان الموالات كا جواب كا يون المراك المن المرك و في المك المرك المراك المرك المر

بنده عشق سے جاکرکوئی کدفے اسس شوق سيشم عبت كاوه بردان رس

بر رواب كر مجير و وكل شوق مجود أورسودائة محبّت بيرق ديواندر

معشق فاموش مرميش نظريو بروم ؟

عشرت فاموس مروب فامشی وانع همد دنده مستاند المهم کشور عشق میں شیرع کشن جاری ہے کشور عشق میں شیرع کشن جاری ہے كام ك منبط س فرياد س بيكاني لب كثائي سي محبّ بن وال آنب اسطح أمُين وشق من بالآماع!

> له لانگ نیوکی نظم SILENT LOVE . كازبره

یی - ا ہے- دائزن

رخا<u>م</u> حواتی

سکوت کی پرسکون بتی میں اضطراب کی آنرصیاں اعظیں ۔جوامن پسکون سے بدرجا زمگین ترتفیں ۔
خزان کی آبیں آ ہستہ ہمار کے سح افزین نفول میں کھوگئیں ۔ ساز فطرت کی تاری جو مست فا موش پر می تعقیں سند ندگی کا مسعوم سین مرقع بری تعقیں سند ندگی کا مسعوم سین مرقع اک ننتے بیکریں تحلیل مور ہی ۔ آ ہستہ ہستہ ہستہ بالکل ایسے جس طرح کسی جبیل کے فاموش نقر آن بان کی سطح اس بیکریں تحلیل مور ہی ۔ آب ہستہ ہستہ ہدتی دوال ہونئی دوال

عنن کا و ایا اس مرقع کو ابیا تحنه وینے کے لئے ابینے ہوائی پروں برسواداؤ تا ہُوا آیا اوراک قراس بھے سے بہلو میں پوسٹ کرتے ہوئے اس نے کہا۔ اسے بیکرد تھین اِمجتٹ کی سخ آفرین دادوں ہیں تری دوج میشہ کوئی رہے ۔ قرفر شنہ محبت کے جبو میں ممیشہ سرگاں رہے ہ

وضیے و چینے سروں میں آک راگ الاپت ہوئتے و وسٹیزہ بمادر قعال ارزاں ، پولوں کے بلوس میں پنال اسٹ مرقع سے ببلو میں اکو کی ہوئی ۔ اس سے نازک نازک بیوستداب ہے یہ اے ببکر زگبین! رندگی کے سین رعنا تیاں جب عرباں ہو کے فطرت عالم کو گھیرے ہوئے ہوں ۔ جب بزم ہتی رقص وسسروو کی اللہ اجگا ہ بن جائے ۔ جب افراط مسرت سے دورے زندگی خود می محورتص ہو۔ بجھے اک جاودان فاش سکول سے
سکا ناریجے گ

دوسنبزه بمارنے ابمی آماہی کها تھا کہ یکا یک بھی بھی سیابی پھیلنے نگی جو لفظ بولحظ کر وو بیش کواپئی
الدوگروناج رہے تھی۔ میلائے شب اپنی سیاه زلفیں پھیلائے بھی اربی ہی ۔ تاریک سائے اس کے
اددوگروناج رہے تھے۔ اس مرقع کے قریب آگرفضا بیں اک بھا سا اد تعاش بیدا کرتے ہوئے اک سودکن
صدا میں اس نے کہ یہ حسین پیر با جب من مونیا ہی خوش میں سرحم کا نے او گھ دہ ہو۔ جب و کہنا کی
تی م دیکھینیاں دعن بال ، و سے سیاه آنجوں میں کھوجا تیں جب آرزوتیں تمنا بی تمام ہوفوا ب ہوں جیری
ان ورخشاں اس محمول سے نیند ووکسی نا معلوم میں کوجی جائے آئی وور کہ تراخشیل می اس مک رسائی مامل
مرسکے و طویل راقوں میں تری روح قرار کو ترسے ۔ تری دوج تراقی ہی ہے ترا ول کا نیٹ رہے ترا ول کا نیٹ رہے تراجم ارزا
سے تری آرزوتیں تجھے شیل کہا بسی خربے آب رکھیں ۔ اور اس مجھیں تجھے کوئی تمک دہ ہے ہو اس کی طرف کے اس کا

طبوس زنگبنیوں کا گوارہ تھا۔ اس کی آنکھوں میں ایک جاووا فیلش اک پائند بسی مثال تھی۔ اس کے سبک رفقار پاؤں ہم یہ گال گرز اتفا کہ وہ اسے دوران دنبوی الانشوں سے بعب دورکسی معموم سبتی کی طرف نے الح ہی گئے۔ اپنی حنائی انگبوں سے اس مرقع کے بالوں کو تجوت ہوئے اس نے کس خو فزدہ مذہولے بیکر حسین بالذند کی کے باند ولیست میں تیم اسا فذود دکی حب عم کی سوگوار قار کمیاں تجھے پریٹان کریں گی۔ میں اس مسیاہ معیان کمت اور اور کی اس مرتب کی تحصین بیکرافسروں مذہود ا



زندگی از دری از درست بنرست بغیسد دو گرای مین مین مجمع وشوارس تیرینسید

نغسسۂ بھبل صداستے نا د بن کر رہ گیا جلن گل ایک کھٹکٹا فارسے تیسدے بنید

شادکای کاستاره سوگیا جیب تُو سنیں ۔ دیرہ جو دِ فلک بیدارہے تعیسر سے بنیہ

اکہ اب مجھ سے اکھایا جا نہیں سکت ہے بار زندگی کا ناز بھی اک بار ہے تمیسرے بنیسر امٹے کی جوش جو سسدہایہ للفہایات جمشین خسر بسست نا دارہے تیسے بنیسے

منظور کے منظور (بی-اے-ازز) فرزندهسار

شیرفان نے جلدی جلدی قیم ا در مجھے ا پناجیم دکھایا - اس کے جیم پر جگہ بر جگر جی ول کھنٹان تے ۔ کچر میرے نایال منٹ کے متے - اور کچر جیم میں ابھی تک پھنے ہو سے تے ۔ یہ دکھ کرمین ون کے لائے منز کا اور کی نامی اور کی منز کا اور کی منز کا اور کی منز کا اور کی منز کا اور کی اور کا اور کی کا اور کا کا اور کا کا اور کا کا اور کا ا

اس کی مفید واوعی میں جذب ہونے لگے۔

میرادل برایا - او یه بواره پاهان س قدردد دمندس و دانتی بوی بچل کا مدمه فالی برداشت ب جس نے اس کے جبرالیے ول کو پانی پانی کردیا ہے - میراول رحم وکرم کے جذبات سے محد ہوگی -"شیرفان ! یس نے انتهائی جس سے کس" اپنی کہ نی سناؤ - اس اس سے زیادہ یس کچو سنانیں چاہتا ہ شیرفان سنبیل کرمیڈ گیا۔ اس کی خون کس کھیں دور گذمشتہ کی ادسے چکے اکمیں،

وہ إ -- بست دور سائے با أول كى دُصند كى دُصند كى تعدير وكيد به ويرى ميراوطن الون ب - بسال ميراوطن الون ب - بسال ميراوطن الون ب - بسال ميراسب ميراوطن الون ب - بسال ميراسب ب براہ الله بالدى كے دا من ميں ايك براہ زار ہ - بسال ميراسب ب براہ بار مان مير كرون كوچ نے كھا كا من ب براہ بار الله بار ميرا كرا ہے ہيں كا وات مى يك بير كرون كوچ نے كہا كا الله جود دي - اور دوداكي برا سے قود ب برميد كراكي جيب واسوز قرقم ب بين كا واكا الله دن وہ موليثيوں كوچ نے كسائے جود كرائى بادى برميدا ہوا كا واس كے تن بدن بن الله كا ميرا كرون كوبنو داد ميں ج تے ديكون كوبنو داد ميں ج تے ديكون كرون من بدن ميں الك كي ميرا كوبنو داد ميں ج تے ديكون كوبنو داد ميں ج تے دكھ كون ميں الله كا ميں الله كا ميں الله كا ميں الله كون دور ديكون كوبنو داد ميں ج تے ديكون كوبنو دور كوبنو كوبنوں كوبنو داد ميں ج تے ديكون كوبنو دور كوبنو كوبنو كوبنوں كوبنو داد ميں ج تو ديكون كوبنو كوبنو

لگ کئی۔ بیلے وقی کی ایک طوار باندھ دیا اور پیرک "لیے لونڈے ایر تیرے باوا کی مکہتت ہے کہ قریباں موسیٰ بڑا گاہے و کی مکہتت ہے کہ قریباں موسیٰ بڑا گاہے و کہ اور کا ایک ملائی کا خون ج ش مار بہتا ۔ طبعًا خصیدا بھی کھا اس نے بھی جاب میں کا لیوں کی اوچھا المسٹروع کی اور کھا "حولیت خان اخروار! زبان سنجال کرولو۔ تم کون ہو جھے روکنے والے ؟ !!

حرایف فان کے لئے ہی ہا ۔ اور قبل اس کا التہ جائی سُرعت سے آدر اُ ظا ۔ اور قبل اس کے کہ بدادر فان سُنجے ۔ بندوق کا مُناس کے بیٹ کو گور را نا ۔ وُرزی اُ دازی م بباڑی ہیں گرنے ۔ یس گرب سرر باؤں رکھ کر بھا گا ۔ اور کا بھا ۔ ورک کو کر اور کا نا جات اور کا کو ایس کے بیٹ کو گور را نا ۔ وُرزی اور کا خوا ہے ۔ اس کی اِ ثین بی سے خون کو اور کا فوا در باری تقا - اس کی اِ ثین بی سے خون میں کا قد اور جو کے اور جو کہ کر اِ انتجب ہوا کہ بیا در فان بستے ہوئے خون میں کا تھ اور جو کہ کر اس کی بیٹ نی کا بوس یا ۔ اور جو کے تعلی سے جو ب بر می تعلی کے میں اور بات ہو اور جو ایس کے جرب بر می کا اور بات کا کا بی بدور اِ کیکے ہو اِ اُس سے بر می تکھیں کمول دیں ۔ اور مسکرا کر بولا انسام جا ہوں بیا اِ کہتے تکلیت شہیں ۔ مرت با تین ہی سے نون بست ہے تا میرا ماننا گھٹا کا ، کہ گولی دل کے خریب لگ ہے ۔ اور اب اس کا بی دشوار ہے ۔ میرا رنگ ذرد پڑی ۔ اور بولا " بیٹا اِ چرب پر نون کیوں کے ہو ہے ۔ اور اب اس کا بی دشوار ہے ۔ میرا رنگ ذرد پڑی ۔ اور بولا " بیٹا اِ چرب پر نون کیوں کے ہو تا ہو ہو تا " بیٹا اِ چرب پر نون کیوں کے ہو تا ہوں کہ بی دشوار ہے ۔ میرا رنگ ذرد پڑی ۔ اور بولا " بیٹا اِ چرب پر نون کیوں کے ہو تا ہو ہو تا " بیٹا ایکو کو کا کہ بی دشوار ہے ۔ میرا رنگ ذرد پڑی ۔ اور بولا " بیٹا اِ چرب پر نون کیوں کے ہو تا ہو ت

وہ میرے چرسے سب کے بھانب گیا دربولا یا اب بس بھے گی کرمرنے والاہوں - ایا ای کی رہے وہ میرے چرسے سب کے بھانب گیا دربولا یا اب بس بھے گی کرمرنے والاہوں - ایا ای کی کرے اس معظم مند برخون مقاہوں اکا کہ لوگ کہ میں دکھی کرے مرک ایک بھی مشیرخان کا بیٹی بداس کا بیٹی بداس کا جہ و زروی - ابا جان - پھال موت سے درگی - مرک بھی ہے ہا اس کے لئے ایک دلج بیٹی کھیل ہے ہا

اس واقعے پر دوسال سبت سکٹے ،جان فرز تدکی موت سے دنیامیری اسمحدل میں ندھیرتھی ۔اس شامی

میں نے ایڈی چینی کا ذورلگایا کرکسی حلف فان اقت تھے۔ تواس کے ساقد دو دو اقتد ہو جائیں لیکن دہ ہی ایک

پی بندل منا۔ فرر کے اسے گرسے تکت ہی منیں تھا تقام کا بجوت میرے سرپالیا سواد تھا کہ او ایس نے اراد ہی

کہ اس کے گربی کیوں خوصا وابولوں لیکن اخبان فیر شکواک کرکسا "فروار اِ گھریں تورات بی اسکی جان بوی ہے

اس کے بورے ماں باب ہیں۔ اس کے معموم بہتے ہیں اسکی دیمشنو مبٹی ہے۔ اسیا نہو کہ اُتھا م کے جوش میں اُن ن

مران دج المراج المراج

کرمیری بیری اورمیرے پانچ بیٹے بھی اننیں اوا ایُوں کی ندرموگئے ہیں اُ اُ عِن بِرُورواد اُ شیرفان نے آیک سروا ، بھرکرک، '' میری کمانی ابھی ختم نمیں ہوئی میرے پانچوں بیٹے اور بیوی ای بزول ولیٹ فان کے چار بھائیوں کے اِ قد سے قس ہوئے سگر طوالت کے فونسے ان کاذکر کھیری تت کرونگا میں میرا تو اسمے کہانی شنیے ا

۳۲ دسم رئی شام نمی عضوا دینے والی سر سواجل رہی تی۔ یک کرے یک ج مے پر قبکا ہوا تھا۔اور
پیر کی اردار کر فرق با وُں آب را کھا۔ اے یہ سرا میل بھائی اور جانی دوست شغطان دور آئی ہما کہ سے یہ
ادھ کا ماس کھ چر فوش سے معلما یا ہوا تھا۔ اسے ہی اس نے جھے وشخری شنائی کہ ساتھ کے دوسرے گاؤں یہ
اجھ دات کے وس بے مجلس نماع ہے جس بن مرجیں طوالف د جندے آئی ب جندے اہما ب) گائے گ
ناچگی اور تماش تیوں میں مواعی فال اور اس کے جا دور اس کے بیار تھی ای فرق کے اللہ قول لیداور مزل تھو وکی فرن
عبدی جلدی جلدی میں نے ایک و اساکا لا کمیل اور ھولیا۔ اور اس کے نیچے القیمی اپنا خون کی لیتول لیداور مزل تھو وکی فرن
دور خوا۔

میں گاؤں کو فری درسے بہنی جلس سماع نوب گرمتی " معین " ایک عجب و اسوز رخم سے نفے الاب دہی تی . غیورا وربها در سیمان جن کے مغرور سر طواروں اور تو پول کے آئے غیر نمیں ہوتے ہے " : ذاری سن کے آئے سر عبلی کرمیٹے ہوئے تھے۔ آ ہ آ ہ اور واہ واہ کا بازارگرم تھا کیم کیمی پانچ پانچ اور وس دس و لے کے نوٹ بھی بائی جی کے باس بھیم جا دہے تھے۔

جب برسنيا تو لمائفه يا كارى في ا

سترسے وکھیوب کل انار وی متوب، توب، سترسے وکی انار وی متوب، سترسے وکی انار وی متوب، میں نوب، میں ندرہ اس کی میں ندرہ اس کی میں ندرہ اس کی ندرہ اس کی تقلید اس کے بھائیوں نے بھی کہ مصبی نولوں پر قبضہ کے اور میں کی ادائے کا دسکے ساتھ واپ خان کو دکھ کرم کے اور میرانی اور تدرانہ قبل کی مولیٹ خان کو دکھ کرم کے اور میرانی کو دکھ کرم کے اور میرانی کا در تدرانہ قبل کی مولیٹ خان برانوش ہوا۔ اور موجوں کو آؤ دینے لگا۔ یہ دکھ کرم میں مدراتی

ا فان بی ا فدا کے لل ...ل است درسولک ...ک ...ک فاط بری موف اوروث کے الے اس کی ذبان ملا کئی تی مجبین ا فا وش رہ ایس نے کواک کرکما ورج واحرین کو فاطب کر کے بند اور سے کنے لگا یہ بہا نیو جھے افسوس ہے کہ میں آپ کے دنگ میں بنگ ڈوال دی ہے ۔ لیکن میں در وہ سے کرا ہوں کہ جھے انتقام کے سلتے چند سنٹ اور بی ویئے جائیں " مجبین پرموت کی فا موشی جاتی ہوتی ہی میں نے چرکیا دک سی حوامین کے جائیوں لیول فان - مرجیند فان اکا فر رفان اور رست فان کو جی نے دنہوں کہ وہ ان کی بی است کے اور میرے ساخت مقابل کریں۔ آج ان کی بی احت اس کی اور میرے ساخت مقابلہ کریں۔ آج ان کی بی اور میرے ساخت مقابلہ کریں۔ آج ان کی بی اور میرے ساخت مقابلہ کریں۔ آج ان کی بی اور میرے ان کی بی اور میرے ساخت مقابلہ کریں۔ آج ان کی بی اور میرے ساخت مقابلہ کریں۔ آج ان کی بی اور میرے ان کی در اور کی صدا ڈن سے گوئی کا۔

م شیرخان ا پ اتقام ہے چکا تھا" شیرخان خامیش تھا۔ ہی ہے انکھیں اس کی طرف دیجی اس کی اکھیں سیخ تھیں اور وارا سی نسول سے ترتبر تھی ۔ میری آنکھیں ہی نم آلود مردکئیں۔

شنارات

دخیبرداموجوده پرچه په داسی تنائي لنهاوخت کښ لیکلی شوی ده - چه یوطرفته خاد یونیورسټکی امتحان په سردے - یؤیؤ منټ تیمنی دے - نو مجبوری ده - چه شدنی دراو مختصر اولیکم - اوخیله غاړه خلاصه کړم - بل طرف ته د کالج نور پښتانه دونړه چه د پښتوسره یی خه د لیسپی نیشته - د اِمتحان د نزدیکت او په هغه د غه محانورانه کان خلاص کړی - که زه ورته ډیراووایم نوخه سه

چہ دَ زر کی مینہ کی نہ وی مین به کی نه کری دُمُلا په تعویدوند

دَدی ندروجه هم تو تُوحُلد دا ژهٔ از زلی شوین - اوزه نی بیاس دُوباده کوم . چه حُرب پُنبتاند رونزه دَخپلی ژبی هیژ قلارنه کوی - زه وینم چه دَ پُنبتنو په نامدمضموندند دَخیبریه اُددوحصدکش شایع کیږی - نوبیاولی سه

خيل في كورة مع مديه يردو في خان تا لا كره أ

خاددی بره خبرونددا مطلب نه دے - چه په اُددو حصدکس دی بینتاند مضمون نه ورکری - بیکن داخبره ضروری ده چه اول خان او بیا جهان - بعنی اول بینتوا دبیا اُدد اوس چه خه داد سیدلی دی - هغه هم غنیت دے - په تولوس بری نظر اُچولوس دا معلومه شوه چه به کالج کس دَ بینتوکافی شاعران بیدا شوی دی - دَ دوی دُون دُ دون دُ داد قابل دے - نویو نقصان پکښ ضرور دے - اوه غهداد مے چه دوی اکثر دُ قومی او تعمیری شعره نو به خائ دُ حسن او چیت شعره نه ډیر خوښه وی - حقیقت داد می چه مونو ته داسی شعره نه جوړول بکاردی - چه به هغی کښ دُ قوم دُ و یخولوا و خد تعمیری کاد شوی وی - دویمه دا چه دُ ناز مضا مین ډیرکم وو - امید دم چه آین کل به دُدی خبری خیال اوساتلی شی -

فادوق افغانی افسانه دیر به او به اصلی پنبتو کس ایکلی ده - البته به بعضی غایونو ککرد بینتنواود ده موناد اوانداذ او د معصوم دومره در به زا گلوکس د نکول فتهی خاصی دی - بیکن کر انصاف او کرے شی نوددینه بغیرد افسانی مزه ورکیبی - دورخه د ناموادسیم به افسانه کس محید د بنایسته نقشی دا خکاوکوشش کربید - اوترخه حده کامیاب شوے هم دے - ولی دسیم داسی به سوده اوب سببه مدل کس د افسانی مقامی دنگ ندیاتی کیبوی - چونکره هغه بله طریقه د مدل خوبه ندکهه کمه مجبوری ده چدهم دغسی هدید د ناظرین شی -

و دُجِنْت دُنتهبکدادانو و دُوند خُد تکره شَاکراش شوکت مُهدند دیره خوند ناکدادد و اقعاتوس مشا به نیکلی ده و دُوند ناکدادد و اقعاتوس مشا به نیکلی ده و دَوند نیرانو و فقیرانو داسی سر پیتوله و نه و د ویل پکا مُکدچد پنخه داده کی هم برابری نددی و بی خُای کنن دائی :

خود پرخپلد دَجنت خو ته پیکد ارشوی چدد پیراود مُلا په نوم نامداد شوی ده به کنروکس پره شبه " نقل بیا بنه ادمزاجیه طرف باندی لیکلی شوی ده لیکن بعمنی خایونو کس دومره د تفصیل نه کاد آغشته دے چر پر یوانتر لیش یوه بانوه و ک کویده مهم دغسی د " دبنتنی دوست لیکونکی دومره او بودی او بودی نقه او د و مناحت دیاره یو یو یکی درمره خلد لیکا دے چر ته به وائی چرد دی چه نه ئی کی ادخکی و دورسره ئی ترجمه هم کویده - خد به بنه وه کدد خان نه ئی خه لیکا و د د به شعرونو کس درمره او دوخلی سنه ده کست درمره کویده - خد به بنه وه کدد خان نه ئی خه لیکا و د د سرق موزوند کس د سین دسول صاحب د شپرلی سنده ده " بنه مزیداره او د وخت سن موزوند کیکلی شویده - او امید لرم چرستا سو بر ویره خوبنه شی - سرق موزوند کیکلی شویده - او امید لرم چرستا سو بر ویره خوبنه شی - د سرآبلند بعض شعروند د موقعی مرم مطابقت نه خوری کیکن مجیشت مجموعی وید

که مفتون شعروند که یوبل که پاسه ښه دی - ډېرساده او که اصلی پښتو لفظونه کی استعال کړېږی - او دائی حد درجم کمال دے - خوسره دَدی په ځنی که ایو نوکښ ک خیلو خیالا تو په ښه شان سره اداکولوکښ ناکا میا به یاتی شو کے - او په ځنی که ایونو

سه خیالات دی۔

دَ ډېرى شوخى نه كى هم كارآ خست دى - كه چرى غواړى نو دا خا مى په ډيره آسانه لرى كو لے شي

دریاض شی دند دیر شا مداددی - ادب بعض شی دنوکش ی تبدیلی دکرستی به خاط شوی ده - سلیمان به شعره نوکش تشبیمات اویکرنکی په بشه شان نه دی اداکړی - بیکن د حصله افزائی دیاده شایع کړے شو۔

یه آخرکنی به دگالج رونهوتهٔ دادرخوآست اوکهم - چه هغوی دُخیلی **ژبی دُ** نزتی په خاطرخ ور دی طرف نه توجه اوکهی - او په اعلی او شاند ا**د منعونو نو** را لیکاوسرم دی دَ پشِنتوحصی معیا د اوچت کهی -

میاں عمیّں یوسف "مدامر"

سلسله اصلاح الاقاغنه

دم دُوس ا

چه نه دی کیوی ځوی دب نه دادی ته په نړېوس کړی مولاچه فرزند درکاندی جوړيوی در دم دوس کړی

و خوری دوسی جایه غول وهلی بیر-جهستاسی خان لهجرته بل غم کوی و ولی م وجهده و ستاسویه کورکنس خرکش بش دا غلید ک

د کور دَ میرمنی زړه دَدی خاری په آور بده و را او پستید و به ع نی داسی اوبهکی داروانی شوی لکه د کمل په ع جه دَ پرخی رست بنم ، قطری بهیکی او به جرَ غونی آواز او وی در او به جرَ غونی آواز او وی در میری لکه در میری لکیاد مے کمان له بل کور آباده وی دکید چه دَ وادهٔ تُحلوکاله

اوشواوتزاوسه لا كے موهم نددے لكيدا في داخما خيل تسمت دے ؟

" ولى خورى و مست بابالدنه ئى تلى ؟ دُنُومَه ئى نوك تعمد خوك ئى لىددرباره تشه جولى ندد عدا غلى يا

و یومست بابا پر بیلام - دَجهان طول با با کان م اولو زول - دَهِنی په دلبا دونو کښ اورغړین م ـ په کا نړو خکلولو م شوندی او چاو دی - په تونو تو ټکوم خپلی خوله کولی تمامی کړی - په کوډو تعوین و نوم شندی اوکړی - په دادوکا نوم هم خان شهید کوؤر خوموادم دسره نه شو ـ کی په تندی کښ په هم دا بیکلی وو - د سری غدیب څه کناه ده - کوان جهان د ع بل واده به او کړی - کور به کی آباد شی "

ورسره یوه نیکه صالحه ښځه ناسته وه د دُدوی دواډو خبروند ک غوکوند تکے کړی. دو۔ چهدکورمیرمنی خپله خبره خبهه کړه د نود دورته دو غوننې ککیا شوه -

ا خوری دی د افسوس مقام دے ۔ جہد دد نیا ظولو فرمونو تعلیم اومون و۔ او درخ په ورئے ککیا دی نزقی کوی ۔ عود اب قسمتہ پئینتون لا هغسی دَجهالت په تورو ناپرو کبن گیردے۔ خوری ا دابه کوم مذھب کس داغلی دی چہ بابا کان چالہ اولاد ورکولے شی ۔ ھندغریبانات دُمنونو خاورولائن ی پراند دی ۔ خان پوری ھی مان دی ۔ دَ بابا دَدرباد کا نہی خکلول شرك نه دے نونور ختر دی ؟ نونی تو تکی او تعوید دندنغنولیا دی اوصرف دشمنی کوی۔ او دَ بودومكارو به كند و دادو خان وجل دُجمالت انتهاده ، خوری ا تااولاد فقط خدائ باك دركوك شی ۔ پاسه ا نبکہ مسلمانہ شه ا خدائ او بحدی که او بین به محودی که دو بیا به کوری چه خدائ دد باندی دحم کوی که نه ؟ کال بس به محودی که خیروی دسمند دخان به حوی به او مبادکی آ خیست شی ۔ خیروی دسمند دخان به حوی به او مبادکی آ خیست شی ۔

حينيتية الدوار برابر منينيت

"خان ا زیرت م درباندی ا و مبارك شه ا خدای تعالی در له خوی در کرد"

د سمند ریوه خده منگاره سر تورسر خپی ا بهی خپی ساه نیولی جری ته به دؤ دؤراغله

اودائی اووی - سمند رخان دوستا نوسره په جبره کښ ناست چلم ئی سکولو - چه

د ځوی زیره یی و اور به و - نو دَوی خوشحالی نه والو تو - ذر ئی دَ جیب نه دَ لسّتو روپونوټ

رااو د ایستو - خده شکادی ته ئی ور او و ایشتو - او دوه نپی خپلی ا و دوه پردی کورته ئی مندا

کره - د ننه د بنیو اولسونه دَاومبارک دَباده راغلی و د - چه سمند د ئی اولیدو - نو قول

اولس په او مبادك اومبارك سرخو - هر پوبه توی نیوه عوفتو او د سمند رجی اولیده - نوقول

اعت کښ تش شو - دَ سمند ر بنی کټ کښ پرند وه - سمند ر ته ئی په ډیوه تلوسه

اووی چه هله که د مان داوله - ناویا ته ځوی دِ شوید ک - دَ ده پیداکیدل خو به څه داسی

د خاده صواده نه وی -

درسره هغربنکر بنعنرهم ناستده - هغدورند دُخوده او وند - او آخر لکیا شوه ، - "خوری ا دیر و او آخر لکیا شوه ، - "خوری ا دیره دَا فسوس خبره ده - چرخدائ درلد خوی ند درکو و نو په سره ساترگوبه دی جرل - او اوس جرخی و اوشو نو په خای دَدی چردَ خدای شکر کن اده شی - او خیرات او کی - ند دمان دا ولی - دا ندخدای پوری خند اکوی خدم ؟

نورو بنیخو دا غربیه په سنزمکو سنزمکو کښ وهلدنا بروی چرخوری يي - د کود ميرسم

مم ودند پرتد شوه - اووی ویل - " نه زه د مونو تد د ملایا نو خبری مه کوه - ما ته پتد ده نیم تا دیوی مصلی الوزولی دی . د نصیحتونو بند دی به سردالس کورته یوسه -ومان وااوجليدل - دوز ددوز او دم دوس شروع شو. دَيدسودويوشمنك شرانك دو و مالو بیرور دو کین لولی اوکوی اولا دل و اوس بادان دوستان سمند داسی شو جدهله كريشتى عن دمروااوغواده - دسمندولاس تش وه - اودبوز في تربوعنك كرواولكاشو.

" يأدان إخُما خود يرخد ذره غوارى خوخد اوكرم - سرم ببسدنه لرم " دا آور بدل

دد. چه قول يرى دا سرم شو-

" ب غیرند ؛ دومره نادیاند حُی دی شویدے - ادند پکس لا شومتیاکوی - ظللہ خان خرخ كو خوچشتى چىن راولد- هلد اوزغلد دُ دولت رام سينهانه په سود دوئی راواخلہ۔

سَمِنِددِيهِ دَوُ دَوُ بِازادِته لايه وولت دام به ددكان كبن ناست وُه - به عَني دَيا فَيْ ادمرة كيهه باند ئ لاس وهلواو آدرتى بي كول - سمند ودع اويدكرسي كيدا سنو "سيمته إنن م در تد عاجت بييع شويد ، مُوى م شويد ، لأسم الشده.

خه رويي به قرض غواهم "

و اونًا يكم إ خى دى شويد ع و دسادك شه ادمبارك شه - خداى دى ددند رئ کړی - ددني دی کاردی ې سړیه داخو ستاسوخیل دوکان دے - مونوه خو ستا سوتا بعداد یو سمندر خان به سنا دیاره به رویی نه دی ؟ ۱۱ وایر خوم و درکها در رسا، دوه دره رسی غلور دره رسیم)

وه نه سیمتهم ا دویی م ککی بکاردی - بس یو غلود سوه به کانی دی " سیمته ودته رويي او شميرلي - او وي ويل " نايكه إسود خومره او لكوم" إسمند درته ادوى" يره سيه عد چد خددى پدطبعه وى - اولكوه - ستا او حُونْدِ ه خدد يوى ورزى خىرەخونە دە "

چالاك سيه دخداى نددامونعد غوختلد - ددي يوه نيم دوي سينكوه دمياشى سود اولكوور

" دم دُوس، بیاش وع شور چشتی عین پرکه بدا که بداد که برمه پریوند - آخر کینا سته او کیاشوه

سمندر نوف به دی مصرع موت موت عوسه واخسته و خوشائ درکوه دیند مهندر بی وقوف به دی مصرع موت موت عوسه واخسته و خوشائ نه یئ چینکی داری دااووت او درک درله و شاؤ دویو دوه نوتوند دراو لیکل - چشتی چمن به نوخونو قبضراو کوه او به یوناد سرم نی سمند دنداو کا تل - موسکی شوه اودی ویل دا شل روئی م دی منظوی خدای ددلد درکد چه به مونو کی کوبند

دا شل روبي م دى منظوى خدائ ددلد دركد چربد مونز ك لكويند ادبيوقون سمنددودلد بيا د خدويښتو د د يو نونوند و داو بيكل - اد چيشتى چدن په دى مصرع بس كړه -

بس كم به دغه فيصلده جددا بي دى خلاى صالح اوخيمونه

" وائ به هلك مهرشور وائ خُمَا خدایه میوا ته شو مه رهای های خلفه دا اوچلیکی" سمند دکره دیرگهاشور مجلس فورگ دم شور سمند دکود تر دَ بیونوبه شان منده کړه ر هلك د ذا ککونه په بی دد بید دا ککید و سرح دا پر یوستے وُه - او مر پروت وُه ر په کورکښ دیر ویرانی دی ریه سمند د له غهر دُستوند اد ککید ل ر

بیاخه اوشو ۱۱۱ ؟ سودونه پری او ختل رسم پیسه خوورسم وه نه وجه خه توهلی داتوکلی نغه ی و الودولد و اوسی پرنه داتوکلی نغه ی به آنه که که او د دم دُدس و الودولد و اوسی پرنه لنه و ه و مزکه ی کانه شوه کوری نبیلام شو و جامی لوخی می خوخ کهل اود دولت دام سُودونه می خلاص کول و دولت دام سُودونه می خلاص کول و د طورو په لارو کو خوکس یو فقیرا و یوه فقیره به به حاله پرلیشانه خیر غواهی و داسم نباد او د همه بنگه ده س

دا خُرِنْ دَ بِنِنتَنُو دَ مَعَاشَ تَى جُونَدَ يُوتَكُ نُورَ فِحْ دَ الْ كَاشَ كُمْ دُوَى ُ دُى انسانى الْمَاعِ نَهُ عَامِرَتَ دَاخِلِى اوْخِيلَ جَهَالَتَ يُرْتِكُدَى -كَاشَ إ

عبدالراذق فارق افغاني

دَجِنَّت نَهِيكُلُوكُ

د چکنز، چیتر میا شت و و - بازالونه ډیر دور کښ ش وع وو - او یخنی هم داسی وه چه د سی غا بنونه دی کړیول - زه هم بینی په بخدکول ، بادان لونه کړه ، لوډه جوره م آخستی وه او چر ته د نزدی آبادی تلاش کښ وم چه څه مغ لاډم نونا کاهم مظل به یو کو تهمدی پریوتو - ډیرخو شحاله شومه او د ډه کښ م اوی چه ده که خیر وی نویو ساعت به په آدام تیر کډم - خیر چه ور نزدی شومه نویو مکان وه د چه عام خاق ود ته وائی ماهم دد مه ملنائ بادشاه ډیر تریف آورید لے وه - لا ډیر نویات خو شحاله شوم د چه ده د عابههم تری واغلم - او خان به هم د بادان نه بچ کهم - نویات خو شحاله شوم د چه ده د د عابههم تری واغلم - او خان به هم د بادان نه بچ کهم -

ود هلم - مكان ته داخل شوم - سلام مرواچوه - نه پوهيوم چه چا دا خستو اوكه نه - غلے يو خوا ته كينا ستم - او دُملنك با د شاه په فكر كبن شوم - چه كوم يؤدك - تپوس م مكه نه كولو ما وى هسى نه چه دوى او وائى چه ته دامره لوبه هستى هم نه چيز فى نوكچه به شم - خير دى خيال كبن وُمه چه شور چه مكريز نه سكه ره نه اكلريز " به شم - خير دى خيال كبن وُمه چه شور چه مكريز نه سكه ره نه اكلريز " بچه شحكم به غواړى نو په بداو دى واوړى " دا نوى سورى وى - حيران شومه چه تراوسه خير وه داخه آفت ناذل شو - چه په دى كبن يؤسرى آواذ اوكو و چه فلانى به ماړه نه شو - يؤلوك فرهم بكار د ك - هغه دى بنه جى - هغه په خپل كاد مشخول شو - ما ذهه كبن او وى چه دغه پير صاحب د ك - اوم ديدان ورنه لكه د پيتكافرد ك چيله كير چا پير ناست دى - چه په دى دوران كبن د ما ذيكر اذان هم او شو - چيله كير چا خه پر واه او نكړه - هم هغسى مست خواب پرا ته وو - او بخد بخه في كيكن هيچا خه پر واه او نكړه - هم هغسى مست خواب پرا ته وو - او بخد بخه في كاد و

چه فارع شو نوخپل خپل مای ته را غلل - فقیرصاحب په کن کینا ستو ده هم در نزدی شوم - ما ته کی وویل - چه ما خولید لے دی - لیکن تا مونو سرم تواب کبن حصه وانه خسته - ده حیران شومه چه کوم تواب ؟ هغه اودی " چرس " ما ور ته اد دی چه باچا صاحبه شوق خوم کیده و لی دمیناه نه ویوید مه " حکه چه شرفیت منعه کوی دی " هغه او دی چه دا خه والی شریعت خوخه و نو نیکه " جوړ کو یدی د بنت خوخه و نو نیکه " جوړ کو یدی د بنت خوخه و نوه دی دی ته دی وخت کس مونوه دی تارکبن یو - تاسوخل خورانده یی - مونوه خومکه ده تحکو - به دی وخت کس مونوه تارکبن یو - دویم هوانی قانوکواو

مّا در ند اودی چه پیر صاحب آشرع ظاهر کوری نه باطن ٔ او که تا سوئی تُعکه دی ۔ نوستا سو مُ شکه دی در ستا سو مُ ستا سوم کی در ستا سوم کی در ستا سوم کی در ستا سوم کی در می در ستا کی در در کا فو عذت نه کوئ - چپ شه کنی په در مکه به دی دنه کهم ما در نه اوری چه پیر صاحب به نه حسی په ما غصه کیدی - ماخو څه ویه لی نه دی

ذه خدخبرندیم . کان خبروم - ده اووی - اوکنه دَ دِندو په دُیا کبن اوسی - خدخبرن - ما درند بیا نیوس ادکرو چه پیرصاحب به ناسور ماذیکر مرخ اونکرد - ده اودی - دهم هغسی ناپوه خبری کوی - مونوه په باطنه کود - دا نشه هم ددی دیاره کود ما در تد او دی - چه ما او منله چه تا سولوی بزدل اود اسلام معافظ ف نوبیادل تاسو میدان ته نه دااوزی - چه مونوه هم درلیسی شو - او د اسلام هغه تبرشوم عظمت بیا قائم کرد - او د اسلام مغالفین دری صفح هستی نه درل کرد - هغه اووی - چنابینا فقه مونو به وخت عنداکوو - سترکی فی سمی کری - مئر بی او ته ف او کتل اودی دیل خوا به دی مونو به خوا به که او کتل اودی دیل چه دی مونو به خوا به کتاب نو حالت خواب ده - چه به خبره شو - نو په خبره شو د نو په خبر چل تو بینه دااد و ته -

غنز

چدد پیر اود ملا پدنوم نامدادشوی ند د دامره لوید تومه چدبیزادشوی د امام د کارناموشد خبرد اد شوی تدبیه میشاد شوی چد د قوم د کمل هئ ند دمدواد شوی پد ظاهره چد ایان غفاد شوی تدبین ک دهند خرنالی عفاد شوی تدبین ک دهند خرنالی عفاد شوی

خود په خبله د جنت خو تهیکدادشی
په جنت کښ بر یوادی خرکدران کړی
تر د نفس دپاره کان ند امام و اکی
چرمگدام پرچرسو بهکوکښ غرناب کی
خرجاب به د یزدان پر مخکښ سنا دی
زودمندی اوصدا تت د دی ترکومه
نقیری نامه د خدلی د په ځان کیخوه

مغتورن به د محش م نوید ورځ دی ته د فق په مجه کښ چه نونخوار شوی

حاقه دري إ

دَ فلك دَبَم دفتادى دَ اثرنه يو بتيم هلك چه جمال به في ودنه وى، هم بي نه شود هغه د په بنه بده نه پدهيد و چه بيلاد في ددار فنانه دار بقانه سف ادكود - او دي بتيم شود او خه مكده پس مود في هم دده نه خپه شوه او ديناكي نه يي سف اوكود - چا نمنگه بنه دئيلى دى سه په دنيا مه نيازيهي خلقه به دئيلى دى سه د شاههان بادشاه نه ياتي شو تعتونه

جمال کمکنی خوودنه - لوکی تندی به پری تیریداتی - آخریوه ورخ کوکی عبور کړو-چربا ذار ته ورشی او دَچا نه سوال او کړی - خیر دے دوان شو او دَیوکلچی واله به دوکا د یوکلچی دَ عوشتو دَپاره او درید د کلچه ورکول خو پرکیده - ظالم هغه پولیس ته حواله کړو چه دا بد معاش دے -

ثر ورخی بس د جمال عدالت کبن بیشی او شوه - عدالت د عیل ند اولبکلا اوده هلته خد بوه دیره ترکان ی زده کره - جمال چه د تید ند داخلاص شو ندیوه کو نجکه هم ورسره نه وه - دیر به بد حال وه - که یو وخت به نی خه بیا مونده ه - نو دری و رخی به خص و و - ناچادی غټ آنت د ع - آخر اِ داده نی اوکره چه جماعت ته حم شاید خدائ تعالی خول مهر بانه کړی - جماعت کبن یی خیال دا خ چه هسی ناست یی نزدا پیزارسم کړه - نواب به دی اوشی - یو خو پنړی یک سمی کړی وی پر هلکانو شور جوړ کړه ی غل د ع - غل د م - بنړی پتری یک ی د ع به و د ستو خپد اوز غلید - د م هنکس او خلق و ر بسی و و - آخر او بنو لے شو - او خه وخت د یا ره بیا جیل خانی ته لا ډ -

بياداغد داخل في إداده اوكو چه خه مزدوري ته لاس اچول كاددي-

زه مساف دبل وطن يم پرون داغل، ن بريم، صابه ممه

منا برخه وای ده ن دلی صباً به وقی - د هندیه امراد دهٔ موله قصه د سرنه نزین را منا کره - د هند سری زره نرم شور اوورنه نی اووی چه بالکل مه خیه کیجه و ده به درله د ترکانها سامان دا نقلم - نه پری خپله مز دوری کوه - دا سیک هم چه افضل به نی ودنه وی هم د بل وطن ده - او مزدوی بیسی د د طنه داود له شوی و منا اوا فضل دواده نواد دوستان شور او پر بوسوای کس بولهای اوسیدل - د مالی به تسمت کس نوری تکری لاهم بیکلی وی - خه موده پس ناجوه شور خوالی به خیال به نیموه شور خوالی به نیمود دارد دارد دورمل کول او پر هبزانه خوداك به نی درله تأدود و به خدای تعالی جود کود - د در در در دارد دورمل کول او پر هبزانه خوداك به نی درله تأدود و در در داری تعالی جود کود -

دُ افضل او دُجِال دکونی سرم دیورنگساز کوته وه - افضل چه به دکادندراغ نوبس هغه سرم به ناست وه - بودر کی رنگساذ سرای داله ته ادوی چه خمانه دلسو لسورویو چا شل نونوند بت کړی دی - د هغوی نمبرونه ما سرم درج دی - دائی هم درته اودی چه خابه افضل شك دائی - بس بیاخه و هغه دیوت اوكیه - جما افضل تد اودی چه ستا دویی پکادوی - نوخما دصنده ق ندبه دی آخستی دی - خو خیر که چری تفاییداددند بپوس او کود نو وایم چه زه نه یم خبر - تفاییداد را خی د کمری تلاشی نی اوکیه اوهند نو نوند نی د افضل پرصنده و کس بیا مونده - نو د کمری تلاشی نی اوکیه اوهند نو نوند نی د افضل پرصندون کس بیا مونده - نو د هی د دینه چه افضل خه و پیلے دے - جمال کو یا شور صاحب به دارویی مایتهی کری دی - اوبیایم ددی کمله نین شوک کری دی - اوبیایم ددی کمله نین شوک یم - به درستی کمل هغه تیدا یا نو چه بغاوت کرے و ه - هغوی سرم دری کمله نین شوک یم - به درستی کمل هغه تیدا یا نو چه بغاوت کرے و ه - هغوی سرم د خبیل نه زه هم نسته به درستی کمل هغه تیدا یا نو چه بغاوت کرے و ه - هغوی سرم د خبیل نه زه هم

عدالت افضل بوی کرد. اوجمال فی ملزم او کرد ولود او د تورو اوبو حکم فی بری اوخیز ولور لیکن داخل هغه په خائ د خفکان ډیرخو شعاله وه د لکه چه شیخ سعدی صاحب فرمایلی دی -

دوست آن باست در دست دوست درست داریر شیان حالی و در ماندگی

مال دا ففیل د ښنونے دوست وه ر چه په سخت وخت کښ کی یکادشور

عمد الروف نوشهروى درجم

، کوکه شبید به که روکنس مارک شبید به که روکنس

مزاحيه _____ انسانه

ا کوچه زه خاصکر په ترمی کښ په ډیر و خلفو کښ شپه نیرول خوښوم - او چه خوموه یوادی یم - دومره خوشحال یم - ولی یوه ورځ و اسلم مبلمه شوم - او ما دا مناسب نه کنړل چه خبل کود به مجبور کړم - چه ما نه چرنه یواځی ځائ اوکوی او مجبوراً ځما شپه په هجره کښ دا سی داغله - لکه دیوشف په ذندان مصرکښ -

ہو میے :۔ ڈ مشرو تی کویہ ! خہ نینی نبغی خبری کوی ۔ خولہ او نیسہ کنه " چلم والا:۔ "بس ډیرم ښه او کړه ۔ ستارابا نن ی خه کار دے ؟ دوجے :۔ داخو ډیرمست شویں ہے ۔ یو خو پیزی وهل غواړی " چلم والا: "که خهم کولے شی نو اوکه "

بس بیا خدود هفد سید دکت نددایا سیداد و بدکنهٔ فی شرع ادکهه هم د عندی به هلک و دند جواب ورکولو - اوکد نود وخلقو نه دو پوهد کری - نوبس تیاد جنانی و و بیکن شکر دے چه خبره د فعد شوه -

دَ شیی چداوده شود نویو تفلود تنه تاش نه کیناست د کیلم نه یی لوخړی واستلی او شود یی جداوده شود نویو تفلود تنه تاش نه کیناست د کیلم نه یی لوخړی واستلی او شود یی خود کری د دویم ۱۰ یوه که داځل م پیس او نه و لیستو نوموم کنه د ربیس او نه دت او مدود ته بیس و پیتلی شی ؟ د چیاد دوره خاندی ده صرده ته بیس و پیتلی شی ؟

دوئم ، - خدد اخل تما شدكوه - ربایزی ویشی " دنك داید دنك - اول دنك وایه

بیا به نوری پنی ویشم ـ

دوئم: - دنك به غميد يته - ردائيل يسي اووت،

بس بیا د بل طرف نه شور و دول شروع شو . ما دره کبس وی چه ده پنی شپی پولی خوبه ددی شود نرول کوی - او پیس د هغی نه به چرنه خوب دانی - خوبه دی کبس - یو طرف نه « دوه بینخ سی ۱۰ و شوه - او آخری سری شاید د دنك په پا نړه کټ کړو - بس بیا شوراو ذول شروع شو -

يوُ:- " دامو نو نه منو ـ دُرنكِ قولى پانړى اوتى وى ـ داپته بيا تاسره دكوم مُائ نه داغلم ؟

خلورم .. تأسونه د بى ايمانى لوبه بنه درزى - كه دومره بعادرى نوادنوه بنخه دوبى " دريم ، " بنخه س نوكيده " به دى كبن دومره شور جورشور چه جرم ئى بهسر با ند واخسته و اوداخونى ادو ويل نه چه به دى خرم كبن نودهم څك شته - چونه د كلى بوسرے هم اوده ده وه و هغه پرى آواز اوكوويه غلى كيوى كه نه - كه بل لاس مو تأش اوكوو نو درسره به اوكودم " دى آواز سرم تاش خوبس شو-

 كليد لى ود- اوهم يؤا تروشي سرم برخماكت يوه دهيكه خوره ماهتكى خو به ديدو كليد لى بيدلى دى د بيكن دَ اتروشو دا د وجع خل ده د لك ساعت به صغه غط وه د او بيا به آس آ سرآ تروش سرآ تروش شروع شود بيالك ساغت بس سرآ تروش سر آ سرآ سرآ سرآ سرآ سرآ سرآ سرآ سرار وش بيالك ساعت بس آ سرة تروش د آ تروش سرآ سرآ سرآ سرآ سرآ سرآ سرار وش سرار وش سرار وش من نقر بيا يوه كهنته خوه خد كيما وه د آ تروش آ نروش ما خيل كن دَ هغه نه لك عنكن دا خكود اوجونكه خوب دور دا تلود بيا أوده شوم -

نیمه کهنته لا نه وه تیره به داسی معلومه شوه به دکوتی بهت ما با نه دابر بوت ده به هیبت سی دا با سیدم و نور به به یوکس محاکت سی تفتی خولوسی نما د با سه دا بر یوت در دادی سی تفتی خولوسی نما د با سه دا بریوت در دادی سی نیزدی ده با هرنه و نور اد چونکه خماکت در دادی سی نیزدی ده هفه در سره خقی او خوره و بیام لک کت دو ستورا خکور او اوده شوم و به دی وخت کس چرکان میم مازده کس وی وجد ددی خای چرکان میم ما شخت با نکونه وی و مازده کس وی وجد ددی خای چرکان میم ما سختن با نکونه و ای ده فیم سیری لا هغسی آثروش آثروش کول یا

مامر سلم أعمر دندن الم

موسم د جهادوه به هم لوری جوړ شو که لاادوه - شین کبل به لوړه جوره توکید لا دو - او داسی معلومیده چه د آسمان سیالی کوی - ځای په ځای د سپرلی تاذه شوی کاو داسی محادید ل لکه چه په آسمان کښ ستوری ځلېوی -

ما ذد کیری دا پریون فره - هر فرد بش دسیل په دام کیون وه - سلیم هم دسید دیاده دسین به غاره کرن په و - دخلقو هجوم و و - توک جوری جوری او توک بوانی په سیل داونی دو - دفیباهم د سپین غ د تود و سنتر کو او د ښکلی د لفو د درشن د بالای د سین غادی ند داوتی ده - به اتفاق سره ددی او د سلیم سنز دی په یؤبل برابری شوی - یوبل نه ئ د عبت په ستر کو او کتل او د عشق غشی د دواړو په د ډه بیخشو د عبت د د د بیان آخر د آسیا عادی د د بیات کو سنز کو کوک او کتل او د عشق غشی د دواړو په د ده بیخشو د عبت د د بیان آخر د آسیا عان مبط نه کوری شو - او د سنز کوکبن د عشق خبری کولی - لیکن آخر د آسیا عان مبط نه کوری شو - او د سلیم نه نی د مالد استفسا د او کور د او د و د او په پاس یک استفسا د او کور د هذه په ما تو د به این د د ایر یوتی و د و د دواړه په مات د ما ښام تیاده د ایر یوتی و د و د دواړه په مات د ما ښام تیاده د ایر یوتی و د و د دواړه په مات د یوبل نه په داشو -

دُدى ند پس دُدوا دو دُدين ن مقام دُسين عاده وه - ادهِ پو به دُبل ند وړو به دُسيل عزم کولو ـ مگر دَ فلك په زړه دُدوى عبت سود نه شُو ـ دُد تر نروه دُ سيّم نتيجه دا او عتد او دُهند كالج دُيكار سِن و بست او شو ـ سيلم په سرو ستركو په لون كريوان دُ د سيّم دُنيا نه دُ كتابونو دُنيا كريوان دُدنيا نه دُ كتابونو دُنيا كبن بي كن دان شو ـ دُنيا نه دُ كتابونو دُنيا كبن بي كن دان شو ـ

بيبير

رضیاهم د زون په خون بوه نه شوه - زوه ی دعشق په غم عوب شو - اود بو ی دعشق په غم عوب شو - اود بو ی دعشق په غم عوب شو - اود دی خیال ی دعشق په جرنده دل شه - والدین د رضیا به نولید و بوه شوه - اود دی خیال دیاره چرد دخیرا د سودانه نرے رفح نه شی - د رضیا واده یی جور کرو - دخیرا خو دین حیات بیا موند - لیکن د زیره تسکین به یی نه کیده - اوباد بار به ی دیل م

په نر ړه کښ يو آشنا ځا ميبري درمند خونډدم چه پرې ځای کړم غولېونه

دَ سی وخت و ٔه - اوباد نسیم دَ سلّم دَغم سنداره به غیزو جا دو کس اود صامادغاً په و نو کس غم دادی کوله - خلق دَ سلّم استعبّال نه داغلی دو - سلیم نی اولیداو-

میاں مضل ہجیں دُدیم کال

لاندی پومظم دے چند کر پوو نبس نوراتم کان کا طبع آدمانی نتیجدده منظم که در دھانی ترقی " اوککو دنا پوهدخلقو کر پوهیدالو کر پاره پیکلے شویدے ۔ چرپر خپل مدضوع باندی دیرا علی منظم دے ۔ مونو امید لروچہ طالبعلمان به دا منظم په دیری دلچسپئی سرم اولولی ۔ اوکلوکس به دهنی کر اشاعت پوره کوشسش اوکری دینی کادخلقوند به دا منظم واوری ۔ او یہ صفعون به بی هم لوکوتی پوه کړی

ح دوز مرا

دُدهٔ تبردی دو ښان لا دوالتي چه یو ورځ آسمان ته وختم په خوابکښ چه خبر د آسما نونو نه پوره وی دالله دالوی نیمت یم او لید لے په لید لود جنت شوم ډیر خوشحال ماوی او خایی ادس ما و تد دو زخ ده حیوان شوم د هغی ا نتهاء ته

جنتوند دِ نصیب دَسرا تَبال شی
دهٔ یکل یو تمشیل کی کتاب کبن
بردی سیرکس فر بنتی مَاس وی
مٔ اشوق و ه جدجنت م اولبد لے
زیبتو جنت ند بو تلمه فی الحال
چربه سیام دَجنت شو دَه دِ عِیخ
سَرا قبال وائی ددی بوتلم یو سحواند

مسرا قبال وائى دوزخ نه ډيرعيران شوم دىملى و فرښتونديه پۇ سان نسوم

به د نبا کبن آوربد لی م قصی دی جه دوزخ کس اورانگاد مادلبنی د برزقوم به مارلیم شسکاده سکود جِدُدُنْیا کِسُ داخُونُو دَیارہ عُم دے چه جوړکړے رب د ياده دسراده دوزخیان به پردی اورکښولبلیکی

، ى سوكبن به ورنيكى كنهكاد جديه وُردى يَ قيامت شيم راوار شکرزه ندلنی وسمه نه اوس يخ فيزيروت د دغتر ونائي جهنم دك فرنبتو اوزمائيك دوزخ هم دادك داسىندده چە دوزخ كښ ادريليكى

اور به داوړی ځان سسره کنه کا دان دعی اورکښ به دوی سوزی هرزمان

چه جنت خدائ بيداكرينا داكوره خيزمن هباو توميت ندغلال شو بلاد کوید دورخیل دور دند برطن شو بلطف يهذر اكونهى بتيماندى نونعالى ديانصىبكسن شرهجى مونده خلقودا غرب طن سادكره ب خبرہ یہ کوشش دتنا ھی دے دَمغی لَا وَسُ وَن بِه تَعْدَكُومِ صَفَتُولُمْ د هر کوره موجور کرے بوزند ان دے بارا ذنو كبس ياماشى دى باد نود

داسى حالد د عن مُمونو دُوطن كون مونو جور كوے فن دوزخ و د دولان م ككر جورہ خوك غومل كوى د يمن ند درش رسول دحكم نا فرمان شو دُوطَن هريوسيك ديل دشمن شو يرُط ف مرّده خانو كبن مقنولان دى هرس ایدغفدد یاید یکری يزر قومونو وطنونه خيل آبادكره هرسی د دی وطن یه برمادی د كوم ذوندون چه مونويه كوكين فتروقه بم كوللم كنوم وغوهل، غو في ديران دے كودكوش، باذارتج ورجاى كبش كندد

عرفظ مدع يوردوزخ كبس اوسيد لدوى يؤ دورخ كس مركب لاوبل تلل دى

(نور)

وروكوالي إ

(دانظم لِه نعامى فابلك كِن الْقُل مَا غَلَى د)

راچدغلم دُنیانه پوه لویکارخانه وه د ۱ تایرشو دَړوکوالے څدمجبدزمانه وه د ۱

نه خبرله مرکه ند و ند به اصلی ازبوهید منده بخزان نددبله ایم سودکلان بوهید مدر و بلاریم اکره میند زه کله به نادانلاز بوهید مدر و بلاریم اکره میند زه کله به نادانلاز بوهید خلاص در دوغ د بی فکری ندیمیانه وه د ۱

تيرشووروكوالے څرمجيه زمانده دا

اودترسم لاس كوه نعرخبردم چه شرد لوى نبرينزنده ماچه مادلهم نهرو خطر لوى پوئ نده د به ندرد دولت چه عزبت دولرى دهل ددنه غویدم سيود مئ جهسين الشراي

غرښه دند کې دمسيت نه بيکا نه وه دا

تيرشووړوكوالے تحدىجبەزمانه وه دا

يوورشكى ژړل مېدېركښې مندابروه شوم كه مر ورېږيه هغى ساعت رضابر و گهرد افزولومشغولا بې قصد كينېدووچ ته دا مهاسيند صفا به ده

مربويك البربغفاء سيمرزه نشا مدوه دا

تيرشو دروكوالے خدعبد د ما مر ده دا

جِتْمُ وَدَى تُودَنَهُ وَ وَمَكَيْعُونُو مَدْخُبُرِنَهُ وَمُ لَاسْ وَ فَلَكَ بِرَسِينَهُ وَاعْ سوے تَهْرُومْ وَم درسندور حُ برلوبی علب کین کُ عنزمَ وُمْ لوبوکبن معیرِم شوخوراک شکم پرود نموّم

مُست دُمدد لوبو پرشرالو مَبِيعًا مَه وَه دا

نیرشو در وکوالے غہ عجبہ زمانہ وہ دا

جربهم لدختوکره سری چه تش می نه و د بری بادشاً عَه وزبان نورنی فرخونه و و لاندېد د دې يونت قد على مزكد و كام كارند و سيابه مؤكن ادكره په يونب داي جنكونه دو غيالكن ممونوه درسم دال انسام وه دا

تيرشود وكوالے غرنجبد ذمانه ده دا

وختكينن سيرك چه به حرجوا ترزيك كلونه وو يابه وسيند غايه يا د شنوشكو خورونه وو كوه به موكبها بها بهای آوان و نه دو تل به به نبولی بیا حکونوده کدا دومه دو

کلرخود بی و تخولت په وهلوطفلانه وه دا

ثیرشو وردکوالے خدعجید ذمانہ وہ دا

بادم دے تر اوسر بوش هندوخت بردن دو شمر جدمد سی تر دهن ترون با مفتوره ا هيرُ برم سبى شودر سندشيد به جَكْرُ ون دُال مَكُونانُ بِه شوم بِي عَكْنِينَ استاد ديره انسو دُولا

لويه ورئح بهمونوند ومتعان سالاندوه دا تيرشووروكو الے غدعجبه زماندوه دا

لاس به مویه ترخ کوه که استادیم یو کذارس سن به موزرا د مبنو بینت ظالم به وارمی غور به مونیولویه ناوخت دا تلوحصارس بین یوده کیوی دابیان مهایه شما دسی

ىسى تزون دا تلونكى مرحلى يوافساند دهدا

تيوشو وړوکوالے څه عجبه زمانه وه د ۱

فهتن يوسف كاكاخيل ددويم كال

ردائظم انعابى قابله كبن دويم كنو لے شويدك

هیتم قانون پرِحاوی خود که به خاوروکنن غریزی مستاله

مینکه سنه وی پر دنیا صلك واند چه خه كړی هندكوی آز اد انه

موراویلاریری وی نسکورمشفقاً دخریوسویه ده دا شی ن ماند كلدبل غدخان لدجوركرى ممامر ند پیسه غواړی له چا نه نرآنم د مورتے وی کل دره آب و د انه بیایه دؤوهلوسسرشی دیوانه تك ماسام نيى دب لائم شى ستوماند یا کوی پین پینکو ۱ بلها نه يؤخوا بلغوا خكلوى يئ به شا نه خوره کری دُدوی هره انسانه دَ مور زره شي يرى باغ باغ دانه دانه جدسامان ورتدحاصردك شاهانه بیابدل کری دے خیلوی ملکانه يمكونتهى ينهادس وهي علصانه سراسره نو شعالی دی بیماند کړی تباه اوس دُده موله لهفلا نه خكارى ده تد دغد حال ظالمانه من اذادخوش وى دخيل خس يراشيال خورى يىرمىندۇ ددى ترخىداند كه هريخو يي وى حالات اميرانه

اول دے و موریم غیر کبنواں اُدوا کری عموده لیس دے دمورلم غیری کونشی کلہ دِی دکت دلاندی شہرتے نه دَ مأدلرم خطر نددَ أور ويره نهادبه نحكى مرددى خوى ندر النوق كو بیس له دی چه تنبی دُدری څُلور و کالو كلددلته كلدهلته غورزى يرنى برساری نړی ذخاوروريل کښرو و ^ي مورا ويلارني ذردا بورنديه خوشي كرى نحنكم خبكلي ماتي تودي دخولي وانئ يەكټكټ چە پەخنداشي پە ډىرشوق يردى والكنس داسى غوښ فيم به والى چەدىشىن اڭ كلونو بىرابوشى مًا کړی" انکے، میرغیب، میرګنړے دا دخت دے یہ هست شوق د لودو اشی هاى ا فسوس لتدى يلادظالم داكيركري دَاُسْتَادِدَ صَا بِطَي بِهِ قَا نُونِ بَٰنِدَ شَي طوطی خوبن مرجوی نموی بربنی کبن دمبوی پر بوتلو ، خوښ بلبلان نه دی دُقانون ما تعني كراله ده هرجانه

د انور به کوټ بتلون خوشحالی نه نښی بې قا نوند عمر خوږ وی د مشیا نه د محک انورددوېم کال ،

- مانداووايه چيرندهم مسلمان کي ؟

کوم دِ بَبوت دے چہ مغلص درب رحمان کی مأنداووايه چه ته هم مسلمان ليُ

دنوحيد نورد يه سينه كنس درخشان نه وينم

په حقیقی اشمع رنها دِ شبستان مه وینم

په صداقت سرم عمل د په قرآن نه وینم صفاً د شرع له قانون نه روکردان ن

ماتہ اووایہ چہ تہ ہم مسلمان ئی ؟

هندسرع لب دِ دَ کعبی دَخکا و لوغه شر

لاس په تر آن دی دَ سینی دَلُکو لوڅه شو

تندے یہ مزکر کسجدی کرکینو دلوند شو

رسمی سجدای اد اکوی بل ته ککوان فی

مانداددایه چه ته هم مسلمان فی ؟

تايم ياك زي كبسدى كايوندد صلم جوركري

پکښ دی غومره تصويرونه بي تلم جوړ کړي

په مجاذی نشتر نرخی دِ در د اله جوړکړی سود به اونه کړی سراسر سربه نقصان کی

ماند او دايه چه ته هم مسلمان ني ؟

چەكى يەسر د ھلالى تىغونۇ سوئۇي كىۋ

دَ شَاه خُلُود خُوا نمر دِی قِصه دِ هیره کره

نعير ٢٢ ميكزين

تاله زندگی نه د نیشن مینه چاپیره کره

زارم په دی چه چری تیر مسرد میدان ئی ما تر او دایه چه ته هم مشلمان نی ؟

زړه سناد غیر په محبّت کښ چه درزونه کوی

سینه رباب دَغم له سوز دی آوازونه کوی

یه داسی دره کس به خه خای درب دادو شکوی

کوم دِ شوت دے چہ مخلص دُرب رحمان کی مانتہ اوو اید چه ته هم مسلمان کی ؟

عَمَّدُ يوسف- دَدويُم كال

برانزه سنركر لمغفلت ويخيدا غوادي

کدیه عَنَّت سره دیناکبن اوسیدا غوادی در در در اج یویده کربیا ا دینید لینوادی تر

دُغلا مِی دَن نَعُیرونوکمشلیل غواری ته دَهن ستان کم دوباره بادشاه کیل غواری

برا نزه ستركى لمففلت كه ويعيدك غوأدين

پرینا دای اوغلا، تنل کا مهذ باکره خدخو نکد د جمی آنتاب که خوشیما غوادی ته

داخوی خصلت دِکره بدل نجان مهذب کره ننبخ پرینا که اوغلا، تن هر پولبش که نو دورخپیل خان مهذب کژنته خو کند دجرمی آنتاب کا پر ایزه سنزکی له عفلت که ویمنیدا عواری ته

عَنْ ، حميت د دواده لاد شرى او د عفلت كنس ددينه هم زيات ير دنيا كنن شرميل عدادى نه

دولت، فروت و دواړه لاړ ته نی او د عفلت کښ عظمت، حشمت و دواړه لاړندنی اودعفلت کښ

پرانزه سنزم کی عفلت که دیمنید عواری نه

شکره شراوری خوراك له ده بلبل كومينه له دينه هم زيات بهرذلت كښ غرقبيا غواړی ته

ملك څخ د تا، کټه ئى نز، مزى پرى بل كوينه عطرينې يومكى خوشبوكوره سنبرل كوينه

برانزه ستركي عفلت كدو ييبدل عوادى ته

حال دَهرقوم اوكوره نن كم بيادى غوادى م كردَخورملك اودخير قوم نوشعاليلا غوادى ند

غور دَد بنا بِه حالت كره كه هو نبيارى غوارق حال دُهر قوم اوكور دمه وند بدېريدا له خدائ كه بغاثبارى فواړى ته كه د خپراهلك او د خپرا يوانزه سازكى له غفلت كه و بغيره له غواړى ته

كان كره آذاد تر نور قومونو تداسَبان كرميدا ككرد شمع كدا قوام كبن بليك غوارى تن

تغض وکینه بوینا خیل قوم کیس اتفاق کرسیا کمان کره آزاد ته نور ا نه تواریخ کس خان ته نوی خواورات کره بینیا کدد شمع کدا قوام ک پرا نزه سنز محل غفلت که و بینید له غوادی نه

نفنول ننك يريدا اوكرو شك بمرازادى يُستوم

كانكره بياداوكره عورزنك بهآذادي يُستوخ عانكره عليل مكم يتنك بهرآذادي يُبنتون

یرانزه سنزکی ادغفلت کرد پیبدا ل عوادی ته

آب الشککیو" بیا کرہ بلند خان کرہ معلوم مُسلمہ دتلی ملک کہ دوبارہ حاصلید لغواری تھ هتجواًت كوه نديبيدا أوكه نوم مسلمه دومين دوح كوه داپيدا اوشوه شوم مسلمه

يرانزه سنزكى لمغفلت كدو يينيدل عوادى ته

نوان دِلانخه چرلاچلیکی دِ زبان مِحِقَ حَم مکدا خَنَزکه کایُنات کښ زلید لغواډی تر

کوه خدمت دملک و فوم چدد وی توان عرق حد کد د دری هر و جسم کس وی خان عرف حد

يرانزه سنزكى له عفلت كروييد ل عوارى ته

اخترمنبو مجرَّح دخلورم کالہ د زیاعت)

د بو ملبل فرداد

دَمِ غَانُو آوان ونه دَ عسينو ند مونه مراحها الى شوى الى مونه مراحها الى شوى الى مايم من الله من الله

دَ سِحرښاليُسنېر بادونه مئ خانی شوی نشیماتي چدنۍ جوړکړلو خپړساز ر نسانی دی یا د ومه

دېمن ښاليکننډکلوند

تمكل بهكولوبه مانآ

دَجادَوْه مست خماد عجب دنه وُه دُكلزاد خبر من وُم به اغباد ليونے به عشق دَياد اوس دَغمَ كهم فراد جهر اسير شوم دَ مَيَّنا دهجران تنكه بيخبره بيكانه لام شنه آبو دانه دَ ډيرغم ديوانه مرم آورئ ولا فغان جهر بيان كهم بيرداستا مرم آورئ ولا فغان جهر بيان كهم بيرداستا مادق مرم آورئ ولا فغان جهر بيان كهم بيرداستا د د فعادق مرم كان ،

د قسمت سرکا به خدسیالی مماشی دیدددست به معدع طرح باندی

بننهٔ موربیر وصال نه وی چه صبایتی که بوازی دا ظامونه ستا به مایشی د مرغانوی آواز دچا ادا شی ککه کانوی درونه هم به په جراشی هسی نه چه نازك دره كی نارضا شی هندخلن چه د چا په مخ شیدا شی چه یوځلی که د عشق په دریا شی

د نسمت سرع به خدسیالی مُما شِی

ند دُبل به حق کس م دومره ظالم یک

دجین بنالیست یوازی به کل نه وی

که داستان دسوی دره ده در بیان کرم

زه دویری کفتگو ورسوه نه کرم

مبنك عنبر کنری دیاد دکوخی خاوی

دو تلولار توی هی شوك موند منشی

جها مکره خوش خندم کرده ریاض هسی نه چهرم دنیب بیا په خند اشی

ریائن که اول کاله تیوم منزل

──·≺·≻●※◆≺·≻·──

"The Moustaches"

Who knows not that the mustache is a bleak of long hair over the upper lip. No doubt, it is a group of few hair and in some cases only, for usually we find close shaven and shorn faces like monks; but still the web of great significance is woven round its name. It being the only outward distinguishable feature in the two sexes...

M. L. II Year.

Terms Defined

- 1. A loafer is one who having finished his own meals tries for a third loaf.
- 2. A rupee which does not "walk" anywhere is called a counterfeit rupee.
- 3. An accountant is defined as a negative Munshiji. The former takes money from us while the later gives us money.
- 4. A fiery speaker is one whose tongue has been scorched with hot tea.

A. Q. III Agr.

College Humour

Prof Hafiz Mohd. Osman and Dr. Imdad Husain were busy conversing. What a strange contrast:—a mathematician and an English Teacher.

Hafiz Sahib: "Cinema is a mere luxury which puts a strain in my eyes."

Dr. Sahib: "It only hurts my heart."

K. L. G. IV Year.

not lock stock and barrel. Let us give it a less contemptuous and humiliating name than the Waste Paper Basket and cut out the sneering comment. Let us call it the Purgatorial Column. Young aspiring souls have to burn through the purging flames of this column before they attain the final beautitude. Extracts from their writings will be published (with the original spellings and grammar), but without comment. Let them 'speak for themselves'.—Ed.

From the College 'Clock Tower'

A few days ago I went to barber shop to cut my hair. As I intered the shop I was astonished to see 'Khalipha'—the barber, drooping on his knees, and sitting on the floor. I made him up. I saw that he was weeping. I asked what happened to him. He after stoping his tears with great difficulty told me, "I am ruined," and he again breathed up, "I have nothing to eat. I and my wife are starving since two days." I asked him why? He began saying very sympathetically and half weeping, "You know that this year half the population of the College is from the first year. And you will be surprised to hear that none of them is man."

l asked him how that can be. He answered me "No one from the whole lot has beard, with the exception of the two, but those also do not shave."

He then dusting his clothes began, "And you know that 75% of the remaining students of the college shave for themselves. Now think for yourself, what should I eat and my family." I told him "You are right, but why do you not increase the charges." He heaved a sigh and said, "Don't you know, that if I increase the charges the remaining are also going to shave for themselves, since they have already threatened me more than once to lower the charges." I also left the chair and coming out of the shop I said, "Why don't you move to Peshawar city", and I hastily went out without listening to him, lest he may not cut down my head in anger, because when I intered the shop. I saw all the raizors scattered on the floor and cutting one with the other in anger

R. J.

'My father's wife became the mother of a son, who was of course my brother and also my grand child, because he was the son of my daughter.

'Accordingly my wife was my grand-mother, hecause she was my mother's mother—I was my wife's husband and grand child at the same time—and, as the husband of a person's grand-mother is his grand-father.—So I am my own grand-father.'

I was duly shocked but the maze of relationships intrigued me and I began to solve the tangle. The book seemed so very entertaining that I even ventured to think of buying it. But just when I was calculating the means I felt some friendly hand upon my shoulder. I turned round and saw Jehangir grinning full in my face. Being well acquaited with my queer nature, he did not make me uneasy by putting me questions, and hand in hand, we both went out of the book shop.

An hour elapsed, and I was once more preparing myself to write the article. But then, my mind was teeming with material, and I felt it a bit difficult to vomit it out agreeably. However, I did vomit it out. Agreeably or disagreeably? You can judge for yourself.

M. A. RAUF.

Purgatorial Column

Lahore, like Oxford, has become the 'home of lost causes'. Agitation against the Sales Tax and the Students Demands are not what we are thinking about. Dr. Velte of the F. C. College, not very long ago raised a justified protest against the "W.P.B. Columns" in College magazines. He said that young unsuspecting contributors are cruelly mangled and made the butt of sneering remarks by cynical Editors and thus many a young Keats is liable to be "snuffed out by an article." We live in days of expanding sympathy for man and beast and thoroughly appreciate Dr. Velte's scheme for Prevention of Cruelty to Young Contributors. "W. P. B." must go—but

Such ideas had so completely engaged my mind that I had a hair-breadth escape from being overrun by a taxi. Now observing various objects and now dismissing them with a reluctant heart, I reached the Cantonment, where I was soon lost in the hubbub of the crazy population.

Of late, some people have begun to think, and surely no one can object to their thought in this age of democracy, that College is the last refuge of a worthless young man. Probably, it was this association of our College with 'worthlessness', that had made me so worthless as not to be able to find a suitable subject for my article. I, therefore, walked straight into the London Book Stall, which, I thought, was the last resort for worthy people.

At first the amazing sight of books, written on all conceivable subjects bewildered me. I could not decide which book to read. I, therefore, kept myself busy in sauntering between the two tall shelves, which contained books on topics of general interest. All of a sudden, the alluring title of a beautiful book arrested my eyes, the title was 'Believe It or Not', and a horrible picture of a corpse hanging down from a tree, was printed on the cover.

The book was a book of wonders. Even the first line of the first Chapter startled me. "Christ was not born in the first year of the Christian Era. He was born about four years before the Christian era began."

I had not yet recovered from the enthusiasm of this discovery when something else caught my attention. 'The needle of the compass does not point to the North Pole. It points to the Magnetic Pole, which is 1,500 miles West of the true North Pole.' I read to my great wonder. Just below it was written in bold letters. 'A Philadelphian committed suicide and left the following note:—

'I married a widow with a grown-up daughter. My father fell in love with my step-daughter and married her—thus becoming my son-in-law, and my step daughter became my mother because she was my father's wife.

'My wife gave birth to a son, who was, of course, my father's brother-in-law, and also my uncle, for he was the brother of my step mother.

But besides this anecdote what was left in my brain? Nothing, simply nothing. I was, then, as devoid of thoughts as my reader is at this moment. (Excuse my telepathy).

I had set myself to this impending task of writing an article, nay, I had entered a mental labyrinth, from which I had little hope to come out, unless some miracle would happen, which did happen, and at the right moment, too. An idea flashed across my mind that I should better have a stroll round the cantonment to get rid of this uncreative mood. I felt I must do some thing, even commit suicide*, if no other way were open to me. So I got hold of my bike and paddled towards the Cantt. The phantom of the article was still vexing my nerves. Even the cool and soothing gusts of the breeze could not get it out of my sight.

Suddenly, I remembered something and became elated, for, I hadat last, come upon a subject. "Keen observation", said some very big man, "sets forth in our minds streams of thought, which can replenish the tributaries of whatever work we embark upon." as I had already embarked upon the task of writing an article and as also I was in the surroundings where food for observation was abundant, I, instantly, became alive to things around me, and began to stare at an object, that first met my eyes, so intently as if I was going to stare it through. But then I had completely forgotten that I was on a bicycle, which soon overtook that object and left it far behind I just saw that it was a gypsy. I could not recollect him very well, but his mere sight had plunged me into the pages of history. These poor homeless creatures, these paupers, whom we look down upon as the pariahs of society, had once ravaged the peace of the whole world and shattered to pieces the mighty Empires of Russia and Rome under the command of their ambitious leader, Attila. I shuddered at this thought. The more I shuddered, when I thought, that we who hold our heads so high, are, too, the descendants of the like nomadic peoplethe Aryans.

Now ideas after ideas rushed into my mind and their fecundity was as much telling upon me as had done their scarcity a few minutes before. I began to envy the unsedantry life of the gypsies, whom I had looked upon as the citizens of the world, for, they never stick to one place and look upon the whole earth as their motherland.

^{*}We have no objection. -Ed.

"Vanessa entered my life as stealthily as morning breeze enters a half-aroused garden. Soon her beaming beauty had completely swept me off my feet. She was then to me all in all. I adored her; worshipped her and she too, on her part exacted this adoration as her birth right. This went on for a few months. Then came that calamity which severed me from her for ever and made me repent once for all not to fall in love any more."

While I was lamenting my inability to write a short story and to a sudden stop. My thoughts got a terrible jolt like those unwary passengers who fall upon one another, when the railway train all of a sudden comes to a dead stop. Imagination began to fail me and I could not continue the story any further. So I put down the pen with a heavy heart.

While I was lamenting my inability to write a short story and whispering to myself, all sorts of curses, the curtain of difficulty began to lift. 'I should write an article on the Pathans, amongst whom I had been living for three years! It was sheer ingratitude on my part to leave them without saying even a word about them. 'But I must speak highly of them, otherwise, I thought, I would annoy them. All the horrible stories of vendettas carried on through generations, occurred to my mind and I refrained. But I was sorry, I was leaving the only subject, in which I could safely rely upon the fertility of my mind. I could not, however, help relating a happy anecdote. It is about Pashto or Pakhto, the only language of the Pathanland.

"When God Almighty sat down amidst the assembly of his few chosen angels to select a language for each nation on earth, the proceedings came to a standstill, as soon as the question of prescribing a language for the Pathans arose. God put the question to every angel as to what should be the language of the Pathans. No one answered, for even the angels feared the revengeful nature of the Pathans. The silence was, however, broken by an angel, who was famous for his wit and humour. He said, "I have found one," and, instantly, disappeared. He soon returned with a tin-pot filled with pebbles and small stones. Before this heavenly gathering he began to rock the pot, which produced a harsh and deafening noise. He stopped rocking and said, "This should be the language of the Pathans!"

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beggars twisted into permanently cringing postures, careless eagereyed youths, intent on the next pleasure, smiles, poverty, ostentation,
lank children, women, withered through excessive child bearing, pass
you by in an endless procession, like the spokes of your wheel. A not
so young, not so thin, not a little painted woman, with red corduroy
trousers, swaying her enormous hips on the bike, while a dignified
Alsatian, a much better specimen of life, trots alongside her. How
grotesque and yet how pathetic! What a terrible insult to male
attire! If that Alsatian ever ordered a dress for itself, one muses,
it would certainly show more taste..... But paddle on.....even if
the grit gets under your teeth; around the corner there is the whiff of
the narcissus and the wheels roll on to the never, never land.

I. H.

In Search of a Subject.....

I had promised the Editor-in-Chief an article for the Khyber Magazine, that has been suffering from a shortage of articles, of which I have found some people thrusting the whole responsibility on the present war. I wonder if there is any sterilizing effect of war on the minds of the students of this college. But when I sat down myself to write the promised article, ideas 'walked out' of my mind unnoticed and I was left quite blank. What then I had in my mind was either very unworthy of an article for the College magazine or was such nonsense as was likely to injure the soft instincts of some people.

'Why shouldn't I try a hand at some big subject, I thought?' 'The Future of World Politics', 'Hitler's Doom', or 'Shakespeare was a Fool', which of them will do? 'The second one', I said to myself. But then I was afraid of Dr. Imdad. He always looks askance at would-be-serious articles and so won't believe a student, and a student of taciturn nature like myself, writing on such a ponderous subject. 'I should better write a short story.' It was a capital idea, of course. I took up my pen; drew out a sheet of paper from the drawer; adjusted the nib; blew out my nose; wisely dipped the pen into the ink-pot and began to write.

without war. But that is too good to be true. In the meantane, while the military lorries displaying huge Ls and Vs go up and cown the Jamrud road, empty, with no apparent purpose but that of raining the new recruits, let us envy them their joy rides, let us evallow and inhale the fume and the dust raised by them, while we take slowly, cursing inaudibly.

But biking is good, definitely good. Good for the soul and the body. It is not one of those machines that make machines of men. You are the master, while you sit upright against the free air, with the open road spread out beneath you, at your disposal. No mathematical "horsepower" deprives you of your masterful sense of con-It is all "man power" and in the right proportion—not so much as to fatigue you, nor so little as to make you lazy and absent-You den't rush through the countryside at a speed that gives no chance of allowing some pictures to linger on the mind; nor do you trudge so slowly as to get bored with monotony. There is a gentle change of the environment and the scene, giving you time now to feast your eyes and nose on the waving sarson field and see the sweep of that gay bird in the air, while a few yards further the dreaminess of a pair of Afridi eyes sends your thoughts revolving round "old unhappy far off things." There is world enough and time to meditate on the absurdity of human life, on Wass and moonlight and old shoes. Nothing is more conducive to dreams than a good well-oiled bike when you float about the air lazily pedalling to the catchy tune of a filmsong. There is no record of the highly probable fact that Straus composed more than one of his lilting waltzes to the rhythm of the bike. And if you are a hackwriter, a poor harassed editor of a College magazine, a ride to the Cantonment on a soft winter afternoon, when the fleecy white clouds float like marble domes about the air, might result in a dicordant rhapsody like the one that you are reading.

Cycling in a town is equally enjoyable, although its joys are of a different kind than those in the country. One maintains that delicate poise between attachment and detachment which makes one feel that one is in life and yet out of it, living it and seeing oneself live it, a simultaneous liver and commentator. Life seen from the top of a bike assumes a processional, rhythmical and "wheely" quality. Faces go past you like leaves blown by the breeze, leaving a momentary residue of their uniqueness on the mind, to be rapidly submerged by newer impressions. Shops, tongas, men with anxious faces,

Why not abolish the black, funereal College Uniform and have something more colourful and picturesque in its place, say the embro dered, velvet waistcoat of the Frontier?

Why not make beards compulsory for the staff and the students? It will save time, energy, blades and soap and will also add to the dignity and picturesqueness of the institution.

I. H.

On Cycles

Prof. Hadow Harris has carefully worked out Hitler's horoscope and is of the opinion that the year of grace Nineteen hundred and forty-two will be a year of ill-omen for him (Hitler). It is a very heartening prophecy for everybody and almost the whole world is waiting for the day when Mr. Churchill will clip Hitler's moustache and puncture Dr. Goebbel's baloon. In the meantime Rationing. So let us go about on the bikes. Let us go about on the bikes, while the going is good. For a time might come when the wheels of Indian life may move again with the ancient lazy grace of the bullock cart. Not bad that bullock cart, after the hurry and scurry and thunder and bang of modern life-two deeply ruminative bullocks trudging over the peaceful, good earth to the droning and moaning of sleepy wheels! There is more food for romantic nostalgia in that harmless mechanism, well, than in most modern machines of locomotion. Tanks you will say have an elephantine grace but, even if they be Italian, are they half as innocent? War may be nasty and brutish and long but it has done one good thing already; it has revived an older and, perhaps righter, sense of values. In the forward sweep of mechanisation and fashion many a picturesque pastime, many a colourful pursuit, had been sacrificed on the altar of efficiency and speed. Many of us had almost forgotten that man was created a biped, with a pair of solid, fairly quick-moving legs, whose movements, not only transported a mass of matter in space, but were also good for a sluggish liver. Thanks to the Rationing Authority for making us realize this vital truth! Petrol! That pungent extract from the entrails of the earth, how it has altered the very pattern of human life? A world without petrol might, who knows, be a world

Basket-ball. This game has been introduced this year, and already so many enthusiasts have come round. It is hoped, our team will take part in the University Basket Ball Tournament, next year.

Boxing. It was started about a year or so ago, and students have not yet made up their minds whether it should be looked upon as a game or a gratuitous beating in public. Out of sheer curiosity a few 'dare devils' have offered to exchange blows in the ring. Let us wait and watch till the latent militant spirits of a few more are roused to risk their limbs. We have no doubt that there is a bright future for this game. The tone of the time is propiticus.

Q. I. U.

Why Not....?

As a protest against the mechanisation of modern life, why not engage shifts of men to work the machinery of the College clock?

Why not fill up with water the lawn at the back of the College office and call it a Tank? The original tank could be used by the Zoology department as their Aquarium.

Why not make some air raid shelters by digging tunnels in the hillock adjacent to the Radio Receiving Centre? Then it could be used for a different kind of 'Emergency Evacuation'.

Why not get one's money's worth out of the New Union Hall, by converting it into a Cinema for the evenings? The profits could go to the Duty Society.

Why not create a "Society for Prevention of Consumption of Animals", with Sheikh Timur as the President, and start picketing the 'Chapli Kabab Restaurants', opposite the College?

Why not hang a placard marked "Professor", round the neck of the youngest member of the staff, to distinguish him from the Firsties? This might prevent the repetition of a Comedy (or Tragedy?) of Error, that actually happened.

rence the rival team withdrew. It was a fortuitous 'win' for the College. The second match was played against the Khalsa College, Gujranwala, on 5-12-41. Players were in their native element and exhibited excellent game. We won by two goals to nil. The third match was played against the Khalsa College, Lyallpur, on 6-12-41. We won by one love. In the Mofussil Final we put up a gallant fight, but got two goals in the last five minutes of the game. Our Team also participated in the Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Memorial Tournament and went up to the semi-final. In this connection Habib Ullah, Inayat Ullah, Abdullah and Abdur Rahim deserve honourable mention.

Cricket. We had a really well-organised cricket Team this year, but Mohd. Niser, the Skipper and Balbir Chandra got Emergency Commissions in the army and had suddenly to leave. The team thus deprived of two best players was considerably weakened and did not offer to play any University Match.

Athletics. We have had enough of defeats from the Edwardes College, for the last three years. Our athletes, imbued with a pardonable sense of rivalry, strained every nerve and sinew and beat the adversaries by seven events to six, although they had two All India Athletes in their teams. Kh. Abdur Rashid, Bashir Ahmad and Anwar Jan were the mainstay of our victory. Nasrullah created a new record, viz., 144 feet, in javelin throw.

A team of six athletes participated in the University Athletics. Kh. Abdur Rashid and Bashir Ahmad were selected to represent the Pb. University in the Inter-'Varsity Athletics. Rashid got the second place both in the Low Hurdles and High Hurdles, while Bashir got the second position in Long Jump. Also, we competed in the Inter-Islamia Colleges meet at Lahore and were the runners up.

Tennis. We are eagerly looking forward to the Col. Keene's Cup Match against the Edwardes College, and have high hopes of victory again this year. Our pair, Chuni Lall and Anwar-ul-Islam wrought wonders in the N.-W.F.P. Tennis Championship, and easily won the Doubles Championship. It is a matter of great regret indeed that under rules, Chuni Lal cannot participate in the University trials this year. Buck up, Chuni! We wish you the best of luck next year.

Round the Playgrounds

The College is usually in full swing during the Autumn Term and the monotony of heavy lectures in classrooms is agreeably relieved by games and sports in the after-noons. Superintendents of games and their Captains get to work in right earnest and train their teams at high pressure, owing to the proximity of various intercollegiate contests and the University Tournaments. It should be remembered in this connection that sportsmen generally like to keep up the old tradition, despite efforts to the contrary, of relaxing their sports activities after major contests are over-partly because of the grilling heat of the tropical summer that follows and partly owing to a misconceived notion born of self-confidence that they are able to rise to the occas on when required. Well, that was a parenthetical observation! Old veterans and their 'Chiefs' look out for new recruits in order to fill the gaps made in their 'ranks' every year. Met culous care is exercised in the selection of recruits before they are 'drafted' to various 'battalions.' Friendly matches are played against local teams until the time is ripe to send them on to the 'front' to prove their mettle.

Our record of achievements this year, if not worth crowing about, is certainly not an inglorious one, as brief notes on various games given below would clearly bear out.

Foot-ball. We won the first match of the University Tournament against the Edwardes College, played on 29-11-41, by one goal to nil. The second match was played against the Gordon College, Rawalpindi, on 2-12-41, and we beat them by three goals to one. The third match was played against the Khalsa College, Lyallpur, on 5-12-41, and we lost by one goal to four.

Q. Abdul Wahid and Aman Ullah put up a brave show in the matches and were selected for the Panjab University Foot-ball Team. Both justified their selection in every respect and brought a 'win' for the University in the Inter-'Varsity Foot-ball Tournament. We congratulate Amanullah on his becoming a University Blue.

Hockey. The first match of the University was played against the Edwardes College on 1-12-41. Owing to an unfortunate occur-

Historical Society. With the help of the funds so generously given by H.E. Sir George Cunningham, Governor N.-W.F.P., Prof. Mohd. Shafi took 25 members of the Society on an ambitious and very enjoyable tour to Aligarh, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Delhi and Lahore. We congratulate Prof. Shafi on his indefatigable energy.

Agricultural Society. Under the auspices of this Society Prof. Aziz Farooq read a very exhaustive paper on "The Marketing of Wheat in India and Raja Zarbakht Khan B.Sc. (Edin.), a learned paper on the "Propagation of Fruit plants". The II, III and IV Year Agriculture classes went on a tour to Punjab and Delhi.

Dramatic Society. Working together, Dr. Imdad Husain, the President, Mr. Mohd. Asghar Butt, the Secretary and Mr. Manzoor Ahsan VI Year, had translated a short English play and written an original local skit for performance. But due to certain unforeseen circumstances the plays could not be performed in the end of January as planned. Now the Society will stage a short play in English at the Prize Distribution.

Under the auspices of the Club the Preston Waif Rover Scouts, led by Mr. Grant of the Government Press, performed an Urdu play in November. The proceeds of the play went to the War Funds and the College Duty Society.

We have to welcome many new members to our staff. Prof. Hadow Harris and Mr. Bashir-ud-Din in the English Department, Dr. E. A. Pires, Mr. Ghulam Ahmad and Mr. Abdul Hashim in the Education Department, Mr. Abdul Aziz Faroog in the Economics Department and Mr. Abdus Sattar in the Physics Departmentin addition to Prof. Mohd. Ashraf Durrani who came last year to institute the Geography Department—are those to whom we extend a hearty welcome and an earnest invitation for a long stay. Recently there have been some more important changes. Dr. O. H. Malik, who had officiated as Principal for more than two years, left the College at the end of January to take up an important War appointment at Delhi, as the Director of Statistics in the Supply Department. Since then Mr. Hadow Harris, M.A. Hons., Dip. in Educ. (Edin.), Senior Professor and Chairman of the English Department, has been officiating as Principal. We wish Dr. Malik the best of luck in his new job.

the opinion of this house Democracy is not suited to the genius of India." A high level of speaking was reached and the trophy was won by the speakers from Hindu College, Delhi. Romesh Thapar of the Government College, Lahore and Madan Gopal of Hindu College, Delhi were awarded the first and second individual prizes respectively. R.B. Mehar Chand Khanna, Mr. I. D. Scott, I.C.S. and Sardar Aurangzeb Khan acted as the judges while the prizes were very kindly given away by Mrs. Campbell.

Our debating team also visited Aligarh and although a great deal was expected from Mr. Akbar Shah, it was Mohd. Asghar Butt who was successful in getting a second prize in that All India debating Contest. Thanks to the efforts of Moulana Abdul Qadir and Dr. Imdad Husain, our teams have been getting a good training in elocution.

The Khyber Athenseum. Under the Presidentship of Prof Hadow Harris and with Mr. Mohd. Yakub, B.A. and Mr. Mahmud Shaukat III Year as Vice-President and Secretary respectively, the Society has chalked out an ambitious programme of lectures and socials and have been holding well-attended meetings. On Nov. 15, 1941, Prof. Hadow Harris spoke on "Scotland, its people, language and literature", on Feb. 7, 1942, Prof. S. M. Timur on "Shakespeare on the World Thought To-day" on Jan. 17, 1942, Dr. Imdad Husain on "The Architectural Glories of Moorish Spain", illustrated by snaps and on Feb. 14, 1942, Prof. Prithvi Nath Dhar spoke on "Economic Nationalism".

The Society has many more meetings to go in which some postgraduate students of the College are speaking on interesting topics.

The Society of Islamic Theology, under the enthusiastic leadership of Qazi Nurul Haq Nadvi Sahib has been doing its usual good work which includes Sunday Sermons preached by Mr. Pir Bakhsh, Moulana Abdul Majid Daryabadi, editor, Sidiq, Dr. Ihsanullah Khan and Dr. Imdad Husain. Mohd. Ishaq II Year is the Secretary.

Oriental Society with Pro. Mufti Mohd. Habib, M.A., as President and Mohd. Anwar Jan IV Year and Faizur Rahman II Year, as Vice-President and Secretary, respectively has had a few meetings. Manzoor Ahsan, VI Year, who went to the All India Urdu debate held at Aligarh was successful in obtaining an individual prize. The Society is planning to hold Iqbal Day in an ambitious manner.

Hogg, C.I.E., O.B.E., Squadron leader, Indian Air Force, who explained to the students the requirements for enlistment as Pilot and Observer Officers. It must also be mentioned here that several of our students past and present have been taken as Commissioned Officers in the Army and the Air Force.

Let us review briefly now the activities of the various College clubs and societies.

The Khyber Union. Mr. Ali Mohd., B.A. was elected President, Khwaja Mohd. Yusuf, III Year, Vice President and Mirza Naseem Anwar Beg, the Secretary, with the following Cabinet:

Mohd. Sharif IV Year, Assistant Secretary; Wali Ullah Khan I Year, Librarian; Mohan Lal II Year, Abdul Hamid I Year, Mohd. Ghaffar I Year and Sh. Ghulam Jilani I Year, Members.

We have had a very successful session and out of the many debates held the following were particularly remarkable:

Outsiders debate on Nov. 16, 1941 in which Major Abdur Rahim, R.B. Mehar Chand Khanna, Mr. F. D. Mahmood, Sardar Aurangzeb and Mian Ziauddin spoke on the proposition: "This house disapproves the war policy of the Muslim League and the Congress."

Junior Prize Debate in which Mirza Naseem Anwar Beg and Abdul Haye obtained the first and second place respectively for debating on the proposition: "Western Civilization has been a complete failure."

Inter-school Speaking Competition to award K.B. Saadullah Khan trophy. Sixteen schools participated and the trophy was won by the speakers of Islamia High School, Nowshera.

The climax of the season was reached in the Ali India Debate held on Feb. 1, 1942, when speakers from the Government College, Lahore (holders of Sir Sahibzada Nawab Abdul Qaiyum Memorial trophy), Hindu College, Delhi, Medical College, Lahore, Khalsa College, Amritsar, Islamia College, Lahore and Zamindara College, Gujrat participated. The proposition for the debate was that "In

About Ourselves

The round of college activities goes on much as usual. Elections with their spate of hectic propaganda and counter propaganda, with their triumphant victories and sullen defeats, have come and gone. Some feel that they have won their life's battle while others, poor souls, think they have been cheated of their hopes of heaven. Lectures, professors "daily jaw," as Saintsbury called them, go on along usual placid lines, with the usual not so "wise pass ve-ness" on the part of the students. Tournaments have been played and trophies won and lost and now that the bogey of the exams, is approaching nearer, the boys have laid down their 'play things' and taken, we plously hope, to studies. We have had more than our usual share of winter rains and clouds (of war and rains both) have kept depressingly hovering and spoiling the prospects of many a good game. To crown all, or shall we say to uncrown all the flowers, we had a severe hailstorm the other day. A luftwaffe of storm clouds came unannounced one evening and found unerringly their objectives of cineraria and stocks and sweet peas of the Islamia College gardens. It must be said to the credit of their marksmanship that not a single objective of a similar kind was touched in the cantonment. The next day was a gala day for the students as they pelted each other with the unmelted hailstones of the previous evening, hitting, unwittingly, many an innocent and respectable target. It was a rare and a picturesque phenomenon, this of the hailstorm, but it shall rob the college of its usual glory of spring. All the wealth of colour and smell.

"daffodils that come before the swallow dares And take the winds of March with beauty," shall, alas, be no more.

A very notable event was the visit to our College early in November of H. E. Sir Roger Lumley the Governor of Bombay accompanied by H.E. Sir George Cunningham, the Governor of N.-W. F.P. Towards the end of the same month the Members of the Defence Consultative Committee of India also paid a visit to the College. Among other distinguished visitors of this session we had Mr. H. W.

A BROKEN APPOINTMENT

You did not come

And marching time drew on and wore me numb—Yet less for the loss of your dear presence there, Than that I thus found lacking in your make That high compassion, that can overbear Reluctance for pure loving-kindness' sake—Grieved I, when as the hope hour stroke its sum

You did not come.

You love not me,

And love alone could lend-you loyalty;

—I know and knew it. But unto the store
Of human deeds divine in all but name
Was it not worth a little hour or more
To add yet this: Once you a woman came
To soothe a time torn man, even though it be

You love not me?

-Thomas Hardy.

Here, if any where, is the accent of great poetry—both in thought and technique a perfect lyric. The trivial occasion of a broken appointment is lifted by the brooding and high-sorrowful genius of Hardy to the level of tragedy and serene resignation. "Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail or knock the breast...." Surely there is no love higher and more selfless than 'that high compassion, that can overbear reluctance for pure loving-kindness' sake." Mark, besides the quiet and noble march of the whole and the exactly timed fall of the words and cadence and feeling in the last short lines of the two stanzas. A poem unmatched in high-seriousness and the natural magic of style.

I.H.

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if the college were poor it would have nothing to offer; competition would be abolished. Life would be open and easy. People who love learning for itself would come there gladly. Musicians, painters, writers, would teach there, because they would learn. What could be of greater help to a writer than to discuss the art of writing with people who were thinking not of examinations or degrees or of what honour or profit they could make literature give them but of the art itself?

"And so with the other arts and artists. They would come to the poor college and practise their arts there because it would be a place where society was free; not parcelled out into the miserable distinctions of rich and poor, of clever and stupid; but where all the different degrees and kinds of mind, body and soul and merit co-operated. Let us then found this new college; this poor college; in which learning is sought for itself; where advertisement is abolished; and there are no degrees; and lectures are not given, and sermons are not preached, and the old poisoned vanities and parades which breed competition and jealousy....."

Virginia Woolf "Three Guineas."

Virginia Woolf's book Three Guineas, discusses from a woman's point of view, the ways and means of preventing Wars. One of those ways is of education, the proper kind of education. She holds the Public School and the two Universities, Oxford and Cambridge. responsible for catering a kind of education that sanctions snobberv domination and exploitation. "The battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton and Harrow." Perhaps it was; but the same cult of sport tends also to produce a thickheaded sense of false superiority and over-complacency. Proper education should be based on an imaginative understanding of life leading to sympathy and freedom for all. If the Western Universities have been too pedantic and superior in their attitude to learning, those in our country have been too slavishly imitative of their faults. The true aim of education should be to encourage the originality and creativeness of pupils through proper guidance given by teachers who should be "good livers and good thinkers" themselves. In India we have a vicious circle of teacher-parrots producing student-parrots. Courses. examinations, pass percentages.....slaves breeding more slaves for future slavery.

Aldous Huxley for his extremely instructive and wise anthology Texts and Pretexts, we shall venture to comment very briefly on the extracts printed taking this remarkable book as our model.

"THE NEW COLLEGE"

"Let us then discuss the sort of Education that is needed. Now since history and biography-the only evidence available to an outsider-seem to prove that the old education of the old colleges breeds neither a particular respect for liberty nor a particular hatred of war it is clear that you must rebuild your college differently. young and poor; let it therefore take advantage of those qualities and be founded on poverty and youth. Obviously, then, it must be an experimental college, an adventurous college. Let it be built on lines of its own. It must be built not of carved stone and stained glass, but of some cheap, easily combustible material which does not hoard dust and perpetrate traditions. Do not have chapels. not have museums and libraries with chained books and first editions under glass cases. Let the pictures and the books be new and always changing. Let it be decorated afresh by each generation with their own hands cheaply. The work of the living is cheap; often they will give it for the sake of being allowed to do it. what should be taught in the new college, the poor college? the arts of dominating other people; not the arts of ruling, of killing, of acquiring land and capital. They require too many overhead expenses; salaries and uniforms and ceremonies. The poor college must teach only the arts that can be taught cheaply and practised by poor people; such as medicine, mathematics, music, painting and literature. It should teach the arts of human intercourse; the art of understanding other people's lives and minds, and the little arts of talk, of dress, of cookery that are allied with them. The aim of the new college, the cheap college, should be not to segregate and specialize, but to combine. It should explore the ways in which mind and body can be made to co-operate; discover what new combinations make good wholes in human life. The teachers should be drawn from the good livers as well as from the good thinkers. There should be no difficulty in attracting them. For there would be none of the barriers of wealth and ceremony, of advertisement and competition which now make the old and rich universities such uneasy dwellingplaces—cities of strife, cities where this is locked up and that is chained down; where nobody can walk freely or talk freely for fear of transgressing some chalk mark, of displeasing some dignitary. But

He pictured her again seated in a sofa wrapped up in furs. But this time she wasn't contemplating. It was a love song that escaped through her lips, a melody which charmed every object around her. He sat dazed gazing at her with bewildered eyes. She sang how she had languished when she was away from him. How she had longed to see him. How then as if from over the blue oceans he came to her. And then her song rose and she sang of the deep love she had for him.

A knock at the door roused him out of his reverie. 'Come in' he said in a drowsy voice. Footsteps approached and came right upto him. He sat quite indifferent to the approach of the intruder. He knew it was Riaz—his room fellow. Riaz shook him by the shoulders. 'What are you thinking? he asked.

"Its all about that girl Raheel we met in the party yesterday," he replied. 'Oh she' ejaculated Riaz, 'what a coincidence! I am just coming from her. I and she rowed across the blue waters of the lake. The wind was whistling through the willow trees and all the world was bathed in the silver moonlight. There she sang such charming melodies. She loves me, you know."

Far away in the blue horizon the moon was sinking and with that all his hopes. The palace of his day dreams trembled and lo there it lay shattered at his feet. 'Damn her' he cursed and went out for a long long walk.

RAHIM. III Year.

Texts and Pretexts

On this page we intend to give two short "texts", one from prose and one from poetry, short passages of remarkable writing, that require underlining, either from the point of view of their artistic execution or the substance of thought. With due apologies to

The Palace

He could not decide where to begin. There were so many ideas in his mind, so many plots, but all mixed up. He thought and thought but to no purpose. Then suddenly he remembered the girl he had seen yesterday. "Why not weave a plot round her" he said to himself. His pencil moved. He began—

Far away in the blue horizon the sun had sunk. of darkness were gradually wrapping the objects all around. hustle and bustle of the busy day was being lulled to sleep. the fleeting day-light the glowing cinders in the fire-place assumed a brighter hue. She sat huddled up in the sofa near the fire place. The red glow of the burning cinders was reflected on her face which in turn was illuminated. Her eyes were fixed on the leaping flames and her mind was busy, contemplating? Here all at once his mind ceas-'What next? What was she contemplating?' he questioned himself. 'Perhaps she was thinking of the tediousness of the monotonous day. But were the days boring to her too'? he asked himself. Then an idea struck him. 'Couldn't it be that she was thinking of him'. The idea flattered him. He fell into a pleasant Yesterday's party returned to his mind. teverie. That gay assembly of so many beautiful girls and handsome boys. sort of introduction with her. And then how he had listened to her melodious voice as she sat beside him. He remembered all very distinctly. He was certain he had made a place in her bosom. was very pleasant to think of her. That oval face, those chestnut curls, those dreamy blue eyes and those luscious lips, through which life seemed to ooze. That face, that Mary Queen of Scots beauty had, no doubt, appealed to him yesterday but now it was different. Yesterday it wasn't love, he was quite certain, which had provoked that sentiment of liking. But to-night he was bound, bound to her by unbreakable chords. The future confronted itself to him. 'Oh the romance they would have', he thought. 'Oh some moonlit night when the winds would be sighing in the willows and all the world would be bathed in that glorious light, he would take her far far away over the blue ocean. There besides the rising waves they would pledge the sacred bond of love'. The thoughts of future danced before his eyes. How sparkling like a gem would each day be, and how glamorous each night.

males by phrases of profound political wisdom thrown in the general military conversation at opportune openings. She can distinguish a Messerschmidt 109 from a Hurricane with as devastating precision as she can criticise the other woman's frock or nose. "We are living through epic times and history is being hourly made," as the newspapers are never tired of repeating: So why should she lag behind and let her name be crossed out from the "annals of glory"?

"War has shaken us to our very depths and permeated through every fibre of our being", as the magazines insist with pardonable exaggeration. "All is fair in love and war," goes the proverb and that all includes, we presume, over emphasis and stupidity. Phraseology of War, at any rate, has enriched the language already to a considerable extent and metaphors of great force and picturesqueness are daily being used and assimilated into the common speech with an almost Elizabethan hospitality. 'Blitzkreigs' of various brands-German, English, Russian and even Italian, are being made in tennis, and in eating 'chapli kababs'. There is rumour of an American picture depicting the 'Blitzkreig technique' of loving in which it is expected the lover would make many 'encircling movements' around the heroine and force her to 'complete capitulation' by a grand 'pincer movement.' One has already heard of, and felt, this year a 'Luftwaffe' of malarial mosquitoes and it was only the other day that a rival hockey team made a 'strategic retreat to prepared positions' because, as some say, it could not, unlike London, 'take it." The professor who talked of Adam as an 'evacuee' from Paradise also modernized Shakespeare:

"When sorrows come, they come not single But in 'Panzer divisions'."

Quislings have appeared like mushrooms in all walks of life and there are one or two in our own part of the world who are, if not full fledged 'Quislings', at least confirmed 'fifth columnists'. The whole world feels grateful to the militarists for the face-saving phrase 'gallant rear-guard action' which along with the older 'Parthian shot', is a great restorer of lost human dignity. And not only human dignity! It was only the other day that a pariah dog, while he was being thrashed by my servant suddenly decided to have recourse to 'gallant rearguard action', with disastrous results to the servant's shalwar!

Surely we are getting war-minded!

the most loquacious, what could be more apt and resourceful than the mention by the wise host or hostess of the latest war communique? "Did you hear the latest bulletin from London or Berlin or Tokio or Ankara.....?" Of course some have heard one or the other or even all and in the conflicting news broadcast by the various stations there is matter enough to form the basis of conversation till domsday. Mr. Radiofiend comes out with an air of superior knowledge belonging exclusively to "well informed circles", that Japan is only 'bluffing'. But Mr. Paper-worm has scanned every word of the conversation between Mr. Cordel Hull and Mr. Kurusu is equally cocksure that Japan 'means business'. 'The Bangkok correspondent of the Nichi Nichi' says this and General Tojo has contradicted the rumours emanating from Chungking and the Japanese envoy Mr. "Yoshizawa in his luncheon speech has reiterated " and the air is full of the exotic sounds of Chiang Kai-shek's and Chunchinchow's as if the drawing room were a Chinese restaurant! Marvellous feats of memory are performed by these specialists; whole communiques of various nations are quoted verbatim and pros and cons of military strategy discussed with Napoleonic genius or Hitlerian thoroughness. Floods of eloquence are let loose on an amazed audience with more than Churchillian oratory. The whole art of course lies in retailing what every body has read in the paper or heard on the radio, with subtle personal nuances suggesting reserve—"if it wasn't for the Defence of India Rules....." "I hope I won't be betraying a military secret.... "Or with a powerful array of historical statistics..... "In the last war, you know the No. of E-boats employed...."; "Russian man-power in 1938 and 1939 amounted to...", "the American output of tanks in the month of November ". Equally impressive is the cautious attitude of the non committal prophet carefully playing upon the fears but subtly hinting also at the hopes, an attitude of 'ifs' and 'buts' and 'most probablys'—"if the U.S.A. joins in the war and provided the Russians last out the Winter there may be hopes of ending the war in 1942—provided of course if Japan's attitude can be defined and on condition if Turkey gives up the sitting on the fence attitude....."

Women have been accounted proverbially as unpolitical creatures but the present War has brought even these sheltered souls into the arena of martial talk. No longer does the modern woman confine herself to the Fashion's page of the paper and the advertisements of Cosmetics and the 'Body Beautiful'. She is fully conversant with at least the headlines of war news and can very often astonish the

direct in expression and excels in vivid pictures of life and country, which it brings before us, without any conscious effort at description on the part of the singer. Its music is as effortless as its imagery. Its words do not encumber it, they come to it most naturally. Nimbola Fairy, a supernatural story is a wild thing of wonder, a master stroke of witchery. When I heard it for the first time, I was suddenly reminded of Coleridge's Christabel.

There are many religious songs and religious ballads of which the story of Moses' Meeting with God, of Shamstabrez Baba and of Pigeon and Hawk are often told. These are all famous stories and have been translated from the Arabic.

> Al-Burke (QAZI AHMAD SAEED).

Talking of War....!

"War is just mass murder organised in cold blood by a set of "War is nature's pruning hook, ensuring the survival of the fittest among civilized individuals and nations." So goes on the endless debate about the merits and demerits of War. War is natural; War is unnatural! But natural or unnatural, it is the greatest promoter of conversation and argument. Where would we poor moderns be if there was no War to talk about, no 'international situation to discuss?' Slander about one's enemies loses its edge by repetition; talking about the weather is only possible by the non-committal English; intellectual subjects are pedantic and highbrow but when we come to War-well, it is different. One of the causes of War mentioned is the human desire of relief from the That may or may not be true but there is no boredom of peace. greater enlivener of conversation than War, no greater remedy, for ennui than 'international politics,' 'the new world order' and so on. High brow, middle brow, low brow all can find material in it to relieve their characteristic tedium. It has endless possibilities. When the people in a drawing room have exhausted the possibilities of conversation centring in such tame subjects as weather, food, drink, pictures, books and personalities and an embarrasing silence falls on

fighting spirit and the familiarity with the sword is obvious. Again a disappointed maiden who is tired of waiting for her lover, expresses her feelings bitterly:

"For you, my youth is gone,
My life is worn, my heart is torn;
Alas! I am love-lorn,
But to-morrow, you shall pay for my sorrow."
May your gain become your loss
You have burnt me to ashes."

The true conception of beauty, as the experience of higher pleasure, not of sensuous pleasure, and that beauty is not be touched, is marvellously brought home when the poet sings:

كاته دزره لبدء دستركو ولاس لكول دردالاؤخلقووينه

See through the eyes, Look with the mind: Get transported, touch it not, That is what the lower people do.

The warlike character of the Pathans has influenced even their lullables. The mother prays for the long life of his son; and she wishes that when grown-up he would wield a Toora sword, and would be ready to fight when his honour is at stake. But soon she thinks of his marriage and his beautiful bride and so on......

However, she calls her son a war leader. Or, she may compare her son to a tiger. She introduces us to the weapons that her son would wield when he goes to ghaza (battle).

Very few of the romantic ballads are original. The Arab and the Persian love-stories have been given a Pushto garb with few alterations here and there. Lela Majnun, Sherina and Farhad, Adam and Durrana, Gul-o-Sanober, and Nimbola Fairy, are some of the most interesting and absorbing ballads. The minstrel with his sweet rabab and melodious voice casts as it were, a spell on the audience who sit with a devoted expression on their faces listening to and gazing at, him. With the climax of the ballad, the feelings and emotions of the hearers increase in intensity and then this tension is relieved with an occasional joke upon one of the audience by the singer. As in form, so in substance a Pushto ballad is simple and

He then requests her to come to him and live with him:

Ah, come and be A falcon on my knee. On pieces of my heart Surely I shall keep thee.

But she does not respond to his love. He is heart broken and sends his message through the morning zephyr relating his pitiable plight:

"My heart is broken and My blood is bleeding.
'Neath it a cup of Sadness am I keeping."
"A mad man they call me Through all the country; Insane and silly Your love has made me."
"When shades begin to fall, My heart begins to 'ppal, My quilt becomes a shroud As if to a grave do I crawl.

How true and beautiful is this description of a lover's mind, how forceful and accurate! There are several hundreds of such couplets and as they spring deep out of the hearts of sincere lovers, they arouse in us corresponding emotions and feelings.

The lover receives no reply. He is pining away. At last a messenger comes from her but he knows what answer she will send and so is afraid to ask the messenger. A poet has it

The lover, then, thinks of writing a letter to her relating his sufferings but the tale of a lover's woe is unending:

The fingers to the pen complain, Ah your letter shall still remain Unfinished. While we become dark dust.

At last he feels hopeless and compares her love to a stroke of sword; and who-so-ever plays with a sword, shall get wounded. The

character of the Pathan. The minstrel or Dom begins his song quietly, assuredly weighing each word; later, the song turns hard and coarse and denotes vigour.

Tuppa, Doha in Punjabi, makes a popular type of folk-poetry. It consists of two hemistitchs—a couplet. Rubai, a quatrain of the Persian form; Lobha, an Ode; Charbaita; and ballad, are other types of folk-poetry. In a Charnaita each stanza contains four lines and the refrain is regularly repeated after every stanza, the refrain being sung in chorus. All these various types of poetry are usually sung by the bards or Doms as they are generally called. But every one seems to possess a personal set of Tuppas. Usually the singing of Tuppas requires two persons, who should sing alternately, in the form of question and answer, or dialogue between a lover and a beloved. Or, they sing Tuppas of similar meanings and ideas. Shepherds and farmers are often seen at dawn, going down the green valleys. and fields, with their bleating sheep and bellowing pairs of bullocks, and singing ecstatically, the ding-a-dong of the bells of the sheep keeping the timing of their songs. The usual time of merriment of the Pathan peasants, however, is night. After their meals, they gather in Hujras and their weary souls find satisfaction and joy in these songs after the day's hard work.

These 'tuppas' constitute the subjective poetry of the Pathans and some of them are the most entrancing fragments. Simple, direct, and passionate as these are, they have met the common taste of the people at large. Most of them are love songs; others belong to every-day life themes. To give an ethereal quality to their words they are sung to the accompaniment of Rabab or Sitar and an empty water pitcher. Sarinda, Saringi and Dholak are the favourite instruments of the Dom minstrels.

A passionate lover praises the beauty of his charming beloved saying:

"You are none else but a houri, my pearl.
Your song spreads love in my heart."
"The cloud must pour down its water,
And you must pour down on me the nectar of love."

Hearing this she naturally begins to smile and the lover says:

"When you smile, Sherini,
The flowers in the garden, too, smile."
"Your breasts are like flowers, fresh and smooth.
And always my heart wishes to rest on these."

The Pushto Folk-songs

Literature of a people is the mirror of their hearts: we find there a distinct and vivid reflection of their mind their character and their spirit. It is the artistic and permanent history of their soul, their ideals and aspirations, where instead of dull and drab, mawkish and morose gallimaufries are to be seen records of their deepest insight and highest imagination. English literature of any period clearly indicates the development of English mind and character in that period. So do Urdu and Persian literatures, but unfortunately there is no such literature of the Pathans. If there is any at all, it consists chiefly of poetry. At this moment I can think of only three or four books originally written in Pushto: the translations of religious books from Arabic and Urdu, are, of coure, so many. But there is no prose literature. This is due. I think, mainly to our utter ignorance, lack of education and undesirable excess of the fighting-spirit. Pathans have the uncouth nobility of Olhello; they are warriors and warriors are seldom literary persons. One should not expect them to create a subtle and refined literature.

We have a large amount of poetry, but few poetical works. Among the poets of the past Rahman Baba, Khushal Khan Khatack and Ali Khan were really great artists comparable to the great poets of other languages. But we have only these and none else. It is very difficult to judge the present-day poets because they are so near to us and time in this case, is the best judge. It is, however, clear that to speak very highly of them will be the result of patriotism. Khadim's poetry though permeated with the sprit of independence and freedom, is but for the most part, propaganda work, at times of the Congress and at times of the League. Samandar Badrashvi is a true poet, but writes mostly religious poetry. Said Rasul is promising and original but let us hope we shall have more performance than promise.

The large bulk of our poetry consists of folk-songs, the literature of the illiterate, and on this I wish to dilate. The Pathan folk-ris full of fire, imagination and a great air of independence. rugged and coarse and high sounding but frank and sincere

have pretensions to literature but must certainly have to sense and grammar. Nonsense can make delightful literature but not of the sort we find in our would-be articles. It is not 'pure' enough to serve our purpose. Similarly the kind of disregard to grammar which our writers practice does not make ultra-modern literature of a James Joyce or Gertrude Stein but just ungrammatical writing for its own The fault, we have realized with infinite sadness, lies not with our writers but with us, who expect them to write articles so uncharacteristic of themselves. Nobody can go against one's grain.

"How about the official staff of the Magazine," you might ask. "the student and staff Editors appointed by the College?" Well, if the College magazine is to consist entirely of articles by the staff, we don't think it justifies its existence. It should be mainly an affair of the students, echoing their life and chronicling their activities, as we pointed out in our last number. This is not to say that we are inundated by contributions from the staff! The few among the staff, who can and do write, are usually too clever with their excuses. Some suffer from chronic overwork, thirty periods a week and so forth; others have practicals and some too many extramural duties to perform. So the poor Editor is left to mourn and philosophise on the dearth of the creative impulse in the world. Creative impulse in the literary sphere, we mean, because otherwise we are most prolific.

As for the student Editors; it is with the heaviest of heavy hearts that we have to refer to a very unique phenomenon. three of our student Editors of the English Section, made what "the well-informed military circles" call a "strategic retreat." Soon after their examinations they "retired to prepared positions." English they abscended, bolted. But it must be said to the credit of at least one of them that he tried to wangle his exit in a somewhat tactful fashion, leaving us a legacy of incomplete College notes by way of consolation. We tried to bring the other two absconders to justice and subject them to some kind of a literary court martial but in vain. So let this vitriolic editorial of ours serve as their immortal epitaphi

Since born editors are rather scarce in our part of the world, we have had to thrust this greatness on two or three simple unsuspecting souls. We wish our new victims the best of luck and offer to our dissatisfied readers our sincerest apologies. Like the rest of the world in these tumultous times, we are trying to do our best. man can do more.

time matik talah sebuah digunan kecamatan <mark>Dibb</mark>ah ter



No. I] PESHAWAR, MARCH 1942. [Vol. XXVI

EDITORIAL

We earnestly hope that the readers of "The Khyber" wait most impatiently for its new issues. For, if they did not, the profuse apologies that we wish to tender for our better-late-than-never appearance would seem irrelevent, if not vain. I lowever it is not for a better and keener appreciation that we make ourselves so scarce. The reasons for the delay in bringing out the magazine are more unromantic, in fact woeful. There is one very simple fact that our nobly indignant critics are apt to forget—and that is that a magazine, even if it be a College Magazine, cannot be brought out without what are called articles. Even the most generous reader prefers, we hope, to have the pages of his magazine darkened with some arrangements of the alphabet. Humanity has not yet achieved that ideal of selfsufficient wisdom, when readers would go into ecstacies over blank pages. One of our greatest regrets is that we have been born too soon before that era of editorial bliss, of magazines without tears. And this, indignant reader, is no mere conventional lament about the dearth of articles. It is a passionate outcry against their complete The Magazines, as we said, cannot be brought out without what are called articles. But articles cannot be written without what are called editors or contributors. And we have no editors, Under these circumstances it does not require no contributors. very profound logic to see why there is delay or why certain numbers of the magazine cannot be brought out. It is too idealistic to expect your editor to be a juggler; rabbits can be brought out of hats but not magazines from the thin air. We want articles which may not

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ISLAMIA COLLEGE, PESHAWAR

Co	nten	ıts
->-		

						`,	f		Pag
1.	EDITORIAL		•		•	•		1. H	3
2.	THE PUSHTO	FOLK	SON	GS		. Q	. AHMAD	SAEED	3
3.	TALKING OF	WAR.	!		•			т. н.	7
4.	THE PALACE	E .				•	ABDUR	RARIM	10
5.	TEXTS AND	PRETI	EXTS					I. H.	11
6.	ABOUT OURS	SELVE	S					1. H.	15
7.	ROUND THE	PLAY	GROU	NDS		. Q.	JNAYAT	ULLARIU	19
8.	WHY NOT!	•	•	•		•		I. H.	21
9.	ON CYCLES	•		•				I. H.	22
10.	IN SEARCH	OF A	SUBJ	ECT	•		. M. A	. RAUF	24
11.	PURGATORIA	L CO	LUMN	ſ				t. H.	28

	1 000		
منو	صاحب مضمون .	مطمون	نبرمار
۲	10	ارشادات	1
٠	عبيدالمنان الهبيد	مندوستانی سیای کابینام مینی سیای کے نام	۲
^	م بناسوف " مناس	التفاب از منظار ستان ""	٣
9	"احتر " د . کل. ۱۱	اعزن ادب النبري	4
41	عبد المن المراد الفيان الم	اغزل .	4
W	عَجَاعِ الزُّال مَكْ سال اول	مفرت فالدُّبن د بيد	4
₩'	مبدالمنان تأميد	یا در شاد	A
19	سینے از رفتان " به ویس "	ا بینار حل ارزور	9
14	احق احق	رماغي ا	
7.	رهم م	أثناء	11
*1	مر بليك ازرفتكان	ارخصت ر	11
44	ا مبدالمنان نا هید اید فیلسدف»	اس روز کا واقعہ شاہ جہان کے آخی جذبا رومند آج مل کو دیکھ کر	14
10	ا واره ا	اشار جمهان کے آخری مبذبا رومغد ماج عل کو دیکھ کر جبدید مبری خبریں	19
77	أصواني أ	والمعرف الربي	14
74	معرائي.	ربامی	IA
74 7A	ریشید خواص میساز	ا رزو	14
44	معرای انقاد	الأولم كنتية أمداكيس وش	y. Yl
•	,,,,		T I

نياز نغيوري كي محارسنان سل پيمنا شروع كي تني مجي خم سوكي. ربان بت مدّ كما كما لى ادرسبك محارض اددوك معلى كى مقلدت مرود فوين ايب فرق نایال ہے جو ایک وجوداوراس کے سانے یں ہوتا ہے۔ تا ہم مذبات کی صبح تعدیر کئی اور شبیبات مورول مرتدر سے نامانوس اور تعتیل الفاظ زبان کی الہانیت مماوروں کی بندیش اور تراکیب کی مینی ان سب في موى طوريرزان بن ايكون بيدا كرويا مع جواجة اندرايك برنسول شن اورما وبيت

مال مصنف سے ابناتام ترزور تخرینا شند اور زندگی ازدواج کے بعض اقابل افہار بہاؤول پر مبالغة ميزردشني و النے بين مرت كرويا ہے ، فامنل اويب نے آبناسا رازور قلم اور سارى تفافلى غورت محسن وجبال اورا وصاف ومحاس كي مرح كرف مي خري كرديت مين واضاف كا عنوان كو تي بروانسا فقرے وا کیسے ہوں درمیان میں وہی شوق مواصلت کاقصتہ بجرو فراق کی دہی رگات آمیز کہانی توسل کے لذات وجذبا عد جدوانی کی وہی دلکش وابران فریب واستان! اور افتتام می ایسے جن سے حرف حرف زن پرستی د ہوسنا کی شیک رہی ہے ۔۔۔ عورت کی وفاداری، و عدہ ایفانی و بے لاگ مجت کی حمد وثنا اور

مردکی د الهوی بیمان شکنی مطلب برخی دنفس انی کانتحبرو کمفیرا

يرب خوا فات كمان كال ورست ب وال كالسح علم تواس فال كوبى ب جب في يسبكيل بنايا ب، انسان ابن محدود ونارسا عفل سے وئی أس فيصد نهيں وے سکتا ، انساني قياسات ہى ہيں جوانسان ابید و ان تجربه کی نبایرواین و تاه ظری خودمینی د مفهی کی دم سیمسلم قرارو سے میناہے اور میراز بركسى ما زمنت الم في أفرت ك فلات بغاوت الكام سي منسوب كرك السي كفر مجت الم مالاكرة يقت برب كوانساني عقل إرا ابني بي بسي ولاجاري بيج ميرزي كاعتراف والمهارا يسيم بلي حروف میں کہ کے ہے۔ کررہی ہے ادر کرتی ہے گئ کہ اعادے کی صرورت نہیں، وقت ادر مغرورت کے ساتھ ساتھ ان قبائيس ت بين ترميم ونينج ورة وبدل هوا رستا ہے ۔اس كنتے ان كى عداقت بريمل اعتماد كمزورى ما ومنييف الشقادى كے سوا اوركيا وسكتا ب

، ایب قوم کی تباه حالی دیست فطری و دون بنی کی یہ بنین دلیل ہے کداس کے افراد نفس پرستی وزند

ازدواج کوجیات انسائی کا دامد یا افضل ترین مقصد سمی کردیداند داراس کے بینے برمائی ادران کی تحریر وتفرراس سے متعلق ادراسی میسیت کے ماتھ سعد زیرائر ہوں -ادرایسی چیزیں جن کالیس بردہ رسنا ہی افتضاف فطرت وانسانبت وشرافت ہے ۔انہیں عرال وضعیر کردیں ۔یہ درست ہے کہ بقائے نسل انسانی کا رشتہ ورت کے دجود ہی سے منسلک ہے ۔ادراتبول اقبال مروم

ع- وجووزن سے بے تصویر کانات میں فن

گرتا ہم کسی چیز کو اس کی مناسب حدود سے کال دینااور میربہت آئے برصادینا ہرگز ہرگر مائز یا منفعت بخش نہنیں ہوسکتا ۔ بھر بخلاف اس کے ٹوک و مووک دون کے لئے باعث نقصان وموجب زیاں ہوتا ہے۔ تریان بھی اگر مغررہ مقدار سے زیادہ استعمال کر لیاجائے قوز ہر قال ثابت ہوتا ہے۔

بڑی معیدست تویہ کے لدموجودہ شعواء ۔ ادباء واضانہ کا رصنوات نے عورت کے وجود کامنعمد مرف اور مرف نوا بشان جوانی کی تسکین کا ایک ورید سمی لیا ہے۔ اور جب بہ خبال سی معنف کے لا دراغ برماوی ہوجا ہے جب وہ اس خلط نظریے کو ہی اساسی اور نا قابل بدل تصور کر انتیا ہے تو چرا کی گفتا رو کر وارونظم ونٹر سے سول ن اس کے اور کیا امید ہوسکتی ہے کہ وفعل فامل ومفول کے عیان ترین پہلو وال کو توجودرت وولکش الفاظ میں بیان کرکے "اوب بطیف" کی آٹے کر اسے میں تقاضانے فطرت واقتضائے تدرت ظاہر کرے ۔ اور اپنی ہوسائی والا اوی کا مظاہرہ تا پائیزہ عشق کے بودے یں کرکے الحوں کو دھوکا ہے۔ اس جب و کروؤشل کو لفاظی کے عتاب وفیل میں مبوس کے مصوری کے فازہ وسرخی کی دھوکا ہے۔ اس جب و کروؤشل کو لفاظی کے عتاب وفیل میں مبوس کرکے معودی کے فازہ و سرخی کی دھوکا ہے۔ اس جب ن دولئش ظاہر کرکے دگوں کے مقاب وفیل میں مبوس کرکے معودی کے فازہ و سرخی کی دھوکا ہے۔ اور آئی ختہ کرے ا

سوچاجائے تو یہ بالک وہی فعل ہے جو بیک فاحشہ وحس فروش بھی داوروں جیننوں و بردوں کی اوسے بین کرنے پر بہ تقامنات اطلاق ادنیانی مبدر ہے۔ گرہمارے یہ ادیب مماحیاں الغاظ میں ذراہی یہ کی ولایک ولطافت ونزافت پیدا کرکے اسے صاف وعریاں صفئ تر طاس پرر کھ دیتے ہیں ادر مجرفخر کرتے ہیں کہ انہوں سے ادب لطبعت کی بہت بڑی ضمت سرانجام دی ہے! ج

بدير مقل ومهت بهائد كرايست

توانین نظرت و احکام جملہ خاہب کے مطابق مروعورت سے ہر لحاظ سے افضل ترہے ہیدی کے لئے فاوند کی جیئے ہے۔ فاوند کی حیث نظرت ایک مجازی فعلا کی سی ہے ۔ گرفدا فارت کرے ان ملم ادب کے فاد موں کوجنہوں کے دبدہ والستہ بلکہ ایک فوزید انکسار کے ساتھ اپنے آپ کواس قدر کرالیا ہے کہ تحت الشرکی سے بھی نیجے لے گئے ہیں اور دوسری طرف عورت کو ایک تابل بہتش دیمی کی جیثیت دی ہے اور خودکو ایک ام محدت بجاری بنا لیا

جومند سے اہر کھڑا ہو کرچ ری چری دیوی کے درش آؤ کرسکتا ہے۔ گراپی نجاست کی وجسسے اس قاب نہیں کہ اس کے باؤں کو جوسکے ابکدید کہ دور ہی سے باقی نظر دل سے ویکھ دی کہ اپنے اس قاب نہیں کہ اس کے باؤں کو جوسکے ابکدید کہ دور ہی سے باقی ہوئی نظر دل سے ویکھ دی کہ اس کے اس سے ان اور ان کرسے احمر ان کرسے احمر ان کرسے احمر ان کرسے احمر ان کے ایسے فعل کی فاطر جس کے شرمناک تعدق ہی سے انسان اور الحج بروس کے اندان کے بند دو لے مولے فطرے مسوس کرتا ہے۔

جسور می افاقی حالت اس قدر گرمی ہوجس نے اپنی زیست دحیات کا مقصد بی ان پری ہمیا ادر جربا نے لینے افعال دروم برناوم وشرسار ہوسنے کے اس آودگی کو ایک فو محسوس کرے ایس وہ میں اور جربا نے لینے افعال دروم برناوم وشرسار ہوسنے کے اس آودگی کو ایک فو محسوس کرے اور بار ذرب است فلوکری مارے تو بیا ۔ وَ بیا است و معتکارے ادراس سے نفرت کرے تو درست اس کی تدلیل و ہمک کی جلت توسب بائز است و معتکارے ادراس سے نفرت کرے تو درست اس کی تدلیل و ہمک کی جلت توسب بائز است و معتکارے اور اس میں متاع کا راواں جا کا رواں جا کا دواں جا کا می متاع کا راواں جا کا روا

مِن وَسَانِي سَابِي كاسِعْ الْمِعْ الْمِعْ الْمِعْ الْمِي كَالْمِعْ الْمُعْ الْمُعْلَمِ الْمُعْلَمِينَ الْمُعْلِمِينَ الْمُعْلَمِينَ الْمُعْلِمِينَ الْمُعْلَمِينَ الْمُعْلَمِينَ الْمُعْلَمِينَ الْمُعْلَمِينَ الْمُعْلِمِينَ الْمُعِلِمِينَ الْمُعْلِمِينَ الْمُعْلِمِينَ الْمُعْلِمِينَ الْمُعْلِ

اے سپاہی اے حصارین کے زندہ عزور انجینہ آج نیرے مسرکا ہے چور چور

اللم ك باول بن تيرك سري مندلائ بدك اللم ك ينطل بن تيرك جرخ رويات بدك

شدّن آزار بهم سے تراسیند وگار بنج سالد جنگ سے جیب وگریباں تارتار

بیرمی است است نرے سیند سے شور ما و ہو وصل را ہے کیا کس طوفان کے ساتھے میں تو

اے سپاہی تیری مروج نفس ہے شعلہ بار خون نہیں تیری رکول میں جلیاں ہیں بقرار

ن زند تی مے راز کونو نے کیا ہے بے نقا ب س خوشی سے کمبلتا ہے موت سے تیراشباب

> ان معانب کی گھٹاؤں میں بھی قومسرورہے۔ آج دنیا تیری عزت کے لئے مجبورہتے۔

م کوتسور ولمن مینون کامبرنا ہے راگ گریختے ہیں آسمانوں میں تبرے نفات جنگ

نیرے فون مح قدرے تطرب بسب خواسد مہار رشک کے قابل ہے تیرا جذبہ سے افتیار

نیری اس تخرب می نعیر کے ساماں مبی ہیں الم تیری فاموشی میں کچہ نقر بر کے موال می ہیں الم

نیرے ویراؤں میں بدائے بہار سمنان تیرے من میں ملوق ہے نشاط مادواں تری ان تا ریک راتوں میں ہی پر تو نور کے رقص کرتے ہیں اسی طلمت میں جادے طویک

اس و مند ملك ين چيك اشنے كو ب مي للز ان سير رووں كے بيجي مُسكراتي ب سح

اے سامی امرامندوستان می ہے اندوگیں

بع غريبول كاولمن يمغلسول كيمسسرزين

سوز فابیده به میری جنش مفراب مین بیکسون کا در در کمتا مول ول بتیاب مین

وُنَّ رلایا ہے جمعے معصوم بچوں کا لہو ماؤں کا وکھ توٹودیتا ہے سیرے ول کاسبو

> وٰ اسبرانِ تبینی ، و ہرسے نا آسٹ نا مُسکرانے ہیں جستم وٹ بلتے ہیں مرا

بیوگی کے فرجاں چبرے کا انسسروہ فسول چین اینا ہے سرے ول سے میرے دل کا سکو

کیوں بڑھا ہے میں کسی کی خواب راست کا موا گولیوں کی سنسنا ہٹ جیبین لیتی ہے سدا

یہ دھمادھم سے برستے ہم ہیں کس کے فوم خوال ڈیٹے چوٹے سے درودیوار و براں بستیاں

د کمیتا موں جب یا نظارہ نوب جاما موں یں اسے سیا ہوں یں اسے سیا ہوں یں اسے سیا ہوں یں ا

فرداؤں کے ابوسے جو زین گل ریزہے ورد ورد اس زمین کا اضطراب انگیزہے

کرڈیں لینا ہے میرے تلب میں جش ماب و درسے میرے لبوسے برولان اضطراب

انتقامی ولولم ابر دح بسبے خواب ہے ذرّہ ذرّہ میری مشندِ فاک کا بے "ا ب بے

> آرلی مول میں ہی اس بٹکامہ نول پیسٹس میں زندگی متی ہے مجہ کو مونت کی آخوسٹس میں

اب تیرے ہمرا واس طوفان سے کیلونگا میں اب تیرے بہلو مرا ہواگا میں اب تیرے بہلو مرا ہوا گا میں

م ملیں گے آگ اوروں کی بجمالے کے لئے خون بہائیں گے زمانے کو بھائے کے لئے

عرمنہ پیکارسے ہے تیزینع شعب لد فام آج خونی بمیڑوں سے لینگے خونی انتق^یام

اپنی بندوتوں کو اب آ داست کرکے اللیں گولیوں کوظالموں کے خونسٹ کھنڈا کریں

میری طافت سرف ہوگی گولد و بارو د میں میری ورد سے الحیس کے، ب تباہی کے دھوئیں

خوب محمایی کے وشن کوجہا نبانی کا راز سوے گردوں ائل پرواز بیں میرے جہاز

بن کے چیاجا ہیں گے لوفال داوی و کہسار پر آگ برسائیں کے دشمن کے در و و بوار پر

ا برواین معبیت می گنوا سکتے نہیں

ابروایی میں ہے۔ ۔ یک کہے مبی ہو ہم ابنی ہزادی کٹاسکتے نہیں وفن ہے جس عابیۃ بیری بیری آزادی کا را ز حذب ہے اس فرہ ذرہ میں مراشنو تی نہیا نہ

جذب نبياس فره ذره بين مراشو تې نمب از اینا مسلک ایک ہے اوراینی محفل ایک ہے الشاقی مدائی اثری مدی منز ان کی مے است سرین

النيالي بمائی ایتری ميري منزل ايک جے ليے وفق كار ما اے بعدم چيني نژاد آبيد زنده إدو زنده او د زنده او د زنده او د زنده او د دنده او د مرالنان

انخاب از بگارشان

میرے نرویک حیات نام ہے۔ صرف ان تانزات کا جومناظر فطرت کی ایجوتی نفغا میں پیدا بول اوراس بن عليل روجاً إكري -

حُن كِهِ جِيزِنِي مُرْمِنت سِيل مِلْ كَانَا

اتظارام بعصرت ظوت ببندي كاروه فلوت بيندى جس ساحساس فلوت بي

من تركناه مرف اس لئے كا ابول ك اس سے بينا بى ايك طيح كى رياكا رى ہے -اكثرادقات اليها بوتا بي ووالكا بول كادل بارل جانا ايك كمل الينح مجت بوتى ب محرم

اسے پڑھتے ہی تفورا معور اکرے -

وضف البائ على كنيس محسكان اس كاست ايني زبان كاشرمنده فكرد-ورت كانتباب ايك مربند مينا ب ك اگراسي كسي خدك لا توجى اس كانتيش نوا كرام

نكل ير الميدودينون -

اگرسوا بھنے کے بعد الگرا افی کی ستی اور گا جول کی جمور مین جین لی جائے تو بس حس کے نام سے کا بیا

ترک کردوں •

مجت ایک کی اوتت، ووکی مترت اور مین کی علوت ہے۔

ذانت كومنت سے نفرت ب

سارى كائنات كالمصط كرصرف ايك مبتى بين ساجانا ابك تنها منى كالجبيل كرالها نه وسعت اخذ

كرلينا يمب ---

مرف مبت ہی وہ چیزہے جس سے عبد بہت معور ہوسکتی ہے غیر محدود کور کرانے کے لئے میرفانی میزکی صرورت ہے -

مرتبية فيلسوف

غزل

المی سے من رہے ہیں دم نہیں ہے تین قاتی ہیں المالی کی صداکا دم ابنی باقی ہے لیا سے ہم نشین عالم مرے فرفاب ہونے کا در پوچہ اسے ہم نشین عالم مرے فرفاب ہونے کا در پوچہ اسے ہم نشین عالم مرے فرفاب ہونے کا در کوئی جاوزہ منزل بن کوئی جارہ منزل بن مرح جائے ہیں لیکن دم جم ہم شوق منزل بن با فرشوں ہو قید فلوت میں جو قید فلوت میں کی باو شہب کے فلوت میں کمی پیکھی کے فلوت میں کمی پیکھی کے فلوت میں کمی پیکھی ہے ہو گذارے تیری مفل میں اپنی کی یاو سے اس میں ہیں ہیں ہے سبب بیدا یہ انداز جنول ا بنے نہیں ہیں ہے سبب بیدا یہ انداز جنول ا بنے کمی کی یاو پھرسے آ دہی ہے فائد ول بی کمی کی یاو پھرسے آ دہی ہے فائد ول بی کمی کی یاو پھرسے آ دہی ہے فائد ول بیں کمی کی یاو پھرسے آ دہی ہے فائد ول بیں کمی کی یاو پھرسے آ دہی ہے فائد ول بیں کمی کی یاو پھرسے آ دہی ہے فائد ول بیں کمی کی یاو پھرسے آ دہی ہے فائد ول بیں کمی کی نظر عنائت میں ترہے حرافیت امنیا ز آخیز

اختر

ا دب کنیف

"ساجن اس ماسل کی معدوو و تنگ فضلست و وربہت و وربر جری سنگھ سے بھی برے جہاں کا بل جانے اس ماسک معدوو و تنگ فضلست و وربہت و وربر جری سنگھ سے بھی برے جہاں کا بل جانے جانے وافوں کے اون خل بلا بلا کر جوابی سیسی ارتعاش پیدا کرتے ہیں ہے۔ اور جہاں کی تیتی ہوئی زبین یا ول سے سرما ایک آگ لگا دینی ہے ۔ اور یہی جی چاہتا ہے کہ اعکین سے جمن آور مار کر ایک سے جمن آور مارکہ میں ویوانہ وارجها ک جاؤں ۔۔۔۔ ا

موسم گروا پیشملد اورابیٹ آباد جا کر بینے والے ساجن! قونہیں جانتا کہ بہرگشند قسمت کس مالت ہیں ؟ است میں کا کہ بہرگشند قسمت کس مالت ہیں ؟ است میں کہ بہرگشند قسمت کی نقر تی نہریں استان دینے کا موقع طاقوج بینے کی نقر تی نہریں آمد ہیں آئی اس میں جبیت باون سے آبدار موتوں کی استان کے ساقہ۔ ناک کی وک اوران چکوں سے آبدار موتوں کی طرح نہا کہا کہ کہ مدیں اور کہوا تھاں تھے برگرتی ہیں ۔۔ تو توجان سکے کہ اس کشنتہ نا ذکے ول پر کیا گذرتی ہے ؟

اد - د - کرے کرا ہوجائے - آہند آبت باقل مسلم ہوا ہیں پر فاقد بین برا فقد بین ہوا ہوا۔ قوم انتخات اور آخرا کے ا اور آخرایک انگرافی نے کر جلدی سے سلام عبیم کہ کرمیم کی طرف من میاڑ کر لیکے - آہ ساجن ا آؤنیں جانا کہ اس سوخت تحدیث کی را بس کس طرح مبر ہوتی ہیں -

اےساجن اس بیل مل رے فوان " اور الجیدے والے ہنتے ہنتے بینے بینے بینے اس وقت راگنیوں نے ناک بیں دم کرد کھاہے جل اس مجبوس فعنا سے بہت وویشا ہرا مکابل کے پہنے بل سے بی بہت ہوت جہاں مرے ہوت کائوں کی مشام فواز ہوا کے فوش آئند جو بھے اور سے وجہ کے بیجے کرا ہتے ہوئے کو ور کے برمرور لفے تیرے استعبال کو آگے بڑھتے ہیں ۔ اساجن آکد اب اشکار کی تاب اس جان محروں کے برمرور لفے تیرے اشتعبال کو آگے بڑھتے ہیں ۔ اساجن آکد اب انتظار کی تاب اس جان محرود احاطے بی میں نہیں رہی ۔ قو ا بنے کھدر بھندار کی ایکن کندھے بر اوالے بلد آکد اس مدت و محدود احاطے بین میں مائیں دور ابہت دور فو اکٹر احاد صیب کے گھر ۔۔۔ بال انگ کرلیوں کا شربت بینے کے لئے ۔ ا

غزل

مبرے عشق پر ناز فرا بینے گا او هرو کیھنے یوں مترسائیے گا سنوں تو فرا پیرسے فر مائیے گا فرا ایک گوشہ تو سے رکائیے گا مجھے جبول کر پیرکہاں جب بینے گا یہ کیا ہے جابی ہے باز آینے گا گرمجہ سے اتنا نہ سنرائیے گا گرمجہ سے اتنا نہ سنرائیے گا منودس پراچنے انزائیے گا دم رخصت اچھا نہیں مندچیانا یدکیا زیرلب کہد کے تم بنس فیٹے گئے فیامت چیبی ہے نقا بسسیدیں میرے ول میں رہ کر مبی مجھ کو نہ پایا میرے پاس ہوتے ہوئے مجھ سے پردہ قاصنائے فطرت سہی میں سے مانا

وه بہلی الاقات بمی ان سے کیا تتی اور ان کا یہ کہنا" نہ گھیرا ہے گا!"

مين _ميم- فون

حضرت خالتين وليد

حضرت فائڈ بن ولید بنی موروم کے نا فان بس سند ہجری سے نقریا اکتیا سال پہلے ہیدا ہوئے۔ آب کا فا عمان زمانہ جالمیت بیں مورد نفا۔ آپ کو بھی ہے می فی سبہ گری کا مشوق نفا۔ اس محب ہوئی ہوئی ہوئی ہا ہے والد کرم ولید نے بھی آپ کو اس فوں کے لئے موروں خیال کیا۔ آب نے اپنی ملببی ولی نست ہوئی ہا ان سب باقوں سب باقوں سب اس قدروا قفیدت ماصل کرئی۔ کو فلائ اسلام ویت کے زمانہ اسلام ویت کے زمانہ اسلام کی عرمیں آپ سے خوروہ مورین مسلما فول کے فلاف کائی بماوری کے کا رئا ہے وکھا نے۔ اسی جنگ میں اور کران کو مسلما فول کے عزم کا بنہ لگا۔ اصلی معنوں میں یہ جنگ کہا ایک ایک زبروست شکست منی کہ کو کر جب فالد بن ولید نے اس اورائی میں صد لیا۔ توان کو مسلما فول کے اس جش و خرون کی بروی تعدید میں بہا ورائی کا دامل می اور نے کے اس جش و خرون کی بروی تعدید میں بہا ورائی کا دامل می اور نے کے اس جش و خرون کی بروی تعدید کی مسلمان کا تھا۔ اسی جنگ میں اول تے روی کو مسلمان کے بعد آپ بار کا کہا کرتے سے کو سرجہا و کی ورد کی میں اور بروی کی میں ہوئی کی اس جا کی بروی کی میں ہوئی کی اس جا کہا کرتے سے کو سرجہا و کی مشول بیت نے بھی کو تھا۔ آپ کی طبعیت فر ان برنگی جس کی وجہ یہی کی اس می میں ہو جہا و میں شول سے باکل ہی فالی نہیں فقا ۔ آپ کی طبعیت فر ان برنگی جس کی وجہ یہی کی آپ برا می کہا کرتے سے کو میں میں میں کو جہا و میں شول اسے۔

بہی مجا مجو کہ جنگ اُمدیں مسلماؤں کے فلاف اڑنے نقے۔ اسی جنگ کے بعد مسلماؤں کے دوش بردش کھڑے ہوکر معرکہ بروک ایسی و نبایس مثال ببیا کرتے ہیں۔ بہی وہ معرکہ ہے جس کو یورپ کے مترخ بے خود ہوکر کھتے ہیں کہ "مسلماؤں کی جسارت تابل تعرایف ہے ۔ جنہوں نے اپنے سے پانچ گنا فرج سے نفقط جنگ بربوک میں فتح عاصل کی۔ بلک روس قوم کی عظمت مٹی میں بلادی " جنگ بربوک کی کامیا فی مجاہدا سلام سیف اللہ فالٹ کی مرمون منت ہے۔ اسی معرکہ کی تعربیت بیں بعض مقرضین ورپ سے آپ کو فالدا عظم کا خطاب ویا ہے۔ یہ ایک ایسا معرکہ فقا جس کی مثال آج یک و نیا میں نہیں ملتی۔ و نیا کی

تواریخ میں ایسا معرکہ کہ بہیں اوا گیا ہے ۔ اگر ٹیکیز خان دنیا کے فات اعظم کالقب اختیا رکڑا ت تواس كي عظمت اسى ميں ہے كه اس كے پاس تشير التعداد فوج عنى الله ليولين نبولين اعظم کے ام سے پکاراجا اسے ۔ تواس کی طلت اسی بی ہے کر پہلے وہ کمزدر ایا تنوں رفیضہ کرے طاقت برسانا ہے۔ آور بجراوا أنى میں فتح با اس بدین بجرمبی ذمدگی کے آخری سالوں بن سکست کوامار برسانا ہے۔ اور بجراوا أنى میں فتح با اس بدین بجرمبی دمدگی ہے۔ اور بجراوا انی میں فتح با الروں میں سے ہیں جہول کے بھی بھی زمرگی در اس سنگ نظری بر لیکن بہول متعقب مورضین نے ان کوخونخوار جزمیل کا خطاب دیا۔ افسوس شند الدین مرضین نے ان کوخونخوار جزمیل کا خطاب دیا۔ افسوس شند الدین مرضین نے ان کوخونخوار جزمیل کا خطاب دیا۔ افسوس شند الدین مرضین کے ان کوخونخوار جزمیل کا خطاب دیا۔ افسوس شند الدین الدین میں الدین میں میں الدین میں الدین کے ان کو کوننو کو کوننو کو کوننو کو کوننو کو کوننو کو کوننو کونن کومب قوم ادر مجامرا بنے فرمب اور قوم کے لئے مان کک نز بان رائے کے لئے تبار ہے۔ اور پھراس کو دخوام مرام المرابي المرابي ومدل من ومدل من المرابي الميدان مي المرابي الميدان ميدان ميدان ميدان ميدان ميدان ميدان مي جنگ سے علاوہ کسی اورموزد بہاس باع کی خونخواری کا و افعال سکتے۔ و ہم کواس میے خطاب پر تعنیا وال رور پر بر س مرائد می این این این این این جومعرف انبول نے سرائے میں ان بر قاعدوال کمانڈر سے انبول نے فیغان جنگ کو عامل کیا تھا ، لیکن جومعرف انبول نے سرائے میں ، ان بر نے تقریباً سواسولو انبوں بن اپنی کموارے جو مرد کھائے جم مبارک بیں ایک بالشت حصد بھی ایسانہ تعاج نبرول ور المداروں كے زخم سے معلنى در بردا بور آب اكثر ووق جباد ميں كها كرتے تھے كد مجھے مبدان جنگ كى سونت اور المواروں كے زخم سے معلنى در بڑوا بور آب اكثر ووق جباد ميں كها كرتے تھے كد مجھے مبدان جنگ كى سونت رسے اسے ایٹ ایٹ ایٹ اول اس از اور اس ایر اس میں میں اور اور اس میری محبورہ جو اسے اور اس میری محبورہ جو استحد بمركنار مولين اصحاب إربار حضرت او كمصدين أو ان كے معزول كرك كامشوره ويت رہے ليكن و فيميشه يبي جواب ويت كريد مين الله اركونيام بن نهين كرسكتاجي و فقرال بي نيام كيا ي يهى شيرمرد وكدروم اورايران كى سلطنتول كى بنيادول كوكبر فوبتا بي جب كى ندان وشوك كاجر جا م ج ک ونیا کی زبان پہنے جس سے معرکوں سے آج تک و ایا کے بڑے براے فاتح اعظم رشک کرتے ہیں وہ مابدمد زولی کے وقت آن تک نہیں کڑا جبکداس کے سرسے ڈین آمار لی طانی ہے۔ اور صامہ اُردن میں بافرھ بيادره كرستامة بسآب في وفات إلى والله والاليه راجون م

شجاع الزمان سال اول

بإدرشآه

سواوِ شَام بِي مِكاسا وَر باتى ہِ صَصَابِي سِدر باتى ہِ مَا الله مِن كافتنا بي سدور باتى ہے رہے الله به موا الله مِن كا الله الله مِن الله به معلی الحب میں الله میں الله میں میں نہ ہوا اللہ میں نہ ہوا تا کی ہیار شام جمعے میں نہ ہو تا ہا ہی ہے الله میں نہ ہو تا ہا ہی ہے اللہ میں ہے اللہ ہو تا ہا ہی ہے ہے کہ ہو تو اللہ میں نہ ہو ہے کہ ہو تو اللہ میں نہ ہو ہے ہی ہے کہ ہو تو اللہ ہو تا ہا ہی ہے ہے کہ ہو تا ہا ہی ہے ہے کہ ہو تو اللہ میں ہو تا ہا ہی ہے ہو تا ہ

رلارمی ہے کوئی پُر بہارشام ہم مے کا نگہہ کو حبتج لیکن کسی نگاہ کی ہے میرے عزیز المحبت سی کا نام ہے کیا ہم نے کیا ہم نے کیا ہم نے کا کہ متب سے ماکو انتظار المبی نہیں یہ جا بقائل مُن مُلَیْہم نَ فَلَیْہم نَ فَلَیْہم نَ فَلَیْہم نَ فَلَیْہم نَ فَلَیْهم نَ فَلَیْ مُنْ فَلَیْهم نَ فَلَیْ مُنْ فَلَیْهم نَ فَلَیْ مُنْ فَلَیْ مُنْ فَلَیْ مُنْ فَلَیْ مُنْ فَلَیْ مُنْ فَلَیْ مُنْ فَلِیْ مُنْ فَلَیْ مِنْ فَلَیْ مُنْ فَلِیْ مُنْ فَلَیْ مُنْ فَلَیْ مُنْ فَلَیْ مُنْ فَلَیْ مُنْ فَلَیْ مُنْ فَلِیْ فَلَیْ مُنْ فَلَیْ مُنْ فَلَیْ مُنْ فَلِیْ مُنْ فَلِیْ مُنْ فَلِیْ مُنْ فَلِیْ فَلِیْ فَلَیْ مُنْ فَلِیْ فَلِیْ فَلَیْ مُنْ فَلِیْ فَلِیْ فَلِیْ مُنْ فَلِیْ فَلِیْ فَلِیْ فَلِیْ فَالِیْ فِی فَلِیْ مِنْ فَلِیْ فَلِیْ فِی فَلِیْ فِی فَلِیْ فِی فَالِیْ فَلِیْ فِی فَلِیْ فِی فَلِیْ فِی فَلِیْ فِی فَلِیْ فِی فَلِیْ فَلِیْ فِی فَلِیْ فِی فَلِیْ فِی فَلِیْ فَلِیْ فَلِیْ فِی فَالِیْ فِی فَلِیْ فِی فَلِیْ فِی فَلِیْ فَلِیْ فِی فَلِیْ فِی فَلِیْ مِنْ فَلِیْ مِنْ فِی فَلِیْ فِی فَلِیْ فِی فَلِیْ فِی فَلِیْ مِی فَلِیْ مِی فَلِیْ فِی فَلِیْ مِی فَالِیْ فِی فَلِیْ فِی فَالِیْرِیْ فِی فَلِیْ مِی فَالِیْ فِی فَالِیْ فِی فَالِیْ فِی فَالِیْ فِی فَلِیْ فِی فَالِیْ فِی فَالِیْ فِی فَالِیْ فِی فَالِیْ فِ

بیام میش ندے ماہ نا تمام سیمھے منیائے انجم و نور شعاع ماہ بھی ہے رشکو! نبری مدائی سے دل ملول ہوا نہیں خبراسے شائد نبرے نئے گھر کی اس آب وگل میں نفطا چندروز ہے انسال کھلیں گے تجمہ بہاب

کھلیں گے تجہ باب اسرار زندگی اے دوت تجے نفید ب ہوں اوار سرمری اے دوت

عبدالمثان ناتهيبد

اثيار

سینچانرو میں نے اسمسگی سے کہا سوقت بہت تھوڈا ہے ؟

ودسواد سپاہی بڑی تیزی سے ہمارا تعاقب کردہ ہے ۔ وہ پہاڑی پر بہنج چکے ہے ادرانہوں نے ہیں دکھے لیا نفا گھوڈے سے اترکریں سکان کی طرف بھا گا اور در وازے کے جلدی سے کھول وہا سورج کی تیزروشنی سے میری آنکھیں جندھ با گئیں جون وروا نے کی طرف بیٹ سے کی کھڑی تھی ۔ اس کے ہم پر کی تیزروشنی سے میری آنکھیں جندھ با گئیں جون وروا نے کی طرف بیٹ سے کے کھڑی تھی ۔ اس کے ہم پر وہی ہیا برانا لمبا وہ تھا بو بس اپنی بیلی طاقات کے وقت پہنے تھا ادراس کے ج تھیں وہی شیشہ تھا جس کے اور فرط انبساط تھا جس کے اور فرط انبساط سے جا کھی سی نکل گئی۔ آئینہ اس کے ج تھے سے گر بڑا اور سے ڈھ گیا المحرمین اس کی سے جکی سی ایک جنوبی سے کہا کہ محرمین اس کی سے جکی سی ایک جنوبی سے کھرمین اس کی اس کے جا تھ سے گر بڑا اور سے ڈھ گیا المحرمین اس کی سے جکی سی ایک جنوبی سے کھی سی ایک جنوبی سے کھی سی ایک جنوبی سے کھی سی ایک جنوبی سی کے جا تھ سے گر بڑا اور سے ڈھ گیا المحرمین اس کی

ابس میرے گروطائل موری تغییں ۔۔ شبک جیک ایج با ملی المجھے زورسے دبا وجیک ازورسے ۔۔ ان اس میں اول ۔۔ "

وہ مجد سے بے طرح مبیلی جارہی متی ۔ جون ایس نے اس کی با ہوں کو بہت کے سے ہٹاتے ہوئے خوانت سے کہا میں تہا سے پاس بناہ یسٹے کے لئے آیا ہوں ابنی سیاہی پھرمیرائیمیا کر رہے ہیں ۔ وہ بہت خریب آئے ہوئے جون اے کیا نم مجمعے ابک کھوڑ استجار ووگی ج گربہت جلدی ! "

م نهين وروازے كے بيجيے سے آزار أنى محوراا سے نہيں جمعے باستے "يرومياتى

سمجھے اپنائیتول اور حیفہ و سے وو" یہ تمہتے ہوئے دہ آوری فائد کی طرف لیکی اور سوراخ سے امرکی جانب و کھا یہ ابھی بہت وفت ہے" اس لئے سیر حمی کی طرف جو بالا فائے کی کھڑ کی کسینجتی عتی اشارہ کرتے ہوئے کہا مول جلے جاؤ ۔۔۔ وونو ۔۔۔ اور سیر حمی کو اور کھینج کو ۔ گر۔۔۔ سبوہی تمہیں کی لوال جاتے ہیں یا (فولیلیا کی طرف اشارہ کرکے) اس کی فائش ہیں ہیں ؟

ومجمع "من في ايت وف كالمن طولة بوت كسياه بوركها -

سجیک اتب تم اس کی گرانی دکھوا ورہیں نہا ری مفاظمت کروں گی سے جب باغی سباہی وحر سے گذر جائیں و تم چوز مجن میں جا کرمیری انتظار کرنا" یہ کہہ کراس مصرت بعری تھا ہوں سے میری طرف کیھا اور میرے چنے کو اینے کندوموں پڑوال کرور وازے سے بامرنکا گئی -

معاً بيرے ول بي ايك خيال بيدا مؤابي ك اسى روكنا جا اور ويا كركبا مجون إ" - كروه

موتی کی کجام تفامے دھلوان برسے اتر مکی تھی : پیھیے ہٹ جاؤ ! یہ کہا ا دراجیل کرموتی برسوار ہوگئی ۔۔۔ اورایک دھم شاکنے کی طرح ام منتقر مستقر میری نظروں سے غاشب ہوگئی۔

برشکل فی نیج منٹ گذرے ہو بھے کہ بھے گھوڑوں کی ٹاپ سنائی دی بیں نے جلدی سے بالا فائے پر چڑھ کرسٹر می اور کھینج لی سے وہ سوار رکان کے سامنے نے گذر گئے بیں خیال ہی خبال میں ان کا بھیا کرد لم تقاا صابعی ان نے گھوڑوں کی ٹاپ مرحم نہیں ہوئی تنی کہ نین سوار اور آگئے سن وہ منرور کہیں جب گیا ہوگا" ان میں سے ایک نے لینے ہوئے کہا ۔

اس كالكُورُ اور من من سبّ إلى اورة وازة في سلم سبّ بَهُم المر ما كرائ وصوفار و"تمسرك في الله من المربع الله الم الكورُ الله الكاتي بوسك كها -

ووسوار مبلدی سے آگے بڑھ گئے اور بیسر جسے انہوں لے بہم کے نام سے بیکا راضا گھوڑے سے انر کرمکان کے عن بیں اوھراو مرو بکھنے لگا -

بان خامنے بیں ایک سوراخ ساخفا بیں نے ووایک بچھر کال کراسے زیادہ چڑاکو باورسٹرمی نیجے لٹکادی " فریسیاً اور سے آہستہ سے کہا" جادی کروا نیجے انز جاؤ اِ"

" وَلِيمَا " بَنْجِ عَامِكِي مِي مِن الرّهِ إِلْفَا كَتِهم كَ حِنْمِ كَلَّ وَازْ آئَى " اف اس او سو و سو الله ا برسیام بی ! سے نہیں خونخ اردیوئی سے جادوگرنی! سے وہ بدھ اسی سے جمالگنا ہو اسیاری کے ساتھ گال! بیں احمیل کراس کے کندھوں پر ہو مٹھیا دراسے اسی کے گلو بندسے با ندھ ویا۔ لمی کے نیز بنیجے ں اور وانتوں

كي فرا شول اورزخول سعاس كي مينيدلېد ابان مورسي تقي-

سطیلیا او هرآ و سے تہاراکیا خیال ہے ؟ چیپنے کے لئے یہ امیی عبد ہے ایسی مینے کی کوئی کرتے ہوئے کہا ۔ گر فیکیا چیب ہے ۔ یہ اس نے کوئی جاب نہ ویا ۔ وہ کی تی ہوئی معنی خیز نظروں سے مجھے و کھے ہی کوئی اس کے ہوئی معنی خیز نظروں سے مجھے و کھے ہی کتی ۔ اور اس کے عوض میں بین جس قدر آ ب برا عتما و کرتی میں جوں ۔ آب سے یا ورکھ بیں ۔ در اس کے عوض میں بین جس قدر آ ب برا عتما و کرتی میں ہوں ۔ آب اس کے نبایت مرد مہری سے کہا

سیا ہی کمی برلمی طرح مری نئی بہاڑیاں سیاہ لباف اور سے اوند سے مندلیٹی پڑی نقیں ۔ بگدا کمی سنارول کی مرح مردی محمد مردی سنارول کے نام وارسے اور سالسلے نامد نظر میں ہوئے سنے ۔ فاریں و بک کران کی آفوش میں سور می مقیں ۔۔۔۔۔ مرطرف فامونئی تھی۔ بلاکی فامونئی ۔۔۔

مم جوَن كى اتظار من چب سا و مصبيع عقر ، فوينيا وروازے سے قريب اپني طوفوى كومبيلى كاسوال وفي أسان كى ون كارى منى و فاموش ساكن و بعد حركت وسنك مرك ابك بن كاطع إجراب وقت كذرر بقامهم ياك نامعلوم ساخوف طارى بنواجاً القائة شائد جون ويس فرائ إباراريب بل مي يغيال سدابوتا -

ات کے اس بے پایاں سکوں میں مجھ کسی کے یاؤں کی جاب سنا تی دی میں جلدی سے کمٹر ابو مميادروروازك كى طرف بعام الله جون مولى كى بعام تعاميد المسترات مراهاتى أدى على-وه تمكان سے چورملوم موتى تق -

یں سے کرے میں آ کروکیعا ۔ ولیسیا کسی دوسرے کرے میں جامی تھی! 'بیک اِکنے سپاہی اس طرف سے گذرے ہے ہو جو تن سے فرش پر گرتے ہوئے کیا۔

" إي "يس في جواب ويا-

مر ہوں ون "اس الله إلى جاتے ہوئے الك لبي و مركزكما " يوتم مغوظ ہوں ... و و دوبار ممبی نماداتما قب نہیں کریں گے ۔۔۔

"رس كيس برس النعب سي وهيا .

سمين جاد جيك إ ادرميرك سركواب عظمن كاسبارا وو . . . بس سن برى وورك ان كامحما كيا بوني المذنومين ك والمر سم شمال غرب بين ايك بهت برى اورخطراك ولدل مين ... و . . . و إلى ايك بهت كمراشكاف ب اور ا وروه اس بي يراع بي قيامت كے دن ك ويں رہي كے . . . او . . . و . . . اس كے پيٹے مدے كيرے بين او اور آئينے سامنے کوئری موکر ننا فرے بار کہو ہ وجیک آؤ اسے بر مجھے اس بوٹرھی عورت الیبی مسکونے بنایا فقا اور بیشل میں سے پہل مرتبہ کہا ہوگا کہ تم آئے ۔ جیک میرے سرومعنبولمی سے نغاہے رکمو۔۔۔

اس کی آمیں وروسے بے ورج فی جاتی تتیں -اس سے اپنی میاتی کو بھرو بایا دراس کے مش

سے ایک مکی سی چیغ کنل گئی-يكيا تهبين لهي وط أنى مع ون ؟ يسك إس كي جرب ير عكت وت إجها -" إل"اس من وروس كا بت بوف جواب وياك من ال كربيت تروك على من مى ال بي ایک سے گولی اردی اور سے دومیری دائیں جھاتی میں گل سور دوس میک اس نے تبین

آیک مرتبہ بڑ ول کہا تھا ... بھے معاف کروہ گے جیگ ہ خدا را مزدرمعاف کروہ ۔! "اس لے دم طلب نظروں سے میری طف و کیے کہا یہ میرے پاس وقت بہت منتو ہاہ ہے ۔۔ صرف ایک وو منط سے جیک ایس نے سری طلب نظروں سے میری طف کے قریب لانے کی منط سے جیک ایس نے سام کالوں کواس طرح طول رہی تفی جس طرح ایک اندھا فیقر زمین پر گرے ہوئے ان چند بیسیوں کواس کی کاکواں کواس طرح طول رہی تفی جس طرح ایک اندھا فیقر زمین پر گرے ہوئے ان چند بیسیوں کواس کی کل کا منات ہول ۔۔ "جیک ایسری وائیس جھاتی میں محول سے بہت برط از خم ہوا ہے ۔۔ میں سے خواں بند کوئے سے لئے اس بس گھاس کا کاگ ویا ہوا ہے ۔۔ میں اب اندر کی جانب زور کرر ہ ہے اور مجھ سے ت کھیف ہور ہی ہے ۔۔ اس گھاس کو زخم سے نکال دو ۔۔ اف اِ تم نہیں نکا لوگ ہے اور مجھ سے ت کھیف ہور ہی ہے ۔۔ اس گھاس کو زخم سے نکال کری نیک دو ۔۔ اف اِ تم نہیں نکا لوگ ایک سے کو طرح ہو طی ہوا۔۔ اس میں میں کو دوہ گھاس نکال کری نیک دی ۔۔ نرخم سے کرم خون فوارے کی طرح ہود ہو گھارت

سبیک اِ مجھے نقامے رکھو ۔ " اس کی آواز بہت نجیف ہوگئی تنی ۔۔ سمیری پیٹیانی پر اِسه دو جیک اِ ۔ میں تم سے ، ، ، تم سے ، ، ، م ، ، ح ۔ "اِ اس کے بازوڈ جیلے پڑا گئے اور سرایک طرف کو اڑھک گیا ۔!

> ه مامس مرنتار ره یا رست کر و م شاوم از زندگی نولش که کارست کر و م ترجمه

" "يكي از رفتگان"

تحليات

گروكو تېكشان سے كيا سبت

فاك كواسمال سے كيا نبدت شده ورعدو برق و با را کو میری آه و فغال سے کیانسبت طورجائے نیاز ہے ہے شک پرنیرے اساں سے کیانبت عربية الودشم سوزان كو ديرة فونفشان ت كيانبت ول عاشق ہے جلوہ گاہ ان کی مند آسمال سے کیا نبعث

أب بسالمنگ أك نني ونسب إ م كوكون ومكان كيكبالنبت ---

رياعي

سمغازمجتت ہو نوکلفت کیسی الجام مبيب موزراحت كبي

ارمان اسے کہتے ہیںرہ جائے بو فہیں ہردوزنکل جائے توحسرت کبسی!

"0 (3)

نعع جعلملامهی متی سائے لیے ہولے مثروع ہو گئے تقے -رفاصد كي وراز بليس اس كى سياه الكيمول بيسايه ريز غبس -دورافق کے ذیب تاریکی سی دوشیزہ کی الجمی ہوئی زلفول کی مائندار مہی تی -کا بیتے ہوئے ستا سے اسمال کی نبلکول کہرا نبول بیں تعلیل ہورہے تھے-شب كاسكون دن كے منكاموں ميں مذب مرومانا جام تا تھا۔ دو لتے ہوئے قدروں سے باوہ خوار میکدہ کو دیراں سکتے جاتے تھے۔ معنل آسته آسته سونی بوئی جاتی ب -گریزان تا ریکیوں میں سے بکا یک گناه چلایا -ستم ساتی کی ان منائی انگلیوں سے دور کیوں بھا گئے ہو-ان ان کلیوں سے جنہیں تم نتب بھرسرا ہتے رہے ؟ تم چینے کبول ہوان جمعوں سے جن کی ستی تہا اے دل میں ہجان ہداکروہتی تھی ؟ ننہارے ان مے جان لامنوں میں انہی نشلی تمعوں نے زندگی بھوئی -نربعا گناجا ہتے ہو۔ ال سے فی الے تہیں من کے اس جمع اللہ سے اب اشا ہونے کا یام وا ؟ جس سے تمہاری روح میں مشق کا پرسکت ہوا شرار رکھ دیا ؟ جونمبارى ياسى زندگى كورغنا برول كى استى بى لايا ؟ جس بي نتمار عمر جهائي موت مونول كوزند كى كارس جيسنے كى وعوت وى ج بن گناہ انہوں -شب بحر تم میرے گیت گاتے دے -اوراب سحر کی این سفیدیوں میں تم مجھے تنہا جیوڑ وینا جا ہتے ہو ؟ مصحب کے تہاری زندگی سے ان مہلے موٹے سفیدوں میں روح والدی ؟ جس نے تہیں اِمنیاز نیک و بدسکھایا ہ تم دور كيون بها كلته مهواس سه. جس نے تہا سے مرصافے ہوئے ہونٹوں کوزندگی کارس جسنے کی وعوت دی ہ مينوارول كے قدم مفم كئے، وہ ركے - بڑھے اور مير ميط كر مليد ئے

أرخصت

كتنى مايرس نكابول سے محصر كيما نفا. ميے گذرے ہوئے وقول كاكوئى خاب بول مين-کتنی فاموش تنیس تم ا جیسے یونان کے تخالنے میں كونى امنه وه نسكاه دايي بهدا! الوداع كين موسئة الكه سي يبت موتى -سهمته سهمته مونول به وه وهميي جندش ميد فنيول كازبان مبتى م إوصر كى سبك لبرون سندا-"كيا جلي جا وُكِي آج ؟ خط زاکھو کے مجھے ہ بدل ماؤ كر ونبى سيس بيت بوت اساك بول ؟ كننا خاموش مقامين! جيسے تصوير بدوار كوئى ---____ سِنْمِيان بحنه لكين كالأي كان " جاؤ النجام بخبراً وُنم السيطة المنافق من المنافق المنافق المنافق المنافق المنافق المنافق المنافق المنافق المنطقة ال

"بيك ازرفتكال"

إس روز كا واقعه!

خبراً توسمیں اس عبیب فنم کی ورزش سے بخانت اس وقت ملی جب ہماری انکھوں میں آنسی جلک بہت ہے۔ اور ہما سے باری انکھوں میں آنسی جلک اسے فقید اور ہما سے ماحول کی نمام چریں جن میں ماسٹری میں شامل منتے ہوا میں تیرنی ہوئی نظر آنے لگیں ہم نے خیال کیا جدوان کی لاکھوں بائے ۔ کم از کم سبن سے تو نجان ملی ۔ نگر ماسٹری جواک ہے ہوڑنے والے سے ۔ فرمانے ملک ممل ارسبن یاد کرکے آؤ۔ اور وارفنٹ کے لئے دو آئے جرمانہ می کردیا۔ مالا نکہ اس سے تنبل ہم اپنی خوننی اور امی جان کی رضامندی سے آٹھ آئے اس مدمی اور کرکھے تنے ۔

اب یہ دوسرے روزج واقعہ ہوا آواس کی ذمہ داری ہی ہم رعا منہیں ہوتی۔اس میں آوکوئی شک نہیں کہ ایک کا پی خریدے کے ان ایک ووئی ہم گھرسے لائے تھے اور اسکہ مظریف کی قسم ارادہ ہی نفا

ر ، سطری کے وارفنڈ میں دیدیں سے - اور اگروہ کم بنت خوبی والا ہمیں دمانا و بقیناً ہم اپنے اداوہ کا دی سطری جات کی میں ہوت کی ہم ایسے اداوہ کا دی ہوت ہم جاتا ہم اپنے اداوہ کا دی ہوت ہم جاتا ہم ایس ہم اس دور میں یا و در کر کے نقے مقر المراتی امید مزور تی کہ دوتی دیمہ کراسٹری فوش ہو جائیں گے۔

ا با ب ہی کہنے جب نوبے والے لئے ہماری اس بی نوروی اجب اللہ میاں کی ہی مرضی دنتی اس می نوروں کے جب اللہ میاں کی ہی مرضی دنتی اس میں ہماراکیا تصور!

لازمی طور براس روز ہمارے ول بیں سکول سے بساك مائے كى يا إ الفاظ و برميني منا لے كاك زېردست خوامش پېدا بوقى - اورېم ك مجوراً يا اراده كرايا كو اراج حفرانيه والے اسطرتي رفعت پر خ وف - أنهم مزور ميلى على اب ويعث الراسري الله والمات والمات الله الكان المال الكان المال الكان الم مانی جان والامعامله قوا س بس میں کوئی شاک ندیں کا ووسوں کے ایک مو نمار طالب علم میں لیکن و واقعات كى بات منى ناكدان ونول وه بيماريق اورى نت بيماريق و اورجو في برك سب ما سطرول كوالى كى بيارى كا علم عقا - ادريه عبى الفاق كى بات عنى كمين عبي كى صرورت براً بي المناهم البيا اواس اور عملين جبرا ك ساعة جواسترى ك ورسى بيدى الرابروا خال بيد استرصاحب كى فدنت بن ماصر بوك اور ورت ورات عرص کیا کھائی مان فت ہوگئے ہیں اس لئے یفست منانت کی بائے ، بر بمی کوئی با كام ذنه نفاد بمك كيا- آخرمزا توسب سے بعد اور ميرصلي سي تو بمك مرف ابنے لئے بي مائي تي م فن يكب كها تقاان سے كه ووسامے سكول كو على و بدين و در بيرسانے ماسٹروال اور ار كول كاملوس بناكر بارے مربر بینے جائیں اگروہ مے بوجیتے ہی نواس بات كاسم انہیں مجی مشورہ مذد بینے - اور ثبوت س كا یہ ہے کہ ہم خودعین فیلی کے وقت گھر سنچے سنے رجیکہ ای جان وروازہ یں کھڑی ہا ۔ ی راہ و کبھ رہی فنیل نہیں ا نالباً يدنين موكيا عفاكمين وفي بلهان كر رك كباب اوراب بهت ساروب وع رجرانا برك كا-ورند مم ساراد بن کہاں غامب روسکتے تقے۔ اور مہیں ای بان کی سورت و کھتے ہی کمان نہیں بکریتین ہوگیا۔ کہ آج كى كا ررواتى كى اطلاع گھر بنج كلى ب- بہذاہم كھ سم بى كئے ليكن آئے والعات سے مفاجد كى بى شان لی - وروازہ پر بینج کرسلام کیا آورمدی سے اندروافل ہو گئے - ائی مان سے این براسے کی وث ش کی اغلباً مزادينے كى نيت سے نہيں مكم باركر الله كا فاطر عراس وقت ميں بهى خيال مقاكه اگر عظرے توبيك جائیں گئے۔ لبذاہم نہایت ہوشیاری سے باقع جیٹراکر آگے بڑھوگئے۔ اور تیزی سے اپنے کمرے کی ادر ای طرف بیک . یه تومهی بقین نفای کداب مم اسانی سے اتی جان کے قاوم بنیں اسکتے - خدا کفنل سے دہ ہم البی تیلی و بی تقوری ہیں کہ بھا گئے میں ہمارا مقا بلہ کرسکیں خیال تقا کہ کمرے میں جا کرا غرسے

وروازه بندکرلیس کے۔ اوراس وقت کک نہیں کھولیں گے جب کک عام معافی کا اعلان م ہو جائے پیاب بین سخت آیا مُوافقا۔ وہ بی خیال نقام وری ہے اندر ہی کسی کو نے بس کرلیں گے ۔ گرفست نے یاوری ملک بیتی سے ایاب یوب وارآ واز آئی '' اوھر آؤ طام یا موسکر و کیما بھی نہ تھا کہ باجی نے ہما ہے کان برائی گرفت مھبوط کرلی۔

مساراون كهال فائب ربع

ہم بی اب مبوط کیا تیج اُلئے کی بھی ہمت باتی زئتی ۔ بیندن نمایا جامے میں ہا ما بیشاب خطا ہو گیا۔ اور ہما پی ٹانگوں کی اُنٹی وی (۷) بنا کرفاموش کھڑے رہے نہما دایاں کان بھی کے واکی ما خذمیں تھا۔

م وه دوني کيا بوني ج

ا خوہنے وا ہے کئے کے لی إی أ

منو بنے والے نے کیسے کے لی کم

اب آپ ہی کئے ہم کیسے بنانے اس نے کیسے لے لی- ابھی ہم بیسوی ہی رہے تھے کہ ابا جان بی تشریب نے آئے۔ ذہائے ہماری اس بے بنی کی مالت میں انہیں کیا نوبی نظرا کی کہ سمی نس دیئے۔

بای کومکم بئوااس کے کبرے بندیل کردو!

کے میرے ابغائے بیان دفاکی ادمی ر کے میرے عبد جہا نبازی کے زمین ایکار نیری صورت سے میاں ہیں لاکھ اقرار دمار مرب فم سے چیل آ ہے کوئی ساز دل کا آ ار قرب میری صروں کا آرزوں کا مزار قرب اک نشاہ جہاں کے سوزش دل کا بخار تاج الے عہد جانی کی میرے رنگیس بہار اے میرے دور گذشتہ کی بزرگی کے نشان اے امین رازالفت - حامل سے ترنیا ز اماج البخد مح و کمید کر ہونے ہی تازہ زخمول بخدیں پوسٹیدہ ہے میرے وال کا کوشن اسال اک شہنشاہ کی بہارز ندگی کاہے نشال اک شہنشاہ کی بہارز ندگی کاہے نشال تیرے ایمال برہے اکئے تم کا اب المصار چشم بینا کے لئے وجب مسد اختبار خاک مودہ : موجائے وہ ورسٹ ہوار

زمتاع المب مضطر كا المنت دارب المشاكل و المنت كانو المنت كانو و المنت كانو دا من كالميس ميلان و المن المنت المنت

ُ ناج اِتّاروزا بدال یستب و آئین ال و * این د عااد من داز کله جهان آمین ال د "

منيلسونس"

مهدنه محرکی خبری

سند نیمند کیا آیا ہے کو خبر بہنے میں دو بارشائع نہیں ہواکولگا ، بعد دو جہنے میں ایک بارشائع ہوگا۔

---- بہاری آمد آ مہے - بر اوا وابھی نصدیق طعب ہے ، کد بجلی کی جنمک کے بعد کا لیم کی طرکوں

برقاف کی بریاں سیرکرتی ہوئی ویمبی گئی ہیں ہوسکتا ہے حوان بنتی ہی کلکشت کو تکلتی ہوں۔ ویونوں کی ادف میں بلیف ہتوں کا ترقم اور بسااوتات پیرین کی سرسرا سط ہم سے میں ہے۔ آگر کو فی صاحب اس پر مزید

درشی وال سکتے ہوں توجمیں اطلاع دیں۔

فطعير

در مهال از حیم مروم خفته است قعر وریا را بسر در برده است مربه رمنانی و بر سر برده است در بیابان مشک خود از رسنداست ترجمه "مهرانی" بن بها خمیت جوامرزیر آسب بے صاب از لولو نے خویشید تاب بعن گل که ما ورگیتی برزا و ازتما بنانی سننده محروم و بد!

رباعي

بېرى حبات كى جال دائبان ، نه پوچيد ، نه پوچيه ميرسے شباب كى خود رائبان ، نه پوچيد ، نه پوچيد

نه بوجه آب سے آنش کی رنگ آمیزی مغ مجال پر برهها نیاں، نه بوجه ، نه بوجه سمرائی"

تە ارزو

چاند کی لزرتی ہوئی نقرئی کزیں اپنی زندگی کے چند لمے شب کی شہزاوی کے قدموں میبینط چڑھادیتی ہیں -

ہرسف وہی ہونا ہے۔

یہ جانتے ہوئے ہی کہ کا مرانی کادہ مہد نشاط جس کی انہیں تمناہے ایک خواب ہے۔ ابنی عرکے جبند ہی کمجو انہیں مستعار ملتے ہیں وہ لیلائے شب کے سیاہ گیسو وس میں گذار دیتی ہیں

مبولکة رزوبی قوزندگی ہے۔ نووه کبول آرزو کاس رحمین انجل کو جیور ویں۔
افک کی ان نیککول مجرا بیول میں تیرنے ہوئے بادول کے سبین فافلے ورحمین خیالات
مطع فضا میں منتشرر ہنتے ہیں۔ ہاری اس سنبری زمین سے ہم آخوش ہوئ کی آرزو اپنے بہلویں
منتشر ہوئ آرزو اپنے ول میں جیبات میشہ ان لامحد ووسعول ہیں کمون دہنتے
میں وسل کی سستنی ہوئی تمنائیں اور محلتی ہوئی امیدی انہیں آوارہ وسرگروال رکمتی ہیں۔ اک
میں وسل کی سستنی ہوئی تمنائیں اور محلتی ہوئی امیدی انہیں آوارہ وسرگروال رکمتی ہیں۔ اک
میں وسل کی سستنی ہوئی تمنائیں اور محلتی ہوئی امیدی انہیں آوارہ وسرگروال رکمتی ہیں۔
میں وساس انہیں پردشیال رکمتی ہے۔ حتی کو ای ای سے ان کی مرآ وو آنکھوں آشک ہوال کی دندگی کا کل سرایہ ہیں۔

شام وسحر يونبي موتاب -

ا بنی آرزو کی کمیں کی فاطرانہیں ہرمرتبہ زیدگی کی بازی نگاناپڑتی ہے ۔ بہ بددجبد مفعود نظر کی این آرزو کی کمیں کی فاطرانہیں ہرمرتبہ زیدگی ہے کید محالت ۔ ایک خاطر آمناجی کے بغیریہ روزوشب کی زندگی ہے کید محالت ۔

یکا نینے رز نے سائے جوشب کی ان بمیانک تاریکیوں میں ہماسے گروو بیش محرقص مبت بیں روشہزہ سورکے منابی ہونٹوں کو جس بینے کے متنی ہیں۔ ان نازک و لطبیف ہونٹوں کا بس جس لینا چاہتے ہیں۔ ان نازک و لطبیف ہونٹوں کا بس جس لینا چاہتے ہیں۔ آن کا کی سلگتی ہوئی جینگا رہاں انہیں سکوں سے بیگا ندرکھتی ہیں۔ اپنے مجبوب کی جانب حتی کہ آتن شوت سے ماجس نہیں ہوئے ویتی سائے برطتے ہیں بڑھتے ہیں اپنے مجبوب کی جانب حتی کہ آتن شوت سے جل ایمنے ہیں اور عیتے ہوئے ویتی سائے برائوں کی میں کے لئے ذکر کی کی قرانی جل ایمنے ہیں۔ آرزو کی ممبل کے لئے ذکر کی کی قرانی جل ایمنے ہیں۔ گرامید کی یہ ورخشاں جیگاری بھتی نہیں ان کی زندگی کا انتصار تمنا کے اسی مگر گائے ہوئے ہیں۔ اور بھراسی کی ہتی ہیں کھوجاتے ہیں۔

ولدگ ایک قربانی می توجه- آرزون کی کمیل کی خاطر قربانی

ر مری ایک و به اردوں کی طرح روش کی مار کو بھی سے معور شعاد کا گہوارہ کشم ہر یہ ستار وں کی طرح روش کی جہ جنون فشق میں اندھے ہو کروہ اس کے جیکتے ہوئے زریں جہرہ کو شب کتنے پر دانوں کا مائم کرنی ہے جنون فشق میں اندھے ہو کروہ اس کے جیکتے ہوئے زریں جہرہ کو لیٹ اندر جذب کرلینا جا ہتے ہیں وہ چرس چس کررس بطر کتے ہوئے شفے کو اپنی روح کی گہرا ٹیوں میں جسپالبنا چاہتے ہیں۔ چند کموں کے قرب کی فاطر اپنی زندگی اس پر خیبا ورکرویتے ہیں۔ بینگوں کو خواہشا کی آگ دیوانہ بناویتی ہے۔

انہیں خواہشات کی کمیں کے لئے سی ہی تو اصل زندگی ہے وہسی کتنی ہی لاعاصل کیوں نہ ہو-

راه کم گسته

مخشرب ماندشورسلاسل كاسامن بعد فنامى فرط جؤل سے برمال ہے البيامون بأون ورك منزل كيساهن اللدر سے بے نبازی دصبط حصول مشن اس سے پیرٹ کرائے و کھھ لیا ہم فو کرنے جلے منتے نشکوہ اےور و جهال دوب جاؤ کناره سجه لو مبلت مے دریا کاسامل نہیں ہے ان کے وعدول کوج ومرایا قوزائے لئے الآستى كيدكها تفااتنام كوباوب میں سے سو ہار تبری مست نگاموں کی فتنم رج ويمات وبيكت مرشي ميافك چاند کے ماننے بیع*ی طرح بسین*ہ آجائے الله الله و عالم نيرے شروائے كا چىدىكائيس لاؤ بمرك كا بى شراب كى تصویر کمینی آج نمهارے شاب کی ہرجلوہ اک جاب نظربن کے رہ گبا لطف تظريمي وط لياحن يا رك

ده يم سے آئے كہيں جب رموفلكيك إ برا مزه بوج منتري بم كرب سنكوه بشونبول كالفاصار وسيمس بوكا يه رمب حن كالمشاكرة فكمداو مرنه المفق فنکن رہ مائے گی یو نہی جبین پر كوئى منه چوم لے گا اس نہيں " بر وونوقان وإنيال إلنوه! آ كمعون أنكفول مي ورستنان حيات اورتیری فدامیان ! توبه! بندگی ؟ میری بندگی! الله مب سمعة بغور - يمه بعي نبين زار کی ویکھنے میں سب کی ہے ہے اورين اور- اوركيم عي نبين آپ بين آپ اڳ ساڳھ بي آك بارايني شان كري سيمبي و پرهيا ہے برے ول دفعل ہم برارا عتراض مرتبه موضحوا في "

مرائيسروس

'یَا و داشنِ گذشته با مجم صروری أین (ب ش)

" نوط: - اگرچ پیسب وانعات پشتوزبان می ہو جکے ہیں یہ یال نظا کہ نشتو زبان ہی میں فکھ دول کی جھے ہیں۔ یہ یال نظا کہ نشتو زبان ہی میں فکھ دول کی جھے بیت تو کا رسم الخط نہیں آتا - لہذا اردو میں لکھ دیتے ہیں "
فلا کا شکر سے کہ ہب کو بیت نہیں آتی - ہم آپ کے منون میں کہ آپ نے گرا نما پیٹالا
سے ہمیں متغبد ہونے کا موقد ویا ہے - فی الحال بر" صروری باتیں " اپنی وائری میں تلھ لیے !

س فراق یار " رم خ - و)

"بہار کی دت - ہرطوف" ہریال ہی ہریال ہے - درخوں کے سنڈ منڈ ٹہنیاں ہری" دوبہل تیوں سے آراستہ ہو کی ہیں جوان کنواری را کیاں وریا کے کنا دے یا نی پنج جارہی تقیب "

وكيان سياكائس بنيسين ؟

سميري زندگي " دن- و- د ،

دریں ونیاکی نظروں بیں ہے جان ہوں " تندن مجھے بیوان ہجنتا ہے " سوسائی مجھے میں ونیاکی نظروں بیں ہے جان ہوں " تندن مجھے بیوان ہجنتا ہے " سوسائی کا موجب ثابت میز اللہ کا موجب ثابت ہوتا ہے " میرے کئے والت ورسوائی کا موجب ثابت ہوتا ہے " "

مبن آب سے انتہائی مدردی مے ادر آپ کی اردو سے بھی ---

(ع-ریش)

مع تعمد مليل"

''نری کے تنگ بطن میں سیما ہب بہد رہہے۔ ہنگی ہوئی نضا میں تار کمبایں رواں میں ۔ ''ارے بھی گو'' مرھم'' ہیں ۔ ''فرحت کے داز داں'' یہ بجھنے ہموٹے و نے ہیں'' ''فرحت کے داز داں' یہ بجھنے ہموٹے و نے ہیں''

شخمبراورا**خلات**" (ديم س)

اس-ج-خ)

"خوشی"

رخش آدمی کاچمره بعول کی طرح کملارستان ب اور خلین کاکلی کی طرح مرمبایا بندان نامی کی طرح مرمبایا بندان نامی در این بندا به بندان با بیند نقا .

"خوش آ ومی کاچېره بېدل کی طرح کھلار سناست اوغمگبن کاکلی کرح سند" جس طرح واکثر امراد سین اورواکٹر احسان اختد خان ---!

(ق-ك)

"مكدان"

ست ون سے الم برصاحب! آب کو تہم کے معنا بن سے نفرت ہے ؟ الم بلر -" اگر میں سے كبدوں قو آب خفا بوجا میں گے ؟

(ع-مايك)

"שפת כרב"

"ببارکاایک شام تقا و وسال ہوت اس کاشو ہراس وار قانی کوجوڑ کراس کو اور اس کی سات سالد لوئے "کو و نیا کی معیبتیں جھیلئے کے لئے "چوڑ و یا یہ و نیایی " اس کی ول "
کا آدام " اس کی آبنی بنج کا گرفت " "
آب مضون تکھتے وقت کسی تمیسری چ ننی جا عت کے لوئے کو اپنے پاس جھالیا کریں کہ وہ آپ کا ترکیر د تافیط کے قاعد تبایا رہے ۔

"سانبط" (ع.٧-ش)

"معشوق کی مہوش سے جب شاعر بہ ہوشی ساسماں طاری ہو ... کسی مجوبہ کا منات سے جب انسانی تغییل بہت متاثر ہورہ ہو یہ اسے کمی "شاعراند واغ سے جسیل معانی بهد نکلتا ہے "

آپ لکھ سکتے ہیں۔ شوق سے لکھنے ۔ لیکن تفتع سے کام نہ لیجئے ، محض عالمانہ الغاظ کو کیجا کر دینے سے عالمانہ معنا بین مزب نہیں ہوجا باکرتے ۔ بے شک ساوہ اور سلیس اروو لکھئے ۔ ' نجبر'' کے صنعات آپ کے لئے ہی توہیں ، ، ، ، ، ،

" زندگی اورمو**ت**" دع سریش)

ا زندگی ایک شعد عنا ، بطر کا گردسهاگیا" موت کے منظر لئے ہوجیسے اسے نفراد یا۔

مضطرب بعاكه باد موت سے بحارم و

موت كوبه فكريتي شعله كيون" جلتا ربخ ". . . .

ملتے ہیں مباؤیں مائے وہ سونا جس سے پیٹیں کان " ایسی شاعری بکد منشاعری سے کیا نا مُرہ جو بامنی سس ہو ، امید ہے آپ ہماری صلابتِ رائے کی واود نے بغیر فروہ سکبس کے " نقاد " المال ميه كالج المال عند المال المال عند الما

3	بيكونك	مضمون	شماري
Y.	مدير	کودنی خبرے	į
•	عبدالرزاق نارون	ر و با خطونه	۲
u	سلطان عود د پېخ بېير	نيكى بربادكناه لازم	W
10	حدايت الله خان	ی توم مشب بته	بخ .
14	خن اداد يوست زئ	موتة عقالي	Δ
14	ميال فحدَّن يوسعن كا كاخيل	ترسحومنظر وانعاق نظم	4
۲۰	مفتون	الشناتة	4
۲)	خادم دیازسده	م دَسازِ ڪِ	•
4	عبدالرخ كاكيف	وَحَبُكُ مِنْظُر	4
44	صاحب زاده عبدالبادى ديوبي	انشنا ته	
**	ادباب عمل فيووذخان كالمنهائ	ھے نہ پہ ھار دِ شم	,
444	عبدالهدُّت نزشهر دی	وخوريه غاره	ľ
44	ولى الله خان	الج ت	 مو ا
74	شاكىوالله معينسد	دواوه الخيباح	150
۲)	بسلطان غود کرسیت وزیک	پوہیوٹ شاعب	1.0
٣٣	داكترليصيان الله خان (پروفليس)	دَنينتوپ شاعكاكبن فلاق نلسد	14
ره	ن اعترى قاول كال الم	ردپیشنو دهنیت	16
01	هبتل روسمت دوري كال	دزد	

دَ شبم به شاند ع حُله سعر زارم ، د کالج د باغ غوبی و فيول غوارم

كورنى خابرك

حُولاً: کالج کِش تر حندائی په فضل یولوی نفداد تر لپنتنو رونه و تعلیم حاصلوی. او دا به بے خابه نه وی ، کر دے ته تر لپنتنو کالج او ویلے شی ، ولے سرہ ددے تد خیابر تر لپنتو حصے تر مضمونونو تر فخط به سوب داحالت وی ، چه اکاؤلا حصه که تر او تر مطلب مضمون چر ته خال خال په په مشکله سری کپنی بیا موند د شی ۔ سری کپنی بیا موند د شی ۔

د پروخلقو داخیال د نے - چه د رسالے د یا نہو طابیت د مذاتر کوشنه پور نے مخصی وی - دا تر پر بری حدد پور نے بیجے د نے د لولاسه ختل کران کار د نے - چه تر نتو ورسری بل نه وی یو مائے شوے ا بریاتر به به یو از نے حان کوم کوم کار سرته رسوی . کہ چا ته د مضمون د پاری او دایم . نو نتو ف خوراته سکت د اخواب راکوی - چه کہ مات با دی بو مضمون اولیکلو - نو چری مهر بانی به یو وی . دغه خو بیا هم شه دومری د یو مضمون اولیکلو - نو چری مهر بانی به یو وی . دغه خو بیا هم شه دومری د موصلے مات یا و خبری نه دی . خو مرم در سینه ، چه ز خ بیت نه دا ته دا ته به کبن مضمون او دائی چه سریه بیت هم نو دائی چه سریه بیت هم شه نو به دی - چه تا ته به کبن مضمون او لیکو -

نی سراه و افسوس کائے دے ، چه خپله مورنی ژبه ورته نخه ژبه نه شخه ژبه نه شکاری ۔ او د نورو به ژبو کبن خپل عزت لهتوی ۔ مون که دعقل په ساز کچو اوکورو ، اوخپل سر کریوان کبن نیټ کړو ، نوځون قال دهم د خ ناخو بخه پېښتو کهن لا نن هے ده ، ترخو چه مون و خپله ژب پالنه او نکړو ، ترهی به مون ته هیچو ه ځوك کاعزت په نظراو نه کوری ، پې غه سلسله کېن د ه د سخو ک عزت په نظراو نه کوری مارچ پې غه سلسله کېن د ه د سخو ک وستونکو توجه د تیرشوی مارچ

پرچ یو اکلونری مضمون ته گرزوم . دخپل مضون به یوحصه کس بیکی چه "الله تعالی دهرقوم د با ره دیوخا سے ژبے مقرد وَل اُ عنبتل اوفرشت د مصلحت د با ره به خپل حصور کس وا دُبلنے . شه ساحت پس د پښتون قرم واروا غ . نویو فر بستے تدیم کس کا نړی و چول اوهغه ۱ اوکریکول و کیل داد لینتو ژبه شوه ".

زهٔ سی مے دلته نور زیاتی مجت کو ل نه عوال ، خکه چه نه خو هغه ښه او ښکارمید و ، چه یو داسے به بنیاده خبره دخیل مضون یو حصه جوړه کړه . او نه به ما ته څوك منبه اد وا بې چه د خیبر شن دات په فضو لیا تو ډک کړم . اصیل ته ا شاره قد رمے کافی وی . امید دم چه که دا نكي فكور به پیین نه شی . او الین ه به دداسے خبر مے خیال اوسانی ، چه ت میل شرئ شلول خیل سال شاول وی .

ما د کیم بر پی شن را تو کنی د مضمونو نومتعلق غه لب اصطلاحی اشار مے کیے شن را تو کنی د مضمونو نومتعلق غه لب اصطلاحی اشار مے کی وے ، چه هنے بابن مے اکنزو صفون لیکونکو تبن اوک نو کا د ہ مجبور لیم جب هنه طریقه جاری او نه سا تحر اوس چه غه شار دی هغه ستا سو مخکب پیش کوم ...

اللات المالات

خياد الم

دولأخطونه

خوره وروره حميث !

تاسوی یم لوظ وو . چه کلی نه رسید دسی به خط در لین ، نی خبله وعده پوره کوم . او ترکلی ته جو نده جه زه سومره متا نزشو بے یم . تر هغ یوه لنده ه شان نقشه ستا به مخکبن را کاک مر .

تکی قصفائے او پائے کا دی دے ، به لاروکو پوکس قفکو منیا ذو قد سب بوے منی وجه سرے پوزی نه شی نیوے ، کائ به کائے ډیرانی براته دی ، جه متولد هوائے کن یه کرے دی ، پرون کا کاکری لارم ، چه کو نئے ند ور ننویم نوسورا بائی اوچوز میں ، زبی دا ته کس و د شو ، یوخو کو نئے ند ور ننویم نوسورا بائی اوچوز میں ، زبی دا ته کس و د شو ، یوخو کو خوشو کو ته کبن ساه نشوه اختے ، بل په هنه کو ته کبن چه دوی په کبن او دی کیدل ساروی هم تولی دُو ، چه هنوی تسویق خوجو به بن بوئے خاز دی واد د دی داوا د د بی ، عبوم کا کالود سپیاکے ماذی ما پیپلو ستوکو اولیں چه خانک کبن دَا تَاکماؤو کا در به هنه کبن ما پیپلو ستوکو اولیں چه خانک کبن دَا تاکماؤو یا دو او د دا کا هم او ند کری .

داخو تو طحت اوصفائے حال دیے ، اوس مان هبی کینیت واورہ ، بنیخ خوشئے چه سری هم قدم نه زیات اوهام پرست دی ، با باکا نولہ ی و خدا ای درجه ورکویے دی ، پرون په جمات کبی و ماخت نه پس و پیر بابا ذکو کیب و ، چرته و بد قسمتنی ند محالد خولے نه او و تل ، چه پایر بابا خود ابو مکر صدیق اوحضت عر رضی الله تنالی عنها و خبو و خاور و برابر هم نه وو ، بپر دے خبرے فول سوی بیرماداسری شول ، چه هو ن ا داخه اور یه ، د بایر بابا نه هم لا شوک زیا ت شته ، داخود سروحال دے اوهر چه نیخ دی ، نود هغوی رانده ب و نبوس می منه ، چه به چپه خولدکبن گه دی ۔

عیوسی پر د سرو داحال دے نوت بنٹو خوم ب و نپوس مہ کوہ ، پہ دیکوو کنی پو د ککود ہے ، چدخا و ن دے پر حوج وا خلی او په کودکس نے اوتری ،

ق مهاشرتی بود، ون واویلالا پاته ده . بعضه کورنے خبرے داسے وی . چه کول پکاد نه وی . پوهیں ل بکاروی . قد لورخور حیثیت ق غوا میخ دی . مور بلار ددے قبار کا تیاد کا ساتھ وی ، چر چر به صاله الالا اسا کی پر کوتو ورشی نو خوشه ئے کہی پر . مبه واور کا پر ون قشیرول دولس کالہ پس ناویا ته زویج اوشو . په نگایے قدم چه قدن اید شکر ئے اداکرے و به کم مجنت دمان را اوغو ختل . دی ہے ہے کہ کہ نے زویج مرکوفے ناحوری شو معود واضحت . او بد دمانو ئے اونوستا . شبی لہ ئے زویج مرکوفے ناحوری شو معود اس بیج ئے جناز کا پور نه شو کا ، اوشیر دل چینکے دارہ یا بخشو . قمری مانیا میں بیج ئے جناز کا پور نه شو کا ، اوشیر دل چینکے دارہ یا بخشو . قمری مانیا میں بیاد خوریل خودیات توریخ اولی پود نم المیو نے سیسیلنے کرے دی . بل دو مربی لوئ اولی پی دیرہ ستوئی دی . ناچار غوری کی سینکوی ، دیرہ سینکوی ، دیرہ موکوی ، سرشوگوی ادفی کوی . سینگوکی ادفی کوی . سرشوگوی ادفی کوی . دیرہ بدلیں وسی بان ہے جد نیخ کوم ویرکوی ، سرشوگوی ادفی کوی . دیرہ بدلیں وسی فو خونما ذریع خواری شی .

دیر طالمان داسے دی ، چه هنوی خپلے پیفلے دی ، ع به کور کینی ع به کور کینوی ، اوشوم ور له ند ورزی و دے غویبا نو سیبیانو قورسووند ، و وادی به

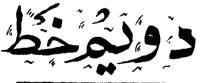
ارمان کښ سيين شی .

تکوسند و واده خو به بیبنتوکس تولونه لویے نغمت کانولے شی۔

تا ته بیته دی چه خا خور قد دوی کالوراسے کو ندی دی ، پرون یم مورته اوو خو موریے! داسر توریے غربیله دے ولے به کورکس ببت یوا ندکیے دی ، که خو بنه کر وی نو بل وادی دے اوکری کنه ، خا مور قد اور دیں وسری وقوی لمب شوی ، ادچنه کر کری ، چه وائی جه حیا! به شکرمه! نه به قام کس تحوین بوزی پریکول غوارے ، کند کے مم لابل وادہ کوی - قد هغوی خوهم هغه یو خاو مند وی ، چه لا پشی ، بل دهنے به سندی کبن نه وی لیکے - ماور ته وی مورے! مدد به بو گئری و قد بل وادی ند نه منع کوی ، مورم و ی چپ شه! قد کالج از درباند مذد به بخوگندی و قد بل وادی ند نه منع کوی ، مورم و ی چپ شه! قد کالج از درباند شوی دی دے ، کوشتا نے شوے جو رہے ، دامن هب یے خان سری یوسه ، مونن قدو ای شوے دو به برخلاف اوکو او به قام کبن نمان اوسٹوموگو به

اخوتركوم به ليكم ورورى : فيصل داده ، چه د افضا دومرى بب بودار اوزهو يلاده ، چه لاه بكن ساه نشم اخت - سنا اوجت او باكيز ه خيالات حُسا دي خوبس دى ، اسيد م چه نه به كا پښتون قوم به دم دهى د هنى د خواب كخيلو حنى با تو اظهار اوكړ م ، فره سنا قط به اختظاركښيم ، فور شه نشته چه اوليكم

(سَتَارَشِيْنِيْ)



خوبه وروره رشيده!

سناخط راادرسیں و . اوم نوستو . اوبابیام اونوستو . دخپل محبوب قوم په دردناك حالت چه تا د حسوت اود ارمان ۱د بنیکے تیک کے دی . هنے خمازر کا ډیرخوگ کور دکلی د کشن کئے او غلاظت چه کومه کیله تا کوے د ی . هغه واقعی په کا ہے ر دی - که خما نہ شخوک نپوس او کوی - چه حن ای کوم ځائے دے . فوزی به وزلد جدفت جواب ورکوم ، چرهنه نه به السمان کس دے او نه به مزکد کبل دے . ند بهجات کس دے . ند به دهو مسال کس دے . او ند به کو حبہ کس دے . بلک هغه پاک دان به هور پاک اوستموا حُاجِم کس اوسیکی . زک چر به کسل ۱ او غلیظ حُاجِم کبل شیطا اوسیکی خیال خواد که چه غاجم به خاجم کسن ۱ دیرانو نه پر اند دی . نو ذخلقو اوسیکی خیال خواد که چه مختو کسن ۵ کسین ، او په هغ کبل ۲ دیرانونه اجولے اوسین ویلے یم ۔ نوب بوئی به همم نه خورین ۱ د دیر ۱ اعلی سوه به هم ترورین ۱ د دیر ۱ اعلی سوه به هم ترورین ۱ د دیر ۱ اعلی سوه به هم ترورین ۱ د

خدستاخیال آد بېښتو کو خو ته نه دید نلی یو ه تنکه کو ټکځ بدځ وی چه هې چه هېڅ دو شند ان باکموکځ کېښ نه دی ، یوه دروازه ځ وی ، چه هغه هم هیش بېټ وی . په دیم کښ ددی ساووی هم ساتی ، د دوی به سرخوغو حبو سوه ددوی د دوی ته خه حال وی ؟ تا ته په اوډوکښ د سپیاکو بې سری پوتل کناه خکاره شوه - ناد اند ! تالا خه لیب لی نددی -

تا د پبنتو تقلید دکرکید دی منا به خیال سوی اوخز ۱۵ کون دی منا بی دی دی که چرے دواری با یہ سے وی و هد به کا دی خیل منزل مقصود تد اورسی کینی نو به لارکبن به مات کن پروت وی بنیخ لوی کار دی ، چه هغه یوی شفیقه صور بیوه محبت کو نکی شختر او یوی هو بسیا دی با سلیقد ت کور میرس وی ، ت کوم نیخ چه خپل اولاد ، خاون او کور سوه داسے مضبوط تعلق وی ، هغه به حقیقت کبن یوی مثالی خاتون () دی دی که میرن دی دن نه خپل خان ته مثالی خاتون دی ، هغه به حقیقت کبن یوی مثالی خاتون دی دی دی دی دو مثالی خاتون دی دی دی دی دو دو کوشش شو و ی کوی .

پښتون قوم دد نیا د تولو قومونو نه د ترقئ پر مند و کو وستو پښتون قوم دد د کا تولو قومونو نه د ترقئ پر مند کاک و و وستو پا ته شوے دے و کیک و و والیم چداوس هم وخت شتر - خوانان و چینله میں آن ندرا اوری - بود اکان برموند پرزوری دا او باسو - د بالغانو تعلیم دروی دیا ره د قدرت د طون ندیوا خوی رعایت دے و می داری زاری زاری طوطیان اولولی - کد دافیمتی موقع هم ددوی

دلاسه او و ته ، او شنگه چه دوی د خیل اولاد نه په ډیمان ته لی خوونه جوډکه هم مغید د بالغانو تعلیم ندی هم بنا و ت اوکړو ، نویا د او لری د دوی هستی به د د نیاله هنه فناشی ، او نویست به منگل موودی ، چه نن د پینون توم بیم د د به شوی .

جُونِ مَسْوَان وای که به و منه تعلیم ورکود و دوی به بیاخیلو اشنا یا و ته خطونه لیکی . پد دے خبر ه مالد به اختیاره حند اداشی . هلکه اچ کوے بخی تعلیم ند دے کرنے . نو ولے هذر خیلو اشنا یا نو ته خطونه نه لیکی ؟ هغه کم چنته خوجه پخیله نشی لیک . نو به دلال کے لیکی . اوجادو تاجادة هغه دلال حائز ناجائز مطالبات هم لوره کوی . ند به وائ چه زه ډیر مه بر سبب م خبری حوم . لیکن داحقیقت د می . چد تر جا هئے اوج تعلیمه نیخ داخیال وی چه هبت تو نفسانی خواهش پوره کولو دویم نوم د می . لیکن تعلیم یا فند نیخه تر هبت به قد د د د می بر معبت سومره یا کیزه اومقل سه حبن به ده . تا چه تو سرو او بیمی تو اوهام پرست ، بیر پرست او قبر پرست کوم کیل ده . تا چه تو سرو او بیمی تو او او ایمی کوم کیل ده . دا هم مول تر جمالت او به تعلیم کوشیم دی . کوم وخت چد دوی کیل خود دی . دا هم مول تر جمالت او به تعلیم کوشیم دی . کوم وخت چد دوی کیل تولیم پیغابر داشی . هه دوی پر اصلی معنو کینی خوا پرست شی .

افوس دے . د نیا خوم اوکی ، وکی ، وکی که بارہ سائیس نوی فی الات جو دکر ل ، کوم کا رجہ وروجے یہ لسو کمننہو کس کیں و ، اوس پہ یہ غورہ نہو کس کی کی و ، اوس پہ یہ غورہ نہو کس کی او نور و تعلیم یا فترملکونو کبی د مدر کے نہ سرہ زر دا توکیکی ، خویو محوج بب قسمتہ بہتوں ورور دے ، جہ تا بلاد شیکہ یہ و جنے نہ پر نگل می ، احج رجہ لاہ پو ھیکم جہ غا فلو اپنتنو ستہ داسے نصیحتونه کول سن با نہ د باب و ها دی ، لیکن غہ اوکرم چه کا دی تا دروہ نکریکم ،

سیا تا د معاشر نی جون د کوکر ه د ه ۱۰ و واقعه داده چه داد پیتون قوم د جون یوتك نورم د د . د نورخور د خوسی و په سلسلد کښ چه تا دوی د خوا مینوسوی تشبیه ود کړ ه د د د . هغه ډیره بامو قع اوموزونه د ه . کاش که

خُونز ررونه، پہ دیے نکته پوہہ شی ۔

حُونِ پنتانه دونه عرخو سه سپین دویی گرزی . خوب کورکش به که کا سپی سومن به هخ اچرلے وی - تر پیغلو لونه و خوسین و به کورکش سن یوان عوص و خطوناک کادد نه . اود د له نخوص تاکار که نیتیے ختلے دی .

حُوین دے مردار رواج یوبل لوے نمن داد بیا ته راورے دے ۔ جہ دکنی وبل واد م حوام دے ۔ سرے جہ کندشی ، نوبل واد م حوکوے شی بیک بختہ کہ کونی مشی ، نوبل واد م خوکوے شی بیک بختہ کہ کونی مشی ، نوبل واد م چ حوام دے ۔ اخر داولے ؟ آیا شخ ج حس موکنہ بنان دی ؟ آیا دوی حبن بات نشته ؟ آیا تدوی لا به نشته ؟ به ذباندی آیا تہ خیل در دو م حبن باتو اظهار به دوی حوام دے ؟ آف دے شودادے او کس او اطهار به دوی حوام دے ؟ آف دے شودادے او کس اونا کا وہ دواج به ت خومو خوانو جانو کس اونا کا وہ حداد دکس شومو معموم اونا ذک به خاور دکس می کہنے وی ، او ت دے تہ جفا کا دلاس خومو معموم اونا ذک

ذرونه چُورچُور به د لحد خوانه پريوخ وي !

ببنون غریب ده ، مغلی ه ، ته خپل سا در سره خپه ند غزوی ، په خه بنادی به قه هند و نه قوض رویم به سود واخلی ، به خوار و خوار و به عله راشی - ده به ورته خوش الدی ، چه به ده کس به محارای قبلا به شان را نازلشی - او به سود کس به تو او له غله یوسی - اصل کس ددی خپله که سنبانی نشی - حکه غزا فعان خان عبر العفارخان والی شهر حمًا دَ اول جون مفصل دا د به روی چه خه کسه او کهی هغه سمباله چه رو بیناند دد ه تابل کهم ، چه دوی چه خه کسه او کهی هغه سمباله هم که به ننی " کاش که بینانه دخیل ده نا به ده الفاظوعل او کهی -

ق ترقی اوازادی به لاره کس دهیش ند لوی بناش رسم وروای دی مفه زماند لا یه تابری شوی به جد درسم وروای برخلاف به خولدخودول به زماند لا یک تابری شوی به چد درسم وروای برخلاف به خولدخودول به زید پردیک می شوی و بوین به نظام می شود و دوری دی و باق چوین نظام دور دوری دی و داظام او مخوس دوای یوسیلاب دی و به مویلی مخاص مات یو بود و دوری دی و تد یو تعلیم یا فند ببتون کی ما تد او وا به چه آیاند به به دی شعر عل او کوری سده زمانه با تونسازد توم زمانه باز

اوقد سیلاب که خوفناکو چپوپ رحم بدخیل خان پرمکی ده ، چدکوم خواندهغه عبیر ل کان پرمکی ده ، غیرانسامیت عبیر ل غواری - هغه خواند هم به بحبیک ؟ ند ! داسخته نامودی ده ، غیرانسامیت د می د دی ده . تا ند بکار دی - جه ند که علامد اقبال پدد می شعوعل ادکرید سه زانه بازنسازد توباز باندستیز .

اور سىلاب بى بنا ، جېوسى بر جنك شى . بدخپاو نولادى سُوكونو او بې با ، لتو د هغد مخ واړو چى .

روره إ باسه إ دامنوس دسم ورواح ددنیا ندورک که داکن ه اولمنتی سوسایتی نتاه اوبر باده کوی ، او پښتون قرم دنو فئے هغ منزل ند اورسوه ، جدد دنیا نور قومونه د (ښتون دکاروان کودشی، نورغد اولیکم، تد هوښیاد نوجوان کی ، په خپله ښه پوهیکی ، شادعالاند تاسوه دی ، دوښیاد نوجوان کی ، په خپله ښه پوهیکی ، شادعالاند تاسوه دی ، دوښیاد نوجوان کی ، په خپله ښه پوهیکی ، شادعالاند تاسوه دی ،



کل زمان بن خه پاوکوام دے .

غلام فا در: ـ جد غه ستاخو به وي . مونز دخان دخط نوكران يو .

كل زُمتان: - چاي به شكى اوكدكباب به خورى -

عَنْهُ بَعِقُوبٍ : - كُبَابُ غُونَى بَهُ بَالكُلْ دَكَادُنَهُ وَى - يُرُونَ قَرِبَانِي سُوحَ دَهِ فَضَابًا وَحَدَثَ غُوشِي دَى - حُانَ ولِے فَضَابًا وَحِدَلُهُ فَهُ بَلُهُ وَلِحَنَى غُوشِي دَى . حُانَ ولے ناجو رِجَ كُونُ .

غلام تا د رو نی چه ز د .

در مه واری کی یو بیل دماسی کانو خاص دی - سود خور و نداروا شوی دی . او دهوی به بازار کس روان دی . د لوی اختر دوی ورځ دی . د لوی اختر دوی ورځ دی . د اوسیل که باره دا آتی دی - در مه واډی کلی او امزولی دی . د خات نوه جام اپولے دی . کل زمان دسو نه نسواری لنکی جا پایره که دی . او کوم دی . کلام تا در او محکل بیغتوب خپلیو په که و دی . کوم خادرو نه در مه واډوسی که دی . او کوم خوری په په واډوسی دی . کوم خادرو نه در مه واډوسی دی . کل زمان مخکس او د اد و دی . کوم خادرو نه در مه واډوسی اډ مه ند اورسیل ل .

پوردل سری د یوبل ډرائیورچه نوم اعظم دے . پرمونترکښ است ده . اوتاش کوی . یوردل ککل زمان د نزی خوک د د .

خيبر

کل زمان : ۔

السلام عليكم . درے وادی:-وعلیکمانسلام . په حیرراغلنی . مونتریه را او خیژی مخکبن يوردل :-سيت خبن كلينئ . اعظم :-ىبرخايرراغلى . حن ا در د او مجنه . تاش کوی َ . فلاش کوی که مم پته ـ کل زیان:۔ يود د ل : -بم بنيه كووكور . اعظمَ كټ كوير . أعظم :_ بادشاه دوم آخ راوره دوم آخ -علام دولا آنے ۔ بوردل: -دے خواکری اعظم زوهم لوبه کوم . كل زمان :--كل زمان ته مه كوه . ميلمه كي . موند دو ه په دوه ښه يو اعظیم :-جدمال درکوی نوعوی ورسره -بوردل ،-لس خال دره آه. تمکل زمان :۔۔ دا واخله لسخاله - او رازه وده آنح -اعظم :-تاسولوبه کوئ زه را زم ـ هلکه دّ يودره آنوحيائے کيږٍّد يوردل :-لس خال خاور آنے -کل زمان: ۔ دازہ خلورآ ہے ، اعظم :۔ دركوم ميده . نختم خونه . د ه خواكري لس خال شايد آ ف کل زمان:۔ رَ مِل زمان يوروسيِّی بائلي . غلام قا در دوغون ہے يعقوب ند وائي ، چه دے ن ساهر خد مائلي پر دے کس الک چائ راور غلام قادر تا سوچائ تحكي -بوردل: -يعقون تا نتر عالم نزده ده . پياله دكوي . غلام قادر: س بعقوب (در نے پیالئ ډکه وی) غلام قا در واخله بیالئ ۱۰ دا بلدييالئ كمل زمان لد ودكول کل زمان پیالئ واخله ۰ غلام قادر:۔

تاسو څکئ . زه ورندسم ند يم .

يعقوب ا-

يوردل :-

مكل زمان:-

بوردل ،--

زىيب:-

غلام قادر:-

هلك كوم ده . پرميز دى ند به خكى - (كل زمان خلور ني روي) ما تلى . كان غ او خنى و . اودا باغيده . دنك ع ذيرة اوتراوته کتل)

ملك صفاح كريم .

يوردل:-چِدماسری خلورآنے باتے شوہ ، نوبعنه تاش اوسلوُد او من زمان:-لار. و ه عُم موتر بيا يم. غلام قادر قد شه ؟

هفدده چلم شکی .

بعقوب خو له حال ندوائ . خود (غلام قادر له حال اووائي -

حال به نه والئ . زه بئ يو به كهم . ٠

اكل زمان غلام قادر اوعمت بيقوب تدورد لأعاز وا عنسته - اوطورو تدوالیس شو. ما سنام کلی ند دا اورسید ۵)

سين موادكرة . تش راغلى اوكدغه موځان سرة رادرة. كل زمان موند سره وه . موند خوهنه ته كتل .كدهندخه

اغستی و چ . نومونو به هم څه ند ند څه راوړې وو.

هغه عاجز سره پیسے منیشته نو-

-البنيا کل زمان به وی ۱ اویچیت به ورساوه نه وی ۰ څلور پنځه روکي غلام قادر؛-ورساكة وسد . اوهنه ي هم دَشيطان بدارواح ودكويد . ماسی . کوره دے جواری کوی دا تو عره ب ا خبرا دلا . ترهم

ورند غد نه واځ .

ولم كل زمان تاجوارى كرم ده . سى كوزىد دا حُكه اوتزاوتركوده ند بي به ماكوحًا ي جواري كوسيه . دروغ وايي .

بعقوب نه نيوس ادكري ٠

خير جوارى خوي كريد ده . ادخاع كنن كرد ده . ده دجوارى ند نه منع کیږی . خوحال ویلونه څه خوررت وه -

زىين،-محل نمان :-

غلام قادر:-

بيقوب ،~

غلام فادد:-

اوڅ مونز لا دروغ وايو. کدرښتيا .

يومياشت اوشوی چهکل زمان دَجوارئ نه نوبه ابستاخ وی. دے یومیا شت کبی هغه جواری ند د ه کهی . خوجه نی تاسوورمای چ شوی . نوجواری ارکویه .

هم د د جوارئ ځا ځ له بو تلم . اوهم د چغلي او خورځ . چه تا نه خه كل زمان:-بوره ملاویزی نو؟

غلام قادر:-زىينې:-زه خوصان داوايمرجدجواري مدكوه -اوخ پرىيدى . ولے وريسے شوے يئ . چە بائلى نوخپے بيسے بائلى . ستاسوورسره څه کار د ه .

دہ چه څو پورہے چغلی نه وی خوړلے ِ دَدَ نہ صبر نه کیږی ۔ کل زمان :۔ لقان حکیم صاحب و آنی جد "چل فرضاکارشن سے" . جواری خودومی کنا لا نه دلا چد خومی جفلی خورل کنالا دلا .

ا نينب،۔ هر يوسري دبل كنام ته كوري .خيل ترم هيروى . حُكه چه خپل به دَاولوضِ بِيُ ۔

غلام فادد - فودا تولدخما كناء سوء ع

بعقوب؛ - پرسه میده ، چدمورف ید خوشخالیری ، فرته ف خد کو ه

غلام فا درا سنده چددوی چ خوشحالد دی . نومونده ک خه کو و . زمین است نه چ خوشحالد بعر . زی خپلے پیسے بائلی . چه ستاسو پیسے بائلی نو بیا چغلی خوری . حاروم پر . خدای هم بدینک واروه هغدعا جز بیه شوی می . هیش جس دابان ه ، خان اورسکور کرد . غلام نادر : - بر به ماسی ارخ مومعان کوه . محون د بیر نصوحا نو بر وی مونی

بره ماسی اوخ مومدان کوی . ځونز د په نصوحا نو به وی موند به بیاحال ند وایو . (بیغوب زه چه زو) (دواړه زی)

سلطان عمود دَيْغِ بِالدِ دريم كال

ڎۣٙؠٛٷٛڰؙٵؙٚڝؙٚڵڷڰ

یونظوچه مونبه تر پښتنو تر کوریا تر جر په تروین ون اورغکوو مونبه دوی کښ ډیره خامی ښکاری شی . مونبه دوی تر بنض او تر جانفا نئ ند ډك او و پښو دور ته تر کښ ه کنشلو یادت دوی سی تک که سوری مل د ه . ب خیالد او به تر تبیبه د ماغ ددوی پر برخه دغ . او تر زه خ زما نے زار لا رواجونه تروی میرات ده . دا تول شکا بیتو نه مونبه تر لپښتنو نه ولے کو و ؟ حقیقت هم داده چیددا تولی خامی پښتنو کښ شته ده . اد یوازه پښتنون کښ نه بلکه هر غلام قوم کښ دامونز و میو ، تر غلامئی یومعولی اداز کسری هر دل کو سست کړی . د که ند تر خپل قوم که باقی پاخ کب و حبیث و درې کړی . هر خول مطلب پر سبت شی . او داسی مطلبی شی چدخپل ځان او قوم ترهیوشی . خود امول خاصیتو نه هم شته . چده نه ډیروا دا دوق مونو

کس موند لے نشی که چرے فرتومونه به خپل قومیت غزکولے شی . نومون نه هم خبله پښتو د چا نه کمه نه ده ، که فرد قومونوکښ د قومانئ ماد ه شته ده . فو پښتون د ه قربانئ کښ د چا نه کم نه خکادی _ نا _ بلکه د ساغی خاصیتوند لپښتنوکښ د نود و نه په لوځ میال دی ، ښه دی او پخېدیدی دی .

دا بله خبره ده چه پښتنو دد خاصيتونونه ته فائل مے الحسنو موقعه کمه موندلى ده ، لکه څه رنه چه اوسپنه مزکه کښ په اکمونو کالو بېټه پر نه وی ، دغه شان داخا صيتونه ته پښتون طبيعت کښ پې دی ، لکه نځه رنه چه د اخاصيتونه د پښتون ازلى دی ، دغه شان ه نور تومو نه هم لوی ، خو فورو قومونو ده نه نائله الحسينده ده ، او د نن شو م او سپنه ته م کري رايستي ده ، او پښتون ته لا تراوسه ده ه تولو پنه پښته .

کوم ا با در کے چہ یو مکان جو پر ری ، هفد دے دھے کہ بار ہ کہ گئے مصالحے اور مکان یوہ نوش نفشہ خیل ارد کا کس سانی ، دغدشان کہ قوم ہو پر رنگی بینے تہ قوم شکر اول دافوض دی ، چہ دقوم دحبن باقو۔ نظری خاصیتونو او عاد قونو مطالعہ او کری ، او یو ہ فوضی نفشہ نے دریہ کبن اوساتی ، در ہ ذر ہ تہ مساقسم مو تکو کبن ننوتی وی ، اور هفوئی کہ فیرور تونو اد تہ خیال مطابق پر خیل کا ریحوی ،

د قوم د پاره هم دا بکار دی . چد د یوبل در ره مطالعه او کهی اود یومبل به خاصیتونو ځان پوځ کړی .

د ازل ند د نووبن ادمو فطرت یوده . ده کس هیچره خدند بایی اد و ازی . کد چره خما زره کس د آباقی با خکیده د خاصین شنه ده . فودبلهم د فر د فره شن ده با د خیل قوم ترقی خو شده و دخه شان د بل هم دا خیال ده . فرق حا او د یوازاد انسان به مینی کس داده . چه هغه خپل فطی خاصیتونه یا خواهش به اصلی طرف استعالی . او زما خیال او خواهش به غلط طوف دی . دوا د و سرو تو بی او کو له شته ده . خوازاد قوم به ده کو لئ ترفی دور زده نه سوره کوی . او زما چال دور نه ست را بنیک شی دخیل دور نه ست را بنیک شی

اوزماد با في يا خ كين و مسله زماد دورد ياري زهوشي .

قوم شیرلد بکار دی . چه هغه و ک قوم فطری خاصیتونو . مورو فی دراجونو ا دعاد نونومطا لیے ندسیوا درنے مولوخیر و اصلی استعال د نوم نداوینا کرد نے خواب استعال کبی چه کومه بره ده . هغه د ناهره کړی . ادبیا دئی فرد تومونوسخ مقالبه کری . دد می مقالونه بسته د تر انضاف پرنظر دد می نوبوخیرو نتیجه قوم ند نخوکمن ه کړی .

هدایت الله و معیار

ٷٞؿۼۥٛڞٵؙؙؙٛٛٛ

روایت دید - چر داکهترخان صاحب ترچاهیاد تر پاری خد دا گرو تنیا ر کسپرو ، ادکمپوډر نه کے هدایت ادکریا ، چه تر نتین خوزونونه پس په بیار با ند بے یو ډوز (خوراك) و شکوی . (کمپوډردادو په بیمار او خکول) ډاکاتد صاحب (کمپوډرته) ارهو دا بیماد څه له ډچکوی خوزوی ، خه چل شوید دید .

کپویدر . زمانه هیوشو. به شبینه کِش ۶ دارو خوزولی ند و ۱۵۰۱د تر بهار خوزوم . د رو به پخپله به کِش ادخوزی .

یوزل سب چ ویدی صاحب بهادر پتواری د کار پر تال کولو - کارنځ ډېر خوا ب وه . در ته عصه شو .

سب د ویزین :- چا د یون تا ته پنواری مفریه که ه د ه .

سیتواری: ۔۔ (د حبیه سند دامبر کوی او به لاس کیس ورکړد)

صاحب ملاحظه کوی . په دیم با نه مد خوستا سو دستخط بنکاری یو ملک د سرو تُنمی قروریز د خانک نه ناست و و . چه ناسا بد به زراشه سری : - ملکه ولے ژاله ع .

خيبر

هلک :- روز د د دی .

سرى : - سرد والرادكو بالجدسية شي . نوبيا ارخوره .

هلک :- کر وار ۱د کرم خوت خانک ایمان به ناسواغشت دی زهبیا خد و خورم . _____

11

یوزل به مدرسه کس انسپکسردهلکانواستان اغتنلو. یوهلک به بهرحساب کنی ډیر کزورے وہ ، اوچه سوالونه نے حل نه کوپه شو ، نو په برچه خ اولیکلو .

مراردل کی ترب با کھ ہے مراردل کی ترب بات ہے اگر یاس کردے توکیا بات ہے

ا دنیک الترصاحب دھغه با برحاله ۱۵ شعر اولیکلو ۱ وفیل نے کہ لو ۰ کتا بول کی فتھ ری نیرے باتھ متی اگر یا دکرتا تو کیا بات متنی

خداداد ددديمكال

مر سیمی منطی (انعافی ظم)

(۱) تو عانو شور غوغا شوہ جو رہے شیه لار یا سے شه رسید رسول بیلی زیلفے کرلے شاته به مجنون بانن نے اختر شه دالسدان به شنه دضاکس ریزائ دَ صباراغله

وينيوى كاروان دخوا به چد دالوج صلى لغلر

د ۱ اُوازجوړه د جوس د چېه نزغودې نټکاراغله نا فله په روانۍ دکنکړوچه شر نګا هر شپ

دمرغا و شورغوغاشوه جورك شيه لاره محرشه

(١) نه غلط شوم سيل د بإره باغ ته راغله ليلا

چەغرىپ مجنون بە بياكري بېرلوئ غم كىن بىتلا

19 کړی د زړونو سره او به دغه دئ مشغولا ومستى خورى چور لكونود يبيولوشريكا هوشه دمرغا نوشور غوغا شوه جوريه شيه لاره يحوشه یه نبیم دخپل معبورهمکی مخلوق کو با شه كدانسان دے كرميوان دے كرطيور في بدنناشه خُوک چه دا له به سومین وکس خوک محرق کن جوایشه حربوغيزيه خيل خيل ناكي ذخالق به ذكويس شسه و مرغ نو شور غوغا شوى جريد شبه لايه سوشه تسعوشبنم وربيبى خرشبوئ غني وبإسى (4) سوذكدا زجه عن ليبكي يرد ويه غيراق د کلاب سیرے کو نوان دے پو خواد بنکے پر راسای ت ملبل بيا بيا را تن نه جو رد ع خسته خاطر شه د سرغانوشور عوغا ده جوریے شیه لاری سی شده (۵) ندخطا شوم دا تعشق د و لا رخه کاروانی د لا د اکشش و عدن دے دزر وزرہ نه رسائی دی عشق ددووزرونورازيوكوي فيكلاى صفائده دىلىل دَدىد وغمه خرلو د پوكلاپ خاب ىنسىلە د مرغانوشورغوغا شوه جو**ر** چ شید لاده سح تسه مؤلد شيه هجوان زيلي نور يرست في كونونور ته بدادب خ كرسوخكنه سلامى شوخيل دلبرنه بر بوہ خیبه اود ریں لے متنظری شه نظر شه دمشق د يوروغوونودا ښكارة به جاك غوشه دموغا نوشورغو غاشوه جوريد شيه لايه سحرشه

ة راسبيل كل جد هورينى جورليعط صنى د (4) د رامىيى سى چەر بەبيارويسنۇكوكورى نۆكسىم بەزرىيىستى دىغ.

عبه لاله غربیب داغ کرمے را ته ښکادی همتی دمے بیا خطاشوم حبرای کبن داسی در سوف ته نوشه در خو خاشوه جویه شبه لاره سوشه

عملٌ يوسف كا كاخيل ددويم كا ل



سی نه دے جنون نه دے نه ساحریم نه عبنون کے م حقیقت دے حکایت دے کورے نه ده فسسا سنه

ع ل شرف مفتون د رزر د

<>>>≺>· ----

خادم د پر ساک میکاری د پر ساک میکاری

پد یو د زسرو ت توبه شل بنویش بسے بسے شی تخیه لاس خ پته نه وی چو ته لوه سولیانی

24

رس و سروینه و تن نیشته دوی به والا راغورزیکی از خد به د زمره می کیکی خداه خاور و کنبلغ پینی استان کی خدام و در از دبل کورغواری هندخپل تال و دانیدی از جد و دانده غوای هندخپل تال و دانیدی به منت کس بلا را و سور به او لا ده غوایان شی به ذر کو نوکنت و در تی مکمونو بنیان شی

ام، له ه له جماز و نه بود نه لوی الوزیکی که وار په وارد ډیرا و چنه غټ بمونه راغوزیږ ښا بسته خکلے ښا رونه په بمونوراغورژی که خکلے بلراتکوبنرسټ لمبوسترسوزیږی مور د ځو چې نه مخیکښ کېږی مخوی د بالارند مخکښ کېږی

د اشنا دع م به زره کس مشغلاوی سراسود (نورسیا)

عَبِّنَ الْحَيْنَ كَيْفَ عَبِّنَ الْحَيْنَ كَيْفَ دَادِل كال

الشناته

داسلامى درسكاد يونن

ستاة زلغوتماشى ته! نورولار بورته اساكس به كله كله فكركورى د نشير تا ته به عنوان كبن ستاد حسن تماشى ته! سرويد وبينه ولايد به خاترهم دغوع بدسك كبن المناكري عبناك بن نسكور بردت به مزكدتا ته! دكور كرد برقيس م دبري سياد حسى دائيا كبن ستاد حسى دائيا كبن ستاد حسى رعبسى! بدما پريوت لدورا به إ جدطات دكتوتا ته! شره نه و مند كان كبن ستاد حسى رعبسى! بدما پريوت لدورا به إ جدطات دكتوتا ته! شره نه و مند كان كبن

دشیدستابه تعلوکن ایم د ورخ ستا خالکن از بیداشوی جو دیستانم لدایم منه پیمال کن ستا نظود ه کدنشاف یع ایجه م نخ در در بی به جوام در بی به دیادماکنی دوج م تا ته به کتود یم ایسه دیک بیم به جمان کبن کدشاخ کبن اومیان ۲ ازید بانه و محفوان کبن

هستنه جه هيردشكم

يادسانه نقريعًا تل لوله لخنوير ممًا الكورة تصويحمًا	1
یادساته نفرویما دل نوبه عوویما اولوره تعویما ته سنانصویدلماس یادد خدا ساس یا دم کره دعاسی	
سنانصورلماس يادد خدا ساسرة بادم تهادعاسك	۲
مع ندچده پر د شهم عان لدناست کچرنن خیال دخلتر پرے نن پودته خانه پڑنن مے	٣
مع نه چده ارد شدم	
فسے نہ جدهبرد شمر تاسی عبا مینه ماسری استا مینه رب تواسی حب امینه	۳ ۲-
ھے نہ جہ ھیرد شم	مورته
ھے نہ چہ ہیر ہے شم پاتے شورطن لدما خرغواریے زمان ما	۴ _{۱-} مودته ۵
مسے ندجہ میر دشم	
هسے ندیجہ هید دشم باؤیه کدسیری که! تا تا باری شیری که بادم کاکه هیریم که	. ч
هے نہ چہ هار دِ شم	
هي نه چه هيار و شم مينه محبت عُما تاسره الفنت عُما دومرة خالت مُما	4
ھے نرجد ھادد شام	
هد نسم خدعب خمارلی سنوکوکس تعوادی رفع تاریه تادلی	^

سے ندجہ ماددشم ع به کښتابا وسم زلفى دے ماران وىنم داسى هزاران وليم مسے نه چه مدر د شم اسم اسکاری کے جبھالوی دل د ماغ م نالوي هي نه چه هيرد شم س زمان م فالمشو صهردولش كالرشو خلق خبر لمحاله لننو سے ندجد میر و شم غل خدجه دهيرما پټ پخاور و زیر د شم زم چد به يل نيريس 14 هسه ندچه مدایرد نسم تا ىدى كەچىن لوم خر فيروزيتين لوم نقش په حبين لارم مسے نہ چه هيرد شم ادباب محكر فيروزجا **د**لنهی

دخور به عارة

خالد اوساجد دوه دوستان د یوخور به غاری به یوغونه کی ناست دی خبر ۵ کوی -خالد نند خبد خون ۵ معلوماینی -

خاله :- داهغه ځای د د چیدکوم ته زی هی ورخ رازم . اوتقریباً خه دیاله تیروم

ساجه: - زلاخو به دمے ند پوهیج م چه تا دمے کا نړ وکبن خدلیل دی ند به کبن خراید لی دی ند به کبن چرته سور به در به کبن چرته سور به در به کبن چرته سور به در به

خاله: - داخوته وائ خسار زه ندتپوس اوکوی به هغه خدوا یی ما در ده ندتپوس اوکوی به هغه خدوا یی ما

ىضىية اوسورى ايرم شى ؛ نند به مات شى بد به تاخدليكلى دينه

ساجه، - خالد داسے سوراسویلے د ولے اوکرہ ، ستا د په خل ای قسم وی چه د بنتیا د بنتیا او وا به خد چل د ہے .

خالده - سدده کد چیرشوق دکیبی نوغوب اوسیه بودوه کا لد کیبی چدد ه پوره کلی کبن مما ته اد سید و . مهاد و دوکوالی ندما یا دو نیو لوسی شوق وُو . ده قیاره زه به چهتیا نوکبن همیشه د لندرا تام دخور به به چهتیا نوکبن همیشه د لندرا تام دخور به به چهتیا نوکبن همیشه د لندرا تام دخور کبن به به م دام دام داچولو او بیا به و د تد به غاره تاست وم . جدیوه جینی کبن بودر خ وه . جدما دام اچول او بیرغونه ی تاست وم . جدیوه جینی منک به سوخوله او بو حکولو تاره داخینی شد چیره بنانسته وه چا ، د بنتیا و بیلی دی سه

ع کی زیارت خالی فقایردی دانوی ولاژدینه دانوی ولاژدینه

او خ مما دا معول شوچه زه به صلاد بالفَّنُ د همه ودی د ما یا دف به جانه خور ته دا تلم و دی د ما یا دف به جانه خور ته دا تلم و دخه ساعت به م به خوشی تبد کرد و خوشی ای درخو تشوی و خوا تشوی و خوا تشوی و خوا سند د مناز وی و در خوا سند او کرد و و ده مدر نوا سند نه دب ل خوا مدن و فری و در خوا سند او کرد و داده مدر نه دب ل شوه و خوبیاهم چر هدند نه دب ل شوه و خوبیاهم چر

ميكزين

خيبر

براكد كلد موقع بيامونته . نوز لا بد دلتدراغلم . مكر هغد ورج شوه او دا ورج شوه عد او نه ليد لا .

74

په بارانه خوږ پوے ند شوم په حبای د تکه مالکه اوب شومه

شاخیال رُو چه شاین د سلمه به زره به هسم تر زر و دا تعانی بوه چهد راشی او هغه به دد به خاع به دانلو هبوره کری . مکرافسوس!

د غم دریاب د خم کشنی د ه دغم چې پکښ د هم چر پورے زمه

خالل چې دے ، ککرت خيالاً نو به سمن وکنن ووب دے - ترساجل به اوا دهغه داو چ شي ، او دوی دواړی بياراروان شي .

عَبْداَّ کُ فُرُوْکُوْکِ عَبدالِّ کُ فِی کُوْس ی ۱ ایسی کلاس



الا لدکوع فے راغم چونه زمه دادوه وریخ لنه سفودد نیا شرده ؟

آ کے کالجہ اے د انسانی توفی دا زدا نه اے د دوحانیت مشالہ اے د علم بے بناه سمنۍ ه ... اے د خوب ترون ون مسکنه .. ذه له تاروان يم - خبو نه يم چد کوم خوا ... يوغيرا نسانی طاقت ما کان ته دا کاب ی ما به در و ع دروغ کان له د آشناکه ه پر د بنتيادمک زبنه لکی زه ستاند نشم تلے . ما دلته ډير به بنه شپه وریخ تير نکړه دی مما روح او زره د لند به ادام و و . ما د خپل ژو ندون يوه حمه د لند به سکون تيره کوه ده . د کا شپه لوئ و د . يکي به ادام نه . زه لدد د کا في نه نشم تلا . ستاه د و به ما نه يا د يري د کال پر منع کبن فراده ... د د نا تا تي باغ وار ه واره بوق ... د اذه کلده ير و حشم وارد منا د ق باغ وار ه واره بوق ... د اذه کلده ير و حشم واره ... د د اذه کلده ير و حشم واره به ما نه يا د يري ... د د د کا د د و کا د د د کا د

مانه قرخن ائے پرکردصادلیکار دیے محاتل خیودی دی ۔ زہ دوان ہم حن ائے دے تل اباد ہی ۰



نور تا لوئے ورخی سفر لے کولوند بس مفرب طون ند تا اُرام تر بارہ دوان شو۔ او کا کلا بی رنگ شعلے کی بہ صف ر تا من کے خورے ورے کی ہے .

حادوشہ کارنشی کولے .

دَولا تَـ وُئُهُ هُوْرِلُ وو - شورِوشُى ود - هلكانو جبينكوادغوانى دَنْك جامى درىرِ كريم وه . خوشخال وخوم هوطوف نذكوزىي لا . داجد في او ليديع . نوي زريد م دَغ نير عُخ سله . او يود لسور آلا ووبيت . اوحُان سولا أ وويل . جد افسوس دېرغربيب يېم . پېر د ه خيال کښي مستغرق په کور ننه و ت . ترخال کل مور ن د غوابا نود نزلو د پاره دا با سبره . ولے ډيره د کليره معاومين لاخاون ورته اواز كه وخوخ بروای پراونه كوي ،غرب ميبورشو او پنيل ه وانه غوایانو ته واچوی . ورغلو دخمُهان اور ند پاسپ رتیوس نے لزّ او کرہے ۔ به عسد کنی تح جواب ورکی جه ورک ندشه ، اوورک د قلبر ، خون دُغه يو مُوكِ دع . اوْتُراوسه دَ فَعَد دَواده خُرْ عَالَى موهم وَمَد ليد ٢ . بر او کوره دده هزولو تولو وادو نه اوکوه ۱۰ اوموندی هم دعسی به نصب ہاتے ہو. دے پوی شوجیہ داہم پہ دے خیال کس فرقا بہ دی ، درندے پُر ډيرے نوسئ سوء جواب درکي د. جدكم عقلي شيخ غرسان يو . كدىضىب ٢ُ وی هوخه به اوشی ، صابر کوی . د خان کل مور بد زرا شوی . چدبس نور صبریم نشی . دے غویب ہم مجبور شو - اور ساتر کی ندے کہ داسبکو باران شرع شو ا وبياغ ورند و ويل جد خفكان مدكوه - خدجل به او خ اوكرد. ولم دىپييودرک ئىنتە - بىنچ ورتە اورىل جەنى لحال دا قلبىغوغە كوي ، اوپتى ب م بد فلانی سینے کا نوہ کرو. پر ډیرلوبرسود بان ، بدی رضاکرو ولے عد موندہ سرع دیر شه دھ ، بادام کل کا کا دیرہ مجانی اوکویے . بیکن شر

بادام کل کاکا ورت وویل ، چد بند ده ، ته یو ته بنه کورمینی سی کوه ، خیددان تو غوب شوب سی کوه ، خیددان تو غوب شو در دان به میراشی ، حید نلانی کوی لازی شمه ، او دروستی در در دان دو ایم سیرشو با دام کل کاکا قلبه بو تله ، او تخان کل مود و خت تو کور او و ته ، یونزد ده دشت داد کوی لازی مخبوض و دوایی جدوی هغه

رب جوړنه شوي . اودامشهوري هم ده جدک شخی کاجاد د چه کښ کان

وشو : بادام کل کا کا پنی کا ندی کی و · عُوایاً نو نه سهٔ خُان حفلاص کی و · او تر وا ده ببن و دبت کبن مشغول شو ، له: و وزخی کبن هما خد تباد شو ، نعیه ه ی صغور تا کوی ، پرمقورِشوی ورخ بیجه لاړلو . او ډولئ کے داود ت

اخومحبستزیت هجبور شو اوجیل خانے تلہ فے واستوہ ، اوس جیل خامنر کبنی پروت کں وغبہ ہ وی ، اورالھاں ستویج شماری ،

> نْسَاكُوالِلَّهِ هُمُعَهُ كَدَ دَخُلومٍ كال ذِداعت



۱۱) ما ته و لم زُروه کناه شاکن گرد ولی داچدشوم مین دایم حطاکهه ما به ما در معان دایم حطاکه ما به ما به ما در وقع کن این دادروغ کن این به مید اعشق بدم به مولیمهان در والی تا دما ا با کره می ایون می سنا به عشق کنی تا دما ا با کره می کنون که سنا به عشق کنی باور ا و کره گرد و صال بیالد د ما ندمهیا کرد و

خياد ميكزين

رد) لیونی استوکند به شیکری لدروغو که خونبه م استوکند به بیدیا کوه ۱۷ نصعت اوعاشتی دی سره لری که غوب به عشق کبس به قبولددا دنیاکوو ۱۵ قناعت قدر و دنیا نو طریقد ده که که مانده می که مانده می که مانده می درسره مل د ۲ ایم شاکری به د محابری در سره مل د ۲ می به به د محان سره جرا کری

بروانجال شكوشه سنه

(۱) ولے ساتر کے دو مو غم بیدا کوی پر جد عاشق لد د زرہ غم بیدا کوی (۲) داکوکل م د فراق بد اور لمب شو پر خوک نظر دیا ر مرهم بیدا کوی (۲) چر پر هو د سلوکا لو پر ر خیری پر خوک نظر دیا ر مرهم بیدا کوی (۲) خور ه زیف پر سپیان فی چر کی خور کوگ پر بحفل کس یو تور سم بیدا کوی (۵) نازاد ا د د لو با ند د و بلا د و و پر بیدا کوی (۱) د د لد ار د ه فی سا ند قو بانین و پر جد سینه کس دیر و دم بیدا کوی سا ند قو بانین و پر بستش دخیل منه کری بل بد شه مکان لد حرم بیدا کوی بل بد شه مکان لد حرم بیدا کوی بل بد شه مکان لد حرم بیدا کوی

س.سلمان متعلم في اله كلاس

بادكيريته

ة غريب طبيق بوقوفي سركوم كادكن ته اصلاحي الجني افاغنه مبرن صباة حوت و تلے لیو نے شوہ دھ . پہ ہراچین کس لیوٹوسوں سننے پورے پر زنزیر نزلے ولار فود نرم يو درئے دسوكسانو سوء سندارے له ورغلم روسي خوم خیال کولو هست تر لیونو به شان بے مطلبہ مکواس کئ . مگر عد وسفت اورىيى وىدىس معلومه شوة م جه څوك تعليم يا فندشاعرد - د ماغى توان تائم نه دلے . خوشعادنه ع تحقیقت السّبنه دی ده کا پاری نی دغه شعط نه حيد تومي ماند ياد دى . ناظرينو ته پيش كومه .

ته نیویی مونیز کبل یو هلک ندخیال شو اونیوس نیرنه ا و کسیه كَلَّه إندستي وا ١٤ - د فيق بد جواب كن ورته اوكولي . لبون خدر وخت خاسوش شو . كان كان كول بياكو باشو-

ب در کونورو پئ تاخری کورد طالبه سامطلب ما د یوزید زده کول دی ددستكادويوموخكه دست نكوين

د ا قا ز به کری دولا شابی فوکرشے فریب خد کے ستابہ کو ته خان سنل دی بلاد کا کا سوی هئویله تا ند کیدی او به خور جادی آلون تا ترکنزل دی ء فائد ه خيزوند يوجود وله في ه حاجت لدة بل در نه ستاكتلهى خى به ستاد فېښ فقط ساقل د مى كته كوله نش خوخ بدك دكومه خزاند د م جرين ، بولمخوشول دى

بيا يوسا عت خاموش شو . كل سا عت بين بياكوباشو

خدسننا داخیال دے تعلیم کو نوند بیس بر لیب پر دی خلق به ووقونه در کوی . نذ به دکو نسل مسابر شده که معبر ی نخواه اود کو مسل كرسى تالدكا في دى . خوخلق اوخ يو، دى . دهرسرى د اخيال ده او ماشومان وائی ۔۔

The same of the same of the same of the same

تا زما فائده چربے نه ده نظر کبنی 🏅 ستاکونسل او پر اختیارکش اوسی و پیمی و

بييم دے دكونسل كرسيئ بسخوليه ﴿ وَكَحِيبِ الْفِلْ قَام يُو فِي درهم مدان ي منهم د ياسه كرس مرح ي مانه خلرواني چه سناد عدمومه خب د م کینو لے خُما بد سراؤ جب شو ﴾ قوم دے دیوکر وشو نود ہ توکنکمه

ليو فه بيا خاموش مشوا وغرساعت بس ... ليهاره إستاخيال مه بنتون قوم جاهل كي كديوس ابد دار ليل ، يو كل كونسل كن خدة فائد عادا وكري شي ، نوب سايد داح ع دغي خواهستانوس لوج شرح كوي و دومي ليل ديد بوائى كامياب بينى ... ها ماها ... خدد مييم

كرية غريبوخواهشا نوسى لوب الله ناكليم ليوحيم غرب يمه

خیر صلاح کس وړانده نوم ندنه لیټ کو په چه د دب غیب شی په دوربای کو ندوسیه می دوربای کو ندوسیه می دولت کښ کوم دعوی مشرکه یمه مشرکه یمه مشرکا ده په طل مت کد په دولت کښ کې فلسفه ته لید ری ده پوهه ندیمه

"نا نذخُو محظ حُل اوويل کپنتون کبن رواجی امیلاح اُوکی . میکو نذ شیلے لیں رے اخست یے ، سنا بہ قوم شاہ ۔ خو یا د لکا حیر قوم دنوی شکے پشاں داند داند دی . 5 شیری 5 ختکی ب ا وتركوم به تعليي اواصلاحي سينهود يومُانُ كري نه وي حُان له تر طعاف شكله خوسن کے پینت خپل حًان ہر کوایہ ورکئ ۔ بہ کلی کلی کو ڈرکش دجواری اچے دی اجرتی قتلونه عام دی . ماله . برسنها . تفر. اونیم پته . یوهم د شپی په ادام خوب کو بے ندشی ، وہے تہ ہ اکیما رو وہے - ند الدُ تہ حکومت میرستی ا خیال اوکوپر سناخپلدکمزوع ده . اصلامی کمزوری اوخودغرضی . خودغرضی ې دے. متعدى موض دھ . سناخودغوض كىيں لوخلق خودغوض كوي .

زه ليونځ يم. په زيخپير تړيله .. نتروغ ... د چکښ ناکها نه بِهِ شَبِطُكَ هَلَكُ دَاغُرِبِ بِهِ كُنْهُ اوو بَيْنَةُ . لِيوغُ بِهِ كَمُعُلُوسَهُو

سميت مسلطان عمو شعدم علاليوانات

دېښتنوپه شاعري کښتېښتنولخلافلتفه د بېښتولخلافلتفه د بېښتولخلافلتفه د بېښتولخلافلتفه د بېښتنولخلافلتفه د بېښتولخلافلتفه د بېښتولخلافلتولخلافلتفه د بېښتولخلافل

و س المعند دامنه و ما د بینا و دال اند با دید بوسه شد د باره سکل او اورلی وو اوس ی د هغه سه تشن د منتظانو به اجازت سوی شا بعرکوم ، او در کو فی شب یلی م به کبن کوم .

بادی النظر کښی د امعلومی بی د اعنوان غلط دے . خکه بید د اعترا بیدا کیں ہے شی ۔ بید که بید نه دیو قوم د زن کئ یوخاص پیلو زیر پیشن دی . بود آھے قوم به مولواد بیا قول د بین بین نه اونظم دوار و کنس) لیول بیکار دی ، صف د شاعی تخصیص شدمعنی نه لری ؛ لیکن زه تا سے نه عمل کول غوال م ، پر زما به خیال کښ د اعتراض غلط نه ده . ولے چدد بین تنو د ژب ادبی د خیال کښ د اعتراض غلط نه ده . ولے چدد بین تنو د ژب ادبی د خیال تر د برة حده بورے عن و تو معنوں کن نه درے بین اشوے م وی نو معنوں کن نه دے بین اشوے ، او که بالفض خه قدرے بین اشوے م وی نو معنوں کن نه ذیات نه ذیات نامکمل اونیم کوری حالت کنی دے . با د مکمل کین د پر دوران کنی دے . بوری کامل شوے نه دی .

 پورے عدد دے ناؤ مکبن لا به اصلحنوں کس نه دے ہیں اشود .

دم خدردنی چرمونود بی هموضوع بانی بین ادکو بکاردی چرموند او عون منصله سی میری تشلح و کود چر تشاعری خد ته وائ - آخلان شخر شی دی رو فلسفه شریلاده

دريم بحث دادے چه فلسفه "غدرالده . فلسفه هنه علم دے جدهغه د عالم اوبدعالم جدشه خيرونه دى . دهخ بنيادى - قيقت معلوم كري أجريه ي منوزى او یوخاص اصول ته ورسی او بیا در ده اصولو برمینی کس بوخاص نسبت اورشته قاممًه كرى . او اخوكار يوه كُلَى نقشه در ه عالم چيل دهن كبن جوري كرى . قد السفي مد لود الفاظو كبن خلاصه داده چه داسه سوالونه بود ته كرى چه شخاشه شى يم ؟ خُدًا اصلى فطرت خه ديد ؟ ديونه نه دا غليم ؟ جُرْنِه به حُم ؟ اوبياداعالم خدشی دے ؟ ایاددے سیادی حقیقت مادی ده ؟ کد زین کی ؟ اوکد مراح ؟ ا وكد دد په طولونه اوجيت اوبرتر ذاتِ مقلاً س د په چد ودته حندائی والی ؟ بياداجداياده عالم كس خدخاص نظام ساتل شوه ده اوكد نديوسي مزيل سي پورے اباری اونی توقیی دہ ایا خما به دے عالم کس شرکا ردے اوزہ کوم پومنصور اعام كولود پارة راغليم ؟ اوكد زة داخيل كارب دره عالمكس پورة ساوتدورسوا نوب اخرت كن دخر توقع لولى شم؟ دد ع تولوسوالاتوند دا ظاهر يكى حيد دا ق له بنیادی مسئے دی ادے کس حوان ورح نبتی دے . خوبورے چه موجد داسوالونه نه دى حل كربي حكونز، زرة اوردح به هميشه نا تلاري أو پريشان و كدمونه عوار و اوكد نه عوار و خواه عواه برمون به بدرج مسئل سي كور داخُون د فطه تقاصاده . اوهم دغه وجه ده چر يوجاهل الوستى او يودانا عالم دوارة داستك پورندكوي . او دواري به خپله خپله طرفيدكوششكوى چدد ا

مسائل حل کري . صرف فرق دا د ه چه عالمي علمانه او نا قدانه طويق بانو تعل کويو کوشش کوی . اوجاهل يا عامی سرپ يي به ډکوسلو او فوضی خبروس که جواب درکی حاصل دکلام دا دے چه چونکه . دا بنيادی مسئلے دی نو لهذ اکرمونز متر

دد به جوابونه معلوم شی نوموند ته به هوخد معلوم شی موند نه برهیم په پات ند شی . هدخه به را نتر ښکاره ارواغچ شی . دمه نز وائی فلسفه . اوس بوبل سوال داسپیه اکیدی چه هماکله مونیزه نه سعلومه شوه چداخلاق داشی دم او فلسفد د به نتر دانی نود آفلسفه اخلاف یی لاخته شی ده .

اس خلسفة اخلاق باكنلاقيات دانسان دعلونو ببعراد بيخ كن سؤتلوته وائ اور مع معلوص ولونه وافئ چدة انسان كوم يوعمل دده وانسانيت شايان شان دے ١٠ وكوم على دغيرانسانيت . لدكوم يوعسل مذي النسائليت ظاهريكي اوكوم مني كيمكيت رحيواً نتيت اكوم يوعل ي نيك دى اوكوم ي بل ده ، بالفاظ ديكوة فلسفاح الحلاق دا کاردے چدھنه وجوھات اوھغہ وجوھات اوھن مبنیادی اصول سعاوم کری جبر و مغ به بنا باند مونز دانسان يوعمل ند بنه وسلي شو. اوبل ند بن دد م آصول ة معلومولود ياره د ډېرو ملكونو نلسغه دا نو درے زره كالدراس ډېرلوى خقيني او غور ونکرکری دے . غوک والی مغه عل بند دے جدد هغه شرحاصل او منتجد وى . اوداحاصل اوننيخ تدهعه عل كونكى و پاره وخوشعالى موحب وى . شوك وائى مندعل سند د عهدة هغالا نينجدة قوم او د سوسانكيتي خوشالى وى . يا هغ كبن يو خوشحالی د ډیروخلغووی . څوک وائی حندعل ښه دے چد ته هنځ نیچی ترحلرا سے م ماک رضامندی دی ادبیاخدای پاک دهن برعوض کبن تُرهن عمل کُوونکی شخینگالی وٰدکوي۔ اوس کدمون ہ شدلہ غوروکړ و نومونز دہے پنتے ته دسوج ر دا نؤلے نظہ ہ د يونس دى دد م مؤلو نظر يوحاصل د انسان تعوشحانى ده (بالواسط يابلاواسط لهاندا اوس سوال داد عهدآ بادا خوشحالي اراخلاق حقيقت كنس يوشى دے اوا یا بہ خوشعالئ حاصلولوکس دانسان اخلاق اونیکی ظاهريني؟ ددے سوال جواب نفی کس دے دا دواری بالکل حبدا جدد ونددی ، دروی خپل مینی کش هیچ نسبت نشند. خوشحالی خوشحالی د ۱۰ ا داخلاق اخلاق دی. میکدی

درئ بنیادی حقیقت اوسی حیشه م بیله بیلرده . خوشعالی ۱۶ نسان جن با توسی و تقالی ۱۶ نسان جن با توسی و تقال که اوشعور بسی و .

داخنکه دوه حبراخیزونددی ۲۰ دد خ خبرید دلائل می چراودا مخ الفاظ کن مفصله دیل دی .

دا نسان بد فطرت کبش دولا متضاد مهیں الٹھی خاصیتو نہ موجود دی یو طوف تددده به فطوت کبن عقل اوشعور اوانسا مذت در د دویل طوف به کنی جیمیت احیوامنت یا خناور توب ده دا دوار پار ده و فطه اجزاء توکیبی دی ۱۰ دَده بدسوشت كنى داخل دى - يوي بلند يا بداواعلى علو نوطوف نترمائل كوى اويل ي دا پر يونى سپكو كادونوند داغب كوى . دد مد دواړو د منشا، په مطابق د وقتبا فُونتاعل كوى . كلدير يوحادى شى اوكله بل بيكن زيات حاوى پرييوانيت ك عُكْرِجِهِ دَاجِزُودَ فَطْنَ يِي كَمَالُ نَدُوسِينَ لَهِ دَعْ . اودابِلْجِزُ و دُفَطَّتْ يَى لاكامل اوپوره نه ده ملکه د پوره کید واودجو رسید و دوران کن ده هم دغه وجه ده چد په به وکارد نوکش او ترجسانی او حیواتی خواهشا تو بیرحاصلو لوکش مونز ته ز یا ته خوشحالی - مخری ۱ ولطف حاصلیویی ـ ب مقابلدة سبّ ۷ دونوکولوکیس اوپه مقابله معقلی اودوسایی تعاضا پوره کولوکیس - مونز بدوکارونو ننر اوجیوایی اوجیسانی خوشگا بوره كولوته ذيات مائل يور ولے چدة مُوخوالذكو بچ حاصلولوكس يوخاص جسكة أومئ ولا مهد مغه تهغه بل به حاصلولوكبس نشته ، عقلي اودوساني نقاضايوره كولوكش يوتكليف اوبوجم شان ندعسوس كيبزى جدهفد وحبواني خواهشا دو به پوره کولو کش نه دی . لیکن کدمونزد ، سنه عور دکر و . نود اخبر ، صفا او واشحه دَه چه به دے دوارو فطرنو نوکس مُونزِ داعقلی اوروحانی باانسانی فطوت مہر مقابله وحيوان فطح ديرزيات بلند اواعلى ده اوس جو نكد چددانساني فطوت مرتبه دَحيواني فطرت نه اوچته ده او ورسره ورسرة داهم ده چردا فطه لاكمال نتر نه در در دسیں ہے اوص ون پر دوران 5 تکمیل کبن دے نولھ ڈا کہا ردی گ چدموننه دے لدذیاته ترتی ورکرو راوددے افتدارا وضبط بدخان باندے هنه بل ند زيات وكوزود "بكاردى بدمونيه دا نسان ادعتلى ياروَحا ف

تقامنا پوره کولوند په ده بل بان ع ترجيم ورکړو . اکو چه که په ده دويم کښ درحيواني فطرت تقامنا پوره کولوکښې فرياند من - الام اواساني ده . بالفاظ ديکومخونه دا قصل دی چه ځان ک حيوانيت دَد ارشي نه دااو باسو او ت ځان نه يو کامل انسان خولې دی چه ځان ک حيوانيت دَد ارشي نه دااو باسو او ت ځان نه يو کامل انسان خه فره وض دی چه ځان ک حيوانيت ک او اخلاق واني . يعني چه څه ت پکاردي او شه فره فرض دی و هغ مناسب کارکو لو ت احلاق وائي - بالفاظ ديکو ک احلاق تعلق فرض دی و هغ مناسب کارکو لو ت احلاق وائي - بالفاظ ديکو ک احلاق تعلق فرض او مستحب ارمعنی لغوی) سی و دی پر مقابله در د د د انسان ک خوشیالی تعلق فرض او مستحب سی د د د د د اويل چه انسان لام کېکاردی يا دن خوشیالی تعلق فرض او مستحب سی د د د د د اويل چه انسان لام کېکاردی يا دن خوشیالی تعلق فرض او ما سلوی . او کوم شو چه خوان خو شیال کوی بالکل د معنی او د مطلبه خبر و د و مقابل د و سبه حده بنده و بدخوشیالی بنده و بخوشیالی او لازم او کرنے وی - نو تابته شوه چه د توشیالی "او ت اخلاق ه په ناسته او دا دواړه بالکل حبه احدا خيزونه دی - له نا د ډ يو لوب نسبت او د شته او دا دواړه بالکل حبه احدا خيزونه دی - له نا د ډ يو لوب خلطی د و چه بنده و احدا دواړه بالکل حبه احدا خيزونه دی - له نا د ډ يو لوب خلطی د و چه بنده و احدا دواړه بالکل حبه احدا خيزونه دی - له نا د ډ يو لوب خلطی د و چه بنده و احدا دواړه بالکل حبه احدا خيزونه دی - له نا د ډ يو لوب خلطی د و چه بنده و احلات او خوشعالی د يو د بل مي تونه د خيال کوي

سیکی بد فض محال کدخوشحالی او اخلاق پرشی وی نو بیا به به بنسه او دی کنس هیش فرق بانے ندشی ، حکد جد دد د دلیل به مطابق بند کارخکد بنه د ع جد بن و ته برخوشحالی حاصلینی ، مثلاً ذکوة ورکول بنه دی حکد چد ذکوة ورکونکی ند به ذکوة ورکولکی ، اودغدشان ته بب کارهم دوم و بنه دی لکد بند کارد و به بن هنم خوشحالی ملاویکی ، اودغدشان ته بب کارهم دوم و بنه دی لکد بند کارد و به بن هنم خلق عین تخوشحالی حاصلولود باده کوی نیج بی داشوه چد غلا کول صم هم بنه شی ده لکه ذکوة ورکول ، شکد چد غلام غلاد خیل کتے او تدخوشحالی د باری کوی ، فودد د فظی به به مطابق خوب او دب کس فید فوق نشته -

دویم مشکل دادے چه دَخینیمالی ماهیت معلومیں ل ډیر ه کواندخبوه ده - مکد چه مونو و مختل دی - مؤنده الله مونو و مختل الم کا دی - مؤنده الله مونو و مختل الم کا دی - مؤنده الفاق الم می دی - حالانکه دااتفاق المراح کیدل عبی هغه

يوبل كوره د فلسفد دانوداوائي چه بنه اخلاق اوبنه عمل هغه و هجه ده في داسع وى چر ده في فريد انسان كمال بر مبهم اوغير عدى دو غوند مفهوم لكا اودد هم قسم معنى كيد شي . د كمال بر معنى كن جسمان . روحان . عقلى اواخلاقى اوچت والح وغيرة وغيرة هي د داق بني داس چه د كمال معنى د نوق صفانو علاوة اخلاق آقة وغيرة مركيد هي شي و صفاظاهك ده چر دا استدالال يا دا تعيين غلط شدو بر سوال خوداد في چد اخلاق علاوة ته والى او دد ما هنيت ياحقيقت شدد؟ دو هد دا جواب دركول چه اخلاق علاوة تو نوروصفانو نه اخلاقى اوچت والى او دو ه ما هنيت ياحقيقت شدد؟ اخلاق علاوة دا خواب دركول چه اخلاق علاوة د نوروصفانو نه اخلاقى اوچت والى او دو ه دا جواب دركول چه اخلاق علاوة د نوروصفانو نه اخلاقى اوچت والى او اخلاق كن كواب دا خواب دركول چه اخلاق علاوة د نوروضفانو نه اخلاقى اد خواب دركول د د خواب دا خواب دركول به اخلاق علاوه د د خواب نات منه د د نوروسفانو د د د ته د د نوروسفانو د د د ته د د نوروسفانو د د د ته د د نوروسفانو د د د د د نوروسفانو د د د د د د د د نان وائي "نوروسفانو الشيئ بنفسه "د د د د اد د نوروسفانو بو خلط قسم شود انظر د يد هذه د انان وائي "نوره الشيئ بنفسه "د د د د د د تا د د د نوروسفانو د د نه د د نوروسفانو د د نوروسفانو به نام به نه شود د نوروسفانو به نوروسفانو به

یولی بلکه نظریه داده چه دَاخلاق یا د شه عل نیتیم ساک هسین رشته دنشته بلکه دَنیت ساک تعلق لیک و نتیجد کد سد وی او کد شه نه وی خوجه یو عسل په شه نیت با نده مبنی وی نوهنه عمل به شه وی ولی چه د عمل نتیجه خوج و زب به واک او بداختیا دکش ندد و د د نیامالکان ا دجو دونکی او

چلودنکی موفر نه یوچه ترخیل عمل نینجد سنه کود یا سنه نه کود. دعل نینجه ده نیا بْرُوا فَعَا نُوْ الصَّالَاتُومُ باندِمُعَمَّكُ ده - (وَهَنَّهُ وَاتَّعَاتَ أُرْحَالَاتَ حُونُنِ لِدنظُر ندينا، دى ١٠ وكد بالغض مونز ته معلوم هم شي خوهنوي كبي تصرف كول او هغ ند يوخاص نتيجه دا بيتل مُؤنزة اختياد نه با هر خبر، ده . مون هي قلات نر الى جدد خيل منشاب مطابقى داس تا ورا تاؤ كرو بيد خيل عال يا فريخونعا كوفي او نتيجي سند دا او باسو. مثلا كدچوته زم سين ند يه دے نيت ورؤدائكم جديوماشوم له دوسيده مدج كوم . ليكن به خلك دد فيحدزه بلي كوم بنله هم غون شم الوددك دا مطلب نه دله جديد نكه مُادَعل ننتي رخوا ب را وخنه نوحُما عمل رهم حواب وكساني له شي . بلكه داعل جدر ظاهم كنس يوناكام كوشش دے عين قابلُ نعرف دے ، ننتج رخوحُما بد اختيار كنب نه ده ، بد دے شال كبى نتقدة اولويه طاقت اودباؤ بانت مضصرة ده اوداد بوخالق اوبه هف کبی نصمت کورنگی زه نه وم سپد او به حمّا د پاره خپل خاصیت پریینی دے . زه زیات م زيات په خپل نبټ په پير اونيت په دے شال کښ ښد وو. نوځکه عمل ۾ هم ښه وو لنهه أوكنه ي داده حديثه عل هندد عهد يونسليم شنه ببدكار وهنه كالر تخاطري في اوكويه و ويواخلاق قانون د فانون دخاطري اوصف واند جد به منتجه باند ع في نظراوسات رستياد دستياؤ كماطري وابد . ذكوة وركوا چد ذكوة بنه كار ده - دا ندچه د معتارى يا د عوض تعاطرا يى وركوے . بالفاظ ديكر حيد يوكار بد "منيك نيت" سي اويو فض م فض رخاط ال وكويد ندجه و ويد يا وطع و خاطره واعين و اسلام سيق د حورين الله صاحب فرمائ چه الرغمال بالنيّات دا نظريدمايه خيال كسطيرده

خیرخون بعث فی اکمال ددے نظی یوپ معت ادعلقی با مده نددے سوال اصلی دادے اواوس مونو خپل اصلی مطلب ندواور سیں و چرآیادا سے قسم نظہ کے کہ نه ؟ محاخیال خوداد دے دشاعی خوی لاہر ہو د بہتو پر مول ادب کبنی (ناثرکبی هم) داسے علی جنونه او فلسفی نظر بے چانه دی پیش کری۔ هداوند دیرے اشارے بہضی ور وی - بیکن کا ملطور

سه علی بعث پر نه دے شو نے . پبتنو ته و خپل جائی وجد ل . لد بغنال له کینو ، او قر پر وجنبو نه دوم ه قوصت یا اطینان قلب جرینه اصل ووچه دی پر د نه دین علی مسائلو با ند بعث او کری ؟ دوی اخلاقیات زیات نه زیات رسمی اور واجی اخلاق دی رند که در الکه و جاهلیت پر زما نه کس عرب کن ود ان نظری اخلاق دی رعربی فلسفه کس د نه حکمت نظری وائی زیات نه ذیات چه اخلاق دی . هغ دوی هم سبه وائی . کوم کارون می پر د نیک به یاپ و سبم که نی دی . هغ دوی هم سبه وائی . دا سوال نه پورن کری چه و لے او قد کوم اصول به بنا ما منی شون دیلاد میک نلاد عمل ند بنه وائی او د د نه خلاف ته بد .

ندست رم. فیاضی ارهمان نوازی

دَ لِينِتومَيك الشعراء خوشعال خان ختك وائي

(الف) چرگه ل خورل جنبل کړي ځوان هغه بنب توره لوي د توري خان هغه چه ته پرکيره وخوره حبطه شي ب د عبلس سرو چه خورش خوان هغه

رب) دولتمنن سرے هذه بللے بویه : چددسین آی جُداد آو دشی

رحُماكُ مُابا دَمْرِئ سُرِي بْ تَوْدِين كَبْن وَائى

الف د د کیکی اینی پدد کیک د د د کیک د بیاسوری الا سردنشی نوی د د کومی اد مدجد و کابید بیاشی د د کومی د د بید و کابید بیاشی

خيار ١٧٠ ميكزين

بمادع اومواكل خوشمال خان وان

اللف) قوره به نه كري نوربه خدكري : جدد نع د لبنتى دود له دينه

اب) عوله کته ده د ورت ؛ کدکابل ده کدکشیر

می نے دیے چه یا دیری ، پیسن روهم پر ویر

ايى تخوين مَنْ تَوْرواد زغرو

(د) چدپه نوره ترکتازی کره ، هغه میکار کامکار دی. چدی زره ندوی د نوره ، هغه زرونه خد پکاردی. مورد نه شی بادی بوره ، چه میردنه دکارزار دی.

خوددارى اوغيرت خوشعالخان والى .-

لالفن سردے درومی مال دروجی تبت دِندخی ، دسری آ جارے کُل خوبی بدیت دُ جدک ننگ پد جارو پڑینہ دے خوشعالد ، کری نوویے پرستزگوهم ما دلادلا

رب، سنکیالی د سنگ د پاده ؛ په هـرشی نکوی اور چه په نوام و سنگ اړندوی ؛ کدنتل زوی هو يې نور

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(الف) کد په نوره ی جواب درکه ه م دی ده + چدوجود د خوک الا ارکانی به پوب کرم بوید کرم وسی های م ندی : دیرستی ند به جست پنه کرم بوید کوب دب وسی م ندی : دیرستی ند به جست پنه کرم بوید کوب دب به به کرمی الله الله کدی سرت که کاری ترکی ترکی از در است که تل نورج خشی و دری مات و ترکی و م د د به سورند شی به زری جانستا مه عالی می الله می اولین الله می الله الله می ا

الف ، دعالم تولى خبرے لورب لورتورے للكو ، ذري م نه خوري ليما يغ خور وي كيا

رب په جهان د ننگیالی دی دا د و ه کار تا نه با بد اوخودی ککو نے یا به کاموان شی اجر کدار مان ده د زمری پیزلے کس درکوتا نه کارون کی پینولے کس درکوتا نه کار نور کی پینولے کس درکوتا نه کار نمامه لارب و دینویشی کت بیت رحمان مایا والی :
رحمان مایا والی :-

مَنْكُيالى چديوخُل عَرِي بديونوم ؛ نوهي نه وسي كدكوهي ديك كرانك

دادّدوى قومى صفات دى اورّه هرينتانه به خاير او د خنه كنِي العَلاق ا وصفات شايل دى . ترد مع حده بورج چدكه داصفات سه رخ واخلى وكد دبا-يه هي السنكن دوى ته دانية منكاريري . شلاكدة يو پنتون نياض اوهمان نوازی نزده حده پوی اورسینی چدهنه پردخپل مال دولت بولدیی مین او كند رونه بايلى . بلكه تدهيخ نه بريغلاص شي اود عال نه ورسى چه توس و په كونتوكين بدخل مت ١ وچِلونو ډكولو باني عجودشى . بياهم هغه نه خپرځال حغاير منر سكارى، اوندي نور بنتانه يوسيك سريه خيال كوى بلكه بدد مع بان في خزكوى او نوري هم مزت كوى - بېنتوك ته يو نياض اوسى سي چد هغه مول دولت بدد كس بايللوگ او دلودے مى دسوم سرى نه جدهند يه كيوسى او لخل بان لا سا زروكونى فكك كورے وى دير زيات دروند او بأعزت سنكاري . دغرشان يي كدمادي ادمود الكي د علاكانوسكو او د داكوشكل م اختبادكي بنبتون پريند شرمين بلكرفن پركوى . بنتون ند عل داكماد لار شكو نكى ا. زرځلر د بزدل ند زيات عزيزدى . هم دا دجد ده چه پېچې كښځلى شپه اد ورئ بد مرکونو علاکانو کنه رونو و اده قدم خطوناک جومونو با نی فنوکوی و در بری به خلاص ندی باندے و دے خبر و ذکر کوی و لے چه بدد مے مؤلوجرمونو کس خطاع وی او بدخطة كن ادادة مكان أجول اوبيا تروتلونس يوقسم بها دري اومودا تكى دي دغرشان ند شخود داری او غیوت کد لیونتوب او دستی حد ندم ورسی د ه پریشومین ند . بلكه فن يركوى . اوصن بكين اوتخف تخود ع عين تبنت والى . ولي بدد اخود د اصلى فطن او تحيرة طبيعت ده . اودد لا د وي ذن كي اصلى مقصى ده . بدد عاني پښون مُكرفئ كويى چه آكوكد بن ات خود دا صفات خواب دى ليكن د ده پهيزكنى ده تدیونسم مروانکی . خود داری . اوغایرت سنکاریزی -

اوس وسطلب تكى دادے جد بہتون باند واخلا قواصل ما حين داعه واضح كيدل با واعْضِ كول يكاردى لكرشو ككرجيه موككه عزكتى بدنقفيل سى ذكو كوي دى . أو دة ندرا والخوكول بكاردى جدكد دا هرخوع وم سنه صفتونه وى خو سنات خودده كبن هية مسم مبندوالى نشتراد مدداصفات جندال خابل دفن دى . دازيات مززيات طبعي صفات دى اخلاق صفات نددى . رجيان فطري ياميلان طبي دى واخلاق مد دى. به حیثیت دَطبی صفاتو یا دَ میلان طبی داند سَبه دی اوندین - دا هالدیندشی او اخلاق تِرْجُو رَشَى عَبِهُ مِنْ صَفَا تُولْدِ سِنْهُ " رُحْمٌ وركُوبِ شَى اودد يه شاياني منيك الادة او نيك نيت ورسى مل وى كه بغيرة منك ينى مد وفياض او مان نوازى مد قضول خرى "مسى او بربادى جوري شى - لديها درى او مرد الكي مد ظلومد " قتلونه" بُّ آکے '' تشادٌونڈ' اوھ قسم اوم خوج اوموے مالزاری پیپی اشی ، او تہخود وادی اوغانیہ نه بغض کیند" و باعی توب جورشی - حاصل و کلام دادی چد پښتون لد بکاردی په تر اخلا فو بد اصلي ماهيت بان حُان پوه کړي ، به د فول عاد نوو باند د مفول نن م کوی دے خپل بھاتین او بلدن یا یہ صیلان طبح لی د بندرس ورکوی سکان ند بید حقیق معنوکش انسان جو ډکري ا و یو توبی ا د عجوعی حیثیت و پیداکړي . چد پراجتی ا زن كى كبن يوكار المده في تابتشى اوب نودو قرمو نوهم داخيل حيثيت تسليم كري سی دوی به قول عم لکر خرنکه اوس دی حاهل . غلام حوارضته او دلیل بات شى - اوالخوكارىب شايى جدة د مناة نقش ند بالكل ودك شى . سكن كد دوى د ه خيل فطه صفاوته سنه اولخلافى رخ وركري نومًا يعين دے جددوى ند بديو درفتالا سى فوازا وعظيم الشاك قرم جورشى چدداس بدددينا بدناديد كبن بل يوقوم ندوى .

ہاک ہو هجی احسان الله خان ایم اے ۔ ایل ایل بی (علیلی) دی فل دہوں) پر دفیق فلاس فی اسلامیه کالج و بیناور

د پښتنوزهښت

أفراد

شیردلخان: دشیردلخان: دشیردلخان کامخان دشیرولخان کامخان میرعالم میرعالم کامن بوخه خور فراحمد رفزری درخه خور خواجه عمل (خوج) کل احمد (کل) کار احمد (کل) کار احمد (کل) کار احمد (کل) کار احمد (خوجه) درخیم خان درخیم خان درخیم کار د

تهانداد- سیاهیان کو اهان ریج ، جرکد ، او نورخان کاری دخیراً بادکلی او کالات نفیدکی شویا و دن ،

اَوَّ لَهُنظُرُ

 بے کا رہ خلق تسرک پر غالبہ ناست کی شپ کوی - او تر چلم حکومت پر دیراد ب
او نظیم سرہ جلیکی - نور احدی ترکور ند را وزی او زوی بینی خوج او بہ خورلدالمیکی
فوراحیں: - خوجب پاسا کہ ته لا اوسہ پورے ترچلم پر حیںمت کس لاس پر نامہ
ولا ایسے او ترخیل کار بیکار نہ ج عمله ہے - تا ته ند دیا معلوم دجیرین تر
شیرد لرخان کا کرنا ہے تربی تراو بو وارد ہے ، خوخیال سا نترچہ چاسہ
خلاجیکل او نکریے وخت ناؤک دے کہ خوک درنه او بر پاہ ذور آ روی فوخان کاکا
ند ورشہ محورہ بجیبہ ج حجکرہ او نکویے .

خواحبر فی استدده جهم شکومدنوشم . خوصلی ندبیلچد و دکوی جیدراوری .

نوراحل : كليد باسه رودته دے بيلينے يوسه .

كُلِّع : - لالا إلالا راشة بيلجيحُ واخْله -

خوج :- داول، دلت ملك نزة بها شكوم اوند ورخ ندكوره -

کے :۔ لالددرداذہ او بہچانباں م کوم دی .

خوج : ۔ داچا تر خرجي سن هے کي ه دی ؟ زه در ته دلتر ولاديم لئر ورشہ او مبہ لدد مخوامحنہ ورکویہ .

کلے :- لالددرازه او به په زوراکروی .

خوج، داخوک دے ؟ دَرَغُم ۔ هلکد توک نے پعد اوم اروے ؟ وارب واله د پیزنی ؟ کدجرین کا دے د پلالد کا خوب وارد کا اوکرجرین کا

دے ت موردہ نوبیا بر زور دہ

ر رحیم خانه حید خولد او منسه . واد غد ته وای .

خوج به خویه ډیرزور آدرځ و .

خوج: ـ سنه ده زه خان پست مم عبد درسی اوگوری .

رحيم: - دلا ستا تخان برعغه

دويتمضظ

دّماسيخان وخت ه ع خلق مدیج لا گبن مجلسوندکوی و او پر واز وادی کوی و پر

دے کبی خوج پرمنی و منی و خا بولے وارخطا دشیرد ل خان کا کا بجید ندرازغلی خرج: - ملکرخان شرشو ؟

ويجيه سرى: - خوجه إخدواخ ودته به دا دخت بان مه !

غوج: - الخرسائ هم كنه ؟

دجيه سيى، مفدد شيرعالم خان داغ .

خوج: - خاق ! ناسوخود لخ برادام ناست خ اوپی کس م رود دکلات نصیر خان عادی کرد و م

شیرعالم نظا، - هال داخه وانح ! به غیر آو تا سو و دندکتل اخه رنگ ددنه جونن کاری شیرعالم خان ، - زئ بعد زو .

ميرعالم خان: - ملكه الالدع به دا وخت بان له چوند لاري .

نوكور عنان هغه بسي خوخوج والخطالاغ اوهعه بها أو بوند.

میرعالم خابه ملکه شابی زر نو بل دا واخله .

نوکو ، - بنه ده خان (دوی تول بد منه ای خان موقع ندرسوی)

شیرعالم بخا ،۔ وریکہ ستا ہے ہغہ ۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰ داتا 5 درخد اوب الہولی دی تالا تزاوسہ ترشیرعالم خان ہزم نہ وہ الودییں ہے .

رجیے :- نیوم راود، دا توکک اوس دخت دے کہ خیری مابد اسمان عوستہ اوخن ای بر فرکہ راکرہ (بددے وخت کبی میرعالم خاسی د توبک دارسی)

شیرعالم خا : - هلکو تنبتی . تبوع او رحیم دواله و می شو . بس کری دکلوخلق به راشی . زوعان د موقع ند به ده و کری .

وزحسین ،۔ دَمقتولوکشریے درورچہ داحال دوسیٰ نوبہ جواِحراکلی تدد ویرہے ندزغلی ، اوبہ لارکش کہ بلارسوہ یوخاۓ کیوبی۔

نتارے، ملکہ چریت کبن مندے وہ ؛ ولے جادے الالدے جمکل اوکرہ شر؟ فزرے ، ۔ آو هنوی ... واند ... خلقومی کوہ

تنادی ، - (په ډیرغم کښ) ولے به غیرتو تا سوننځ وی ، ډیره سنداوشوه (نناداحد والس دائی اوپ شیرعالم دی لیے سری اوباسی)

· -: /

را پاختی به غیر توحُامن م دخیر ا با دخلعتو میر لا کری ۔

رر : ر ها المنوس ، تباه شوم ، زه به جون ه یم او د خپلوخاسوبه برانغ به دکلی بچری خلق: د وخت نه فاش ه دکلی بچری خلق: د نشاری کا کاخد میل دید ؟ انسوس او نکوید . خاخ د وخت نه فاش ه اخلی . اثولد آبد بی نه بد نور ساعت کبن بد د و داشی)

يوس ، ملكومياشي خه زير كانجهي .

نَّثَادِ ہے ، ۔ شابئ خُوک تمانیے مَرکہونة يوسى اوخوک په هغو ہے ووشی ۔ خو مَثَادِ ہے ، ۔ خو حجہ به کورو نوکنی در ند خلاص ندشی .

دَريمُمنظي

تعو وخت دے خائے ہر گائے . کوشہ بہ کوشہ قد رحیی او قیومی دجھکو ہے بحث دے ۔ خان شیوعالم وغیرہ متر کے بحث دے ۔ خان شیوعالم وغیرہ متر قصصے نہ جہ ک دی ۔ جدؤم ہے الخلی نوکھئل وردی کوی ۔ عَلَم خیل خیل کار ہجے دوان دی ۔ او نتار ہے کوا ہا تو ہجے کوشہ بہ کو خرکوزی او تا ناھے کو اہمان بہ ببیسو بان ہے دضا کوی ۔ دَمقن ہے دَبارہ ہنں وانو سی بنے اوکن کی اور تہ اواذکوی ۔ چرخانیال اوکن کی اور تہ اواذکوی ۔ چرخانیال دائے ۔ (تھانیں ال بہ نزد ہے جی کس شہاد تونہ اعتشال شروع کوی ۔)

خانيهاد : - نتاراحمد وايرخه ونكه عقه ده .

نثاری :- خان صلعب به کناه خامن تم تتل شو . بیکاه خُونز که او بو وار دُو . دوارهٔ خامن تم او به خور دَ باره پی تدلارل . کشی خُوئ (نور حسین) وربیسے روتی بوره . جد خبری م نوعنور کا او دلیلی را نه ویل چه دوار ّ خاص و عشیر عالم ادمار عالم مرک کرد .

تحامني او: - وايدعبل لمتنوره واوا تعديث درنكه وه مخواول دَ بيان منطلاق اوغورزو ـ

عانيادا ملك خرج چرية وه ؟

عفوی بر هند دا قصد اولیاه نوکلی تداولخنتیا .

تهامندادار نوکوره عغوری قیومی او دحیی پین او نکوی م

خنود سری دوی سرکو و اینه سه مرشو .

تمانيلاء- وايد د ليلخاق ستاخد بيان د ه .

دلیل نظا : - خان پرماً برخبل خخه طلاق وی چد و مفوری بیان بالکل طقیل د هد. ده شیر استان او میر عالم خان پ قیری اور حیی دواړو باس ۱۷۵ او مذکری دو .

دلیل است مونز دواده مهنیلوجوادوتماش نرتلی دو . میکدمپرخان ی پرغلابا شد دهند اوری .

تمائیل ۰ - دلیلد اوغنود یا سناسود دوا رو دَخیر آباد شیرعالم اومیرعالم مگنظر دنسخی نیشتر دلیل ۱ - مذمی تاسوننخس کولے شی . مونز عرب بناق دچاد د دنسنی مذیو .

خانیداده وی او بدخیرآناد کلی کنتی شیود ل خان خاص شیرعالم میرعالم کو فتادوی. تنانیداد ۱۱ وایدمیوعالم کدا قتل دے خدر کک کوپے وہ ۱ و بنتیا دوباید و خاص شے شیرعالم ، د خان صاحب تمون د اوبو واد رُو . برخه خوریم او د خورلد د شیخ تنے وه ، اوبه بی باتش اوبه پر لیبود خ و حد اب ساعت پس دا پیوع داغ ، اواوب کم پر ؤ دو با نداخ واد و له تخابر خد خور بهر مند بی مند بی این اوران ند که دیل بهر تیوم اور دی اوبه به زود واد و له و در در که بی ند لادم ، پی خیال چه منت نگر اوکیم ، خواجه بخر و منت د دی ی اور دی اوکی و ، نوه خد نو ل به فائس می ثابت شو ، به دے کبی دی اور حد جد ابه اسه ن غوبست خدای به مزکد داکه ی د بس بیا پوهدند شوم چد شد او شو و نوره قِص ته خوی ت معلومد دی ، خکرچه ده خلاص کوه .

تهانسی ادار و ا به خوجیه کم و خت کبنی چر وجیے داغ نود ه خرچل اوکوه . خوج : - خاق صاحب دیجیے چرولغ نوده می نوبک دور ادب شیوعالم با ننگید و ذکورنونیل ودوریے اوکلیں . پی کبن میوعالم دا اور سین ادبی سی پرزولوشو . تیرمی دپریوس ندمخکنی پر میوعالم باندے چہ کرچری کن الراوکو، نوبن ی اولکیں و شیوعالم او میرعالم چرکتلی دی جیردوی یو بل زخی کی ه نوکلی طوف تدروان شو ۔

تحاسيل دا- ميوعالمد وايدكند بد قيوى بانده د ه يؤ د زه كون و ه

مايعالم ١٠ خاك صاحب زه درمترتسم خودم جيرمون، ه بالكل ٤ كمنا ، يو .

تنانيب اد: - مطفى شيرعام اوميرعالم تدهتكوية اولكوه . وايد كمك كاكا ندخد والح.

شیردل خاد منان صاحب زه بد سپینر که ره قسم کوم . حبر کدمُما حُامنو به دافتل کوے دی

مُمَا عُامنو مُورِجا ملاسته غواهم مدده باسولے ـ

تهامنیں ادب منطفع پاسیکی نا وخند کیوبی (موّل تھانوٹ ندجالان کوی) شیرول نے اسے خان صاحب تناہ شوم . کورم تناہ شور عُامن م بکینّادی بہخدا بیشی ادتبا بیُقی رّم اوگر تمامنیا د :- ملک کاکا اِ خفہ کیوبہ مد . توک چد اور یہ ندخوری نو بوی سوّ ندوی و

خلورم منظى

شیرعالم وغائل یمُون صاحبه مونوب و مه بان ه پرخوشیال یو که تاسوغ جرکه نز حوالدکری جج :- دحیم خان و غیری ستناسو شنکه داری ده .

رجيه وغيرا- سند ده صاحبد جركد وشي .

جِهِ ، - " (سپاهیانوته) دوی واپس بوزی اومقد مد به جوکه فیصله کری . بختیم منظمی

جَرُكُهُ ، سُنْ يُرِد لِخَانَ دَاعَفُور بِي الْوَدِيكِ وِ بِهِ كُنَّامِنُو بَانْدِ وَ لِهُ كُواهِي كوى .

شیردلخان به نخداو وایم ! هغدوری شیرعالم ب بازاد کشروان وو- اود اعلوسه ودند یا دسیده ۰ نوهند دید پوخوگذاده او واخد ۰

جَوَكَد؛ رَ صَوْيِحَا دَكَلَى مَشْرَا نُوسْنَا سُوخُد دِلْئَ دَهَ ، دَكُورِ پِرْغَادِهِ وَلَادِينُ دَسْتِيا ا وَوَابِينُ دَكَلَىمَثُلُك: ﴿ خُونَ بِهِ حَسَرائَ قسم دى حيد داشيرِعالم ميرِعالم با لكل بيكنا ه دى ·

ریده میاشت پس دشیرعالم وغیرا بیشی کیبری اومقدمد فیصلد کیبری میرعالم اوشیرعالم اسناسومف مه صنا ده بحرک رائ ظاهم کوید ده اوعد الت مجبوره دی چرشیرعالم ند تدیوکال قیرسخت سزا در کوی اد میرعالم بری کوی و تدی قراحد بل اپیل نشی کید ک دی جد حرک قد فرنین و پرخوخه باندی مقری شوید ده

ر پوسکی روان دی پر لارے کی اود ۱۱ شعار دائی). چر به اول کښی عقل فکو یوانسان ندکوی: په نتیجه دی بیاهم هیژنسم اوما ندکوی کول میکوند مقد مولدخود او نور مغرسوی : داسے کا روندخو د نیاکنی کا فوال کوی

زة دينوحام)

نبخیه ۱ - که خوک غور اوکوی ، نوخون د پښتنود ا ذهنیت ده . په دوال سگه معولی خبره بان ه خو ښد چا په یو . جوکای خوم پ ډیران بان په دوموه غیرت نکه جکل ندکوی - مکه خدد ککه چه دوه پښتاندمسلانان درونړه په ډیران بان په غیوت کوی اوپل درورمسلان فتل کوی - نیچرداشی چه د ډیران دیاره کور اوکمنه و بیلات مزادشی .

و کم حُونِدِ دخپل لاسْد پرجُوکُوکِش دَاسی کَیْنی ۔ چہ ب سُطلوباً اَوْ بائل کے هم حضت حکو د ککوی ۔ او د د ہے ب و بین زوو بائل ہے عیشو نر کوی ۔

فِنَ|هُحَمَّنُ دَادِلْكال

درد

دى دعشق لرم پرلوكن معيب الكيري كالا دستوروس لازكر اكا علم ندم الشاش خلق وائى شراي شوزه به ميكو عشق مست م بر فوائ كبنى دد لبرخ بل ما سكو به مشرش خديد به خواب كبنى داند راشى ما بدود و البياركوى داشنا تصويره لاس كبنى وائى داد عشق سيوش كدئى به منا به منا و به منا و به منا و با به منا و با به منا في به منا و با به منا في داند و دور و با به منا في در و با به منا في و به در دو طالما فود عضب تور منا و منا و به و در دو طالما فود عضب تور منا و منا و منا و منا و با به منا و المنا و ا

مادَ عشٰق دردته پرزرهکن خاخ پر کسبب ورکهه حدید کل خوبوموصون ده مُمالیك معد تدر کشوه

جُهِ آن يُوسُفُ دَدريم كال •

•

III. FROM A CHEMIST.

Dulong and Petits Garden,
Abbottabad,
Dated, 17th March 1942.

My Chlorinated Sheela,

I am suffocated with your chlorinated ways. Your acidic nature in my "Love" produces a negative reaction. You are always oxidizing me and fusing my heart with fusion mixture in a charcoal cavity.

Believe me or just come and analyse my heart, you will find there nothing but pure and fine transparent crystals of 'Love'.

My heart is monovalent, the vapour density is 2.0567 at N. T. P. (Normal Temperature and Pressure) you can then calculate the atomic weight and the molecular formula, and I am quite certain that the result will only prove that I have got a chemical affinity for you I beseech you not to decompose my heart any more, and do not put out the fire of love with Co₂ (carbon dioxide) and Ho₂ (water) of your beauty. Believe me as you believe in Dalton's atomic theory.

With 'love' pure as the crystals of Nacl (sodium chloride).

Your	•	'Oxidized'								Lover,								

NOTE.—Due to lack of space in this number we have had to keep back a few articles which certainly deserved publication. We thank our kind contributors for this unusual state of affairs and assure them that these articles will be printed in the next issue.

Editor.

You have written that I am an imposter—oh! darling do not think so—I wish you could determine the density of my heart, and be sure you will find it possessing positive love. You can just test it with the help of Gold Leaves Electroscope! Rest assured it will not give you any return shock.

Trust me that there is no evaporation, eblution or fusion in my love.

My heart is at the boiling point with the Bunson's Burner of your love. Oh! please come and rescue me by throwing some freezing mixture on it, or you can place it in Carre's freezing machine If you like that way.

Failing to receive you or your letter, I shall rush on to you with an acceleration of 32 feet per second per second.

With 'love' as pure as a spectrum and as clear as a mirror-

Yours Positively,

II. FROM A MATHEMATICIAN.

10, Logarithmic Road, Islamia College, Peshawar, 20-4-42.

My Ovel faced Kitty.

You cannot imagine, how much I am feeling the pangs of your separation. Your conical eyes, and your nose I ke a right-angled triangle are always hovering before my photographic mind's eye. Your love is increasing by every one-tenth of a second in geometrical progression.

I request and pray God ninety nine trillion, nine thousand, and ninety-nine times that he may send you to me within .0097675th (recurring) of a second.

It will be very easy for you to forget me, but for me it is as difficult as to forget the miscellaneous equation, the third part of Euclid's, and the eleventh theorem of Solid Geometry.

With 'love' sweetest as Binomal and Pythagorous theorem.

Yours Unparalleled,

new world—to remould it nearer to the heart's desire. Poetry only suggests and religion gives a detailed picture of the other world..... The greatest biography in English L terature was written by a drunkard, an idler, a lecher and a snob—James Boswell..... Shakespeare was no Shakespeare. Anyway he was the greatest plagiarist..... Milton was a stone blind man. It is said God made him blind because he had sympathies with Satan..... Dryden and Swift were bitter as quinine to xture..... Wordsworth was a dullard, a duncenature's natural..... Byron and Shelley were the most licentious of poets..... Ladies bewere, Lord Byron is coming..... Carlyle had an inferiority complex. Browning is boring.....

This was all that I could catch as he went on reading page after page. Sheela was elbowing me meaning that the period seemed unending. I began to look at my watch but ooh I somebody from behind was twisting very cruelly my soft-ear. It could not be other than the unsparing Mr. Toil. "Where is your book?" he roared and gave me such a sharp slap on the face that I uttered a loud shriek which suddenly awakened me. Sheela was gone. It was day. Lala Jee and others had already left. The train was standing on the Peshawar Cantt. Station and this was my journey's end.

AL-BURKE.

LETTERS TO BELOVEDS!

(COLLECTED BY AYUB QURAISHI F.Sc. STUDENT).

I. FROM A PHYSICIST.

30, Galvanometric Mansions, Joules Street, Islamia College, Peshawar, 29-3-42.

My dear Magnetic Paro,

I can very well see your charming face with the pin-hole camera of my heart on the love screen of my mind. Yesterday I received a letter from you which was full of complaints—When I read it my heart was vibrating as the prongs of the tuning-fork with a frequency of 512.

I took out my book and began to peruse some stanzas here and there, but study was out of the question now, and I fell off to I dreamt that I was in my classroom. The beautiful damsel was sitting with me on the same desk. She was as charming as ever. Nearby on the desk was the old truant Little Daffodilly with his violin in his lap. On the other side, there were Mr. Blossom Jacob and Co., Mr. Toll, our teacher, was occupying the chair. His face was as stern and iron-grey as ever-a frown of anger, too, was seen on his On his forehead was written in block letters: "Work hard, Toil and sweat." Behind him to my great astonishment was sitting the Sardar Jee in the uniform of a peon, grinding his teeth upon me-The Lala Jee, the doctor, the speaker were all my class-fellows. In the adjoining room the professor of chemistry was extracting Petrol out of sand. My heart began to leap when I saw a rainbow of petrol in the next room. "Have you prepared your previous lesson?" came the awe-inspiring resounding voice of the teacher. The doctor got such a severe thrashing that he forgot all his art of fleecing At this moment as mischief would have it Little the poor people. Daffodilly set in vibration the strings of his violin. Mr. Toil was looking daggers upon him and said, "Out of the class you go, I will never send up your name." During all this time I was exchanging sweet confidences of love with my beloved. This was the happiest moment in my otherwise sad and sorrowful life. I was touching her hair and the ambassadors of Japan and Germany were paying homage to the lean shank speaker who had become the King of India. Toil was complaining that he had never seen such an idle and careless class. And in fact it was as such. I was busy with Sheela (such was her name); Lala Jee was thinking of rates and interests; the doctor, of taking up some new profession and others were thinking of something else. "Open at page 119 and listen," ordered Mr. Toil-He began:

"Art is beautiful creation and beauty is the experience of higher pleasure. Beauty gives its own disinterest pleasure....Religion is the opium of the people....Coleridge became a poet because he took opium....Manners are meant not for men but for beasts....Be rational and reasonable. Eat with reason, drink with reason, tell les with reason and deceive the people with reason....The pleasure of the religious experience and the pleasure of the poetic experience are essentially the same. Both religion and poetry are dissatisfied with the present world. Both are idealistic; both want to build a

My lips two blushing pilgrims ready stand. To smooth the rough touch with a gentle kiss.

I was deep in a reverie when with a jolt the train stopped and to my great dismay, she went out with her father leaving me to muse on the evanescence of beauty and joy. Sardar Jee was looking out through the window. The storm had subsided. It was calm and cool.

As the train moved a not so old, not so good-looking, not so well-fed and not so well-dressed gentleman stepped into our compartment. There was something in his looks for which I took him for a patient of asthma. But the wonder of wonders he turned out to be a doctor having passed a full course in the science of fleecing the ignorant people—one of those touring quacks whom we often see in public gatherings. He began with a lecture on hygiene and when the people were considerably attracted towards him, he opened his box and took out some small bottles and said: "It is the precious life-blood of a master physician. It is the essence of my life-long experience. It has been prepared with rare herbs brought from the highest peaks of the Himalayas with 'kushtas' of most precious stones and metals especially gold and turquoise. All these ingredients were wisely and carefully mixed together on the day of Solar Eclipse in a big pot "The witche's cauldron," I remarked. "Don't barge in," he said and went on, "It will cure each and every disease. It will stimulate your nervous and reproductive system, will act a tonic for your head and heart, and give strength to your lungs and liver-Plague, cholera, T. B., rheumatism, asthma, indigestion, headache will never come near you. And you will enquire the price. I charge nothing but the cost price. It is dirt cheap. Only four annas, four annas per bottle. Directions are written on the wrapper. The price is very low. The poor and the rich alike can buy it, come, come, who will buy it " Such charlatanism, I said to myself, can only thrive in our ignorant and superstitious country. Why not pack this doctor to the front?

At the next station the so-called doctor slipped away into another compartment to ply his trade. Many passengers had left and there was, now, sufficient room for us to lie down. Some of the passengers began to play cards while others stretched out their beds, and lay down. The Lala Jee near me was snoring like a furnace. The Sardar seemed to be suffering from narcolepsy talking namby-pamby to his com-

have died unwept. The Japanese are equally cruel. They have crushed the poor narcotic Chinese, and have trampled down many other nations, besides, the Burmese, our neighbours. Would you like to live under their barbarous and inhuman rule?

But his voice was drowned in the former's. I was laughing in my sleeve. Every now and then he would jerk and writhe like a snake, turn from side to side, take a deep breath and croak at the top of his voice. Strange gestures and intonation! His thin long maustaches were drooping down into his foaming and fuming mouth. Now he he was going at a great velocity: "Our young men are degenerate. Their man-power goes waste. They have no proper education or training. Their past is disappointing; their future, dark. They have nothing to fall back upon; nothing to look forward to. It is all due to slavery. Shake off the yoke of thraldom, caste away the yoke of Englishmen and shatter to pieces the cold and heavy chains of foreign rule. I will lead you....."

and here my neighbouring Lala Jee, raising his enormous buttock let off a whizz of flatulence. "Symbolical," remarked another. A huge burst of laughter followed it. The speaker came to a standstill, looked sideways with blinking eyes and began to wipe the sand off his face.

I turned to another corner. My eyes fell on an extremely beautiful damsel, a human magnet, sitting there with her father. The ray shing beauty of her rayen hair dishevelled over pale cheeks and her dark gypsy eyes had cast a spell of enchantment on those around her. Her bright forehead and face were gleaming in the light. She was, in fact, the cynosure of all eyes. The ecstacy and fascination of her presence had knocked silly a Sardar jee with a bushy beard and face of the same colour and having deep scars of small-pox. He was winking at her through the tails of his squint eyes. Her looks were, indeed, exciting and tempting but Sardar jee was looked more like a foil than suitor. All the same, with an air of 'never mind my beard' he was continually gazing at her. An expression of Barkis's willingness could easily be seen on his face. I was looking on one side at the paragon of beauty and on the other, at this embodiment of ugliness. Beauty and the Beast, I said to myself. Jumbled ideas and excited emotions were flashing in my mind. Shakespeare said: Whoever loved that loved not at first sight. In the films it is just the same. How untrue to life! Was th's love at first sight only a poetic truth? l began to croon:

Meanwhile I had unfortunately attracted the attention of my fellow passengers who seemed to be eagerly looking at me. To avoid conversation with them I opened the book at another page:

Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not Who would be free themselves must strike the blow? By their right arms the conquest must be wrought?

And then came a blow. With a thump the huge hand of the massive Seth fell on my shoulder. "Hullo Mr. where do you intend to go?" he asked. I found myself completely defeated. All my efforts to avoid the conversation had failed. I was forced to reply. "To Peshawar," I said shutting my book. "Perhaps you study there?" "Yes." "In which class?" "M.A." "Oh good, very good. Where do you come from?"

"From D. I. Khan?"

Oh nice, very nice. What is your father? How many brothers are you? Are they younger or older than you? Are they married? Are they all of them in service? How many children have they? Are you married or not? How many professors teach you? How many children have they?

Showers of similar questions that he volleyed at me, completely bewildered me. What a catechism! Naturally I could not and did not want to answer his questions. Fiddle-sticks! Why should he ask me things about my family and myself? Perhaps with a view to adopting me as his son or as his son-in-law. Both seemed well nigh impossible. It was for the satisfaction of his morbid curiosity-

Turning away my face I began to examine the compartment. Just behind me a lean shank gentleman with hollow eyes and sunken cheeks, clenching his bony fist and swelling his throat was vomitting out a harangue: "The Indians should think twice before they accept the proposals of Krupps (perhaps he was mispronouncing Cripps). He is the agent of British Imperial sm. The rates of wheat have risen very high, and cloth, it is too dear for us poor people. We are almost starving to death. We have nothing to eat, nothing to wear. All this sandy and uncomfortable journey...." Another sitting nearby started off like a soap-box orator: "Gentlemen! Would we prefer Hitler, the devil's disciple, tremendous lie, naked Satanism and sheer brutality. Several thousands have been sentenced to death untried; nation after nation has been butchered unheard, millions of soldiers

In a Railway Compartment.

After a stay of five days at D. I. Khan, I was coming back to Peshawar by the passenger train. Passing through the dusty district of Mianwali as we were, a terrific sandatorm began to blow; it rose to the speed of a full gale roaring and shricking and the gusts of sand struck right into our faces blinding the eyes and choking the throats. The windows were quickly closed. Nevertheless sand did trickle in through chinks and holes and after a while it was sand we were sitting on, sand we were breathing in and it was sand we were speaking with or through. Here, there and everywhere it was all sand annoying and repulsive. Did Longfellow want us to leave foot-prints on such swifty changing and constantly shifting tracts of sand as these? Absurdity! Nonsensical poetry, rather poetical nonsense. But this is going off at a tangent.

Yes, outside there was a raging storm but the inside atmosphere was close and stiff. I felt myself hard pressed literally and metaphorically, between two big bellied banias talking of interest, discount, rise and fall in rates, all uninteresting to me. The compartment was intolerably over-crowded. Passengers were packed and jammed between each other. Thanks to Petrol Rashioning! A draught of sand blew in to my eyes as someone was trying to open a window. Could not petrol be extracted out of sand—all this sand which goes waste?

To divert my mind I took out my book, a copy of the 'Poetical Works of Byron' and opened it at random. It was something about Wordsworth:

Thus, when he tells the tale of Betty Foy,
The idiot mother of "an idiot boy";
A moon struck, silly lad, who lost his way,
And, like his bard, confounded night with day;
So close on each pathetic part he dwells,
And each adventure so sublimely tells,
That all who view the "idiot in his glory"
Conceive the bard the hero of the story,

pare us for a constructive use of this all-important, creative life force. Specialists have worked out certain methods, through which the dormant powers are awakened and a new order of life begins. The improvement of bodily health by an ideal adjustment of sex, naturally tones up the mind; this, in turn, leads to a spiritual poise hitherto unknown.

Most people lack this poise, and thus search continually outside themselves for satisfaction in the material world, others blindly persue pleasures that ultimately blunt their senses. They are always restlessly seeking happiness, yet never find it. The proper balance is attained by scientific instruction of the individual to the end of bringing the animal appetites and passions under the sovereign consciol of mental and moral rules, agreed upon by the philosophers and psychologists of the various schools of contemporary thought.

Those who are diverting this sex power into destructive channels are lowered in bodily energy, their minds are like wreckage in a sea of fear; they are unnerved by indecision. The more the sex force is misused, the more materialistic people become; then ensues the mad scramble for material things and conquest of the weak nations with the object of exploiting their country's resources. Thus we have whole nations engaged in a life and death struggle of gaining satisfaction of their base desires.

The aim of the present day psychologists is to shatter the veil of sex-superstition and inhibitions; using the new technique of psycho-analysis to bring the struggling humanity to a proper balance in the four departments of life, viz., Body, Mind, Soul and Spirit.

AHMED YAR KHAN, VI Year.

Sex has been used for personal pleasure, but its true function in this phase of life has been clouded by misunderstandings, misconceptions and widespread ignorance—so that mankind is struggling with its feet stuck in the mire of sex.

Sexual feeling is really the root of all ethics, and no doubt of aestheticism and religion. Freud has proved sex to be the pivot of our conduct and character. He says that libido or sex force is a primary motive of our mental and moral activities.

Love unbridled is a volcano that burns down and lays waste all around it, it is an abyse that devours all, honour wealth and health. So sex adjustment is a crying need of our modern life that has been made unstable by the evil influences of unbridled sexual passions.

Life is a never ceasing duel between the animal instinct and morality. Only will-power and a strong character can emancipate man from the meanness of his corrupt nature, and teach him how to enjoy pleasures of love and pluck the noble fruits of earthly existence.

The episodes of moral decay always coincide with the progression of lewdness and luxury of the nations. Exaggerated tension of the nervous system stimulates sensuality, leads to individual as well as the masses to excess, and undermines the very foundations of society.

But a healthy sexual influence as very potent in the awakening of aesthetic sentiments. From love arises that warmth of fancy which alone can inspire the creative mind, and the fire of sexual feeling kindles and preserves the glow and fervour of art.

The main purpose of the generative department of life is to bring children into the world that should be healthy, physically, mentally and morally. It is abuse of this greatest of gifts, usually through ignorance, that many sorrows of mankind arise. So in many European countries a proper sex-education is imparted to the schoolboys by the teachers who specialize in child-psychology. These instruction make a salutary effect on their future sex-behaviour. It is common knowledge, based upon experience that uncontrolled abuse of sex drains men and women of vitality, bringing about nervousness and other functional disorders. Once we have dispelled the ignorance, with which the sex functions have been so securely veiled in the past, we arrive at that point of aur consciousness, where we begin to look for enlightenment. Genuine sex knowledge can pre-

Sex in Modern Life

few people are conscious of the deep influence exerted by sexual life upon the sentiment, thought and action of man in his social relations to others. Schiller once remarked, "So long as philosophy keeps together the structure of the universe, so long does it maintain the world's machinery by hunger and sex." The propagation of the human race is not left to mere accident or the caprices of the individual, but is guaranteed by the hidden laws of nature. Man puts himself at once on a level with the beast if he seeks to satisfy lust alone, but he elevates his superior position when by curbing the animal desire he combines with the sexual functions, ideas of morality, of the sublime, and the beautiful.

Placed upon his lofty pedestal he stands far above nature, and draws from inexhaustible sources, the material for nobler enjoyment, for serious work and for the realization of ideal aims.

Sexual life is the one mighty factor in the individual and social relations of man which disclose his powers of activity, of acquiring property, of establishing a home, of awakening altruistic sentiments towards a person of the opposite sex, towards his own issues as well as towards the whole human race. It is very essential that with the approach of a new age, men and women should develop a new attitude towards sex. Psychologists of the present age are intensely busy in developing uptodate methods showing people how to use this God-given sex-energy for the enhancement of the individual's Body, Mind, Soul and Spirit, which is precisely what the creator intended.

The new psychology of sex is positive, creative and dynamic, in that the ind vidual is given special instruction and direction in the use of this creative force for regenerative purposes.

The new psychologists recognise that human body is a tremendous organism, which is an ever ready servant of the mind. But material body should be kept healthy and energetic, to carry out the orders of the mind and will. Then follow the logical progressive steps, in the control and constructive use of this vital energy, to regenerate the whole being.

of the burnt coals in the furnace turns to ashes and the whole frame work of the charcoals falls down with a crash, and with that with a sudden start you are roused out of your reverie and again commence your study.

There you are laughing with the hero, here you court with him. You sigh with him, weep with him, languish with him. You feel yourself in his shoes, transported to his world—a world of desires, of hopes, of passion, of sighs. You forget that you were worried about your mathematics and chemistry a few moments ago. Now it is just as if a spell had been cast over you and you have been transported away from this life—this wretched life of yours into a more pleasant, more realistic sort of life.

The dancing flames crackle and mock your thoughts with a chuckle.

Here you are in a horrible situation with the hero. The thrill makes your hair stand on end, the very life seems squeezed out of you. You feel something grips your heart. The story develops; the hero has had a narrow escape. You feel relieved, just as if a heavy load had been lifted from above your head.

You sit absorbed in your romances and adventures sometimes playing the hero, sometimes in the garb of a fool, a light step enters the room. A faint light from a flickering candle falls on your face, you rake your eyes and there the maid stands summoning you to your meals. You yawn and say, "What a life!"

·D-

RAHIM, III Year.

The head-bearer of our hostel is our sergeant-at arms. He is gifted with a commanding personality and one would swear he has deserted the army. He does not believe in obeying at all. You know we always ask for his 'favours' when he is in a moon

-[]-

MOHAMMAD FEROZ SHAH.

Fiction

The evening is dark and lonely. The wind shreaks in the trees outside and beats its wild head against the window-shutters and the doors of your room. The weather is cold and dreary. You have drawn the blinds of your window. Your room is warm and comfortable with the fire glowing in the chimney. The Eastern rugs lie covering the ground under your feet. Wearing your light, loose garments, your overcoat spread on your shoulders, you sit besides the fire meditating over the incidents of the day you have just finish-The busy tiresome day. You reflect over your fortunes and misfortunes which you suffered during the whole day. to relax your limbs and drop into a pleasant, happy reverie. You wish to forget all the humdrum of this life and enter a new world. You have struggled the whole day long, you wish to see others struggling. A book of fiction lies at your elbow. A novel with so many portraits of different people—people with different tastes, with different outlooks about life, heroes, lovers, the most notorious rogues. All lie sealed up in one volume. The passions of a lover, his sighs, his ecstasies all embodied in one man. You lose your identity among these various characters and feel yourself to be one of them. contents of the book (if it really be a good book) charm you. forget your whereabouts. In the hearth on the glowing coals in the flickering flames you perceive the indistinct outlines of a familiar human face—the hero of your book. He is seated, you perceive, on some rock, his hair dishevelled his eyes red with weeping. With him you feel yourself to be under a grip of grief. You feel your throat choking, your bossom heaving and gradually a tear or two moistens your eyelashes. Tears over the sad fate of your hero. One

dress almost every hour. He refuses to live in the hostel, for its food and accommodation is no. up to his princely standard. First we thought he was a District Inspector of Schools, but later on we were told that he has applied for one. He is very conscious of his position, so much so that he used to go in a car to a primary school of which he was the Principal. He always talks in English and is very impressive and pleasing in manners.

The librarian of our association is a chap from Kashmir. He is very active and quick. He will seldom give you a chance to speak and always pretends to be another Einstein.

Amongst the cabinet members a few ought to be mentioned. The first member is very important. By sheer gift of his hypnotic look and fluency of language he can make you believe that 'black is white.' We are seriously thinking of making a strong protest against his 'lecturing habit.' Let us hope we succeed.

The second member is a man of iron will. He is calm, cool and dignified. He hates being taught. He is popularly called "doctor," but he is a psychologist. Pray to God you do not see him immediately before you go to bed.

The third member is known as "uncle." He is an old teacher, but quite young in looks and habits. He is here with some of his pupils. He is really a nice man.

Our first meeting took place soon after the first period. We were told that "in teaching corporal punishment should be the last thing to be done." This horrified us, and we moved a unanimous resolution condemning this statement and determined to carry out our own concepts of teaching as soon as we were out of the training. Further we were to forget all the teaching methods and were glad to find that some of our professors had already seconded us.

We are seriously considering the problem of P. T. in the morning and we are thinking out ways and means of avoiding it. But M. Adil Khan is much too hefty to allow any of our schemes to succeed. However, if he has the intention of measuring his strength with us, our Superintendent will be too glad to accept his challenge. That would probably make him think twice before forwarding his challenge. Besides we are going to request M. Adil Khan to take our phonetic class since the principal cannot do so now.

declare themselves as the votaries of freedom. There cannot be a better close for thic essay than the words of Shakespeare in a slightly altered form:

"Who is here so base that wishes to be a slave?
Who is here so uncultured that does not wish to be
free like a Roman?
Who is here so vile that does not love his country?

Brutus' audience replied: "None."

Let us hope there is none in the present world too.

M. TIMUR.

Our B. T. Class

Our class is an association of the college's 'old warriors.' Our 'President' has invaded this college on many occasions since 1919, but was unsuccessfully driven out on every occasion. He, however, hopes that his conquest of the college will synchronise with Hitler's Conquest of the World. Let us hope it does not all come true. You will not be surprised to know that he has also decided to let half-of-himself appear in the coming M. T. Competition for wich the age limit is, we are told, 21, and he is already 42. This is his last chance.

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Our Vice-President is a nice boy. He has relinquished his services in a local D. B. school to join us. We are told that one of his sons studies in the first year class. He is a hard worker, you know, and his fatherly advice is always appealing.

The secretary is a lad of pleasing personality. He is known by his walk. If mother Rigby were ever to see him, she would swear that she had found her scarecrow she had lost. But he is no less tricky than Mother Rigby and would easily outdo her. He occupies a very important position and we are afraid to reveal his identity further.

The Assistant Secretary joined us rather too late. But, you know he was very busy, for he was a headmaster in a certain school. Though a junior officer, he is very conspicuous. He changes his

play is that the climax is in the centre and not at the end. "It would appear to be inevitable then that the interest of the play must fall off after the successful accomplishment of the plot and the death of the great man, whose life and death have so long been trembling in the balance." (Ardent Shakespeare, Int. p. xv). This is, however, the first climax of the play. The central force which unites the different elements in the action of the play is the struggle between two principles of life. Caesar dies but his spirit lives after him and so the struggle continues and with it our interest in the play. As Cicero sa d, "We have taken away the tyrant; the tyranny survives." interest suffers a timely weakening at the death of Caesar but it gets a new life from the funeral cration of Antony which roused the revengeful instincts of the citizens of Rome against the conspirators. The struggle after a brief respite begins again with multiplied force. It is to be noted that in acts IV and V Shakespeare's attention is almost entirely concentrated on the characterisation of the republicans and he seems to ignore Antony and Octavius. The noble nature of Brutus as exhibited in Act IV scene 3, makes us completely sympathise with him and his aims. His words to his servant are worth remembering:

"I should not urge thy duty past thy might I know young bloods look for a time of rest."

We forgive him Caesar's murder and wish him success, but the forces of dictatorship are too powerful for him. The second climax occurs in the defeat of the republicans. JULIUS CAESAR has thus two crises. In the first democracy scores a success against dictatorship; in the second and the final round dictatorship wins a decisive victory over democracy. But we are reminded by the poet that the right is with the vanquished. This is implied in the words of Antony who admits the righteousness of Brutus' cause:

"He only, in a general honest thought
An common good to all made one of them."

It is noteworthy that in the present world struggle too the dictators have been obliged from time to time to pay lip-service to the goddess of Freedom. In his latest speech which Hitler delivered a few days ago he said that he was fighting for the freedom of Europe. Human nature has thus proved to be too powerful for the most powerful dictator and democracy has already won the final victory over Hitler's dictatorial tendencies. There could be no greater victory for democracy than that both parties in the world-struggle should

final argument expressed in the form of a question: "Who is here so base that would be a bondman," (III, 2) Antony by his clever oratory wins over the multitude to his side but loses the argument. He was successful in defending Caesar only by appealing to the principles of democracy, in other words by proving Caesar to be a lover of liberty. Antony's real attitude towards men is indicated by his remark about Lepidus:

"Do not talk of him but as a property." (IV, 1).

that is, as a means to achieve his own ends. Here we may remember Kant's dictum that every man is to be regarded as an end in himself and not only as a means. If Shakespeare had anything to say in favour of dictatorship, he would have put his strongest arguments in the mouth of Antony. But he finishes the whole argument by making Antony admit that if Caesar was ambitious it was a grievous fault. The final argument in favour of democracy to which there is no answer not only in the play but outside it is that put by Brutus in the form of a question. Shakespeare seems to have so much faith in it that he makes Brutus repeat it thrice in different words. He says:

"Who is here so base that would be a bondman? Who is here so rude that would not be a Roman? Who is here so vile that will not love his country?"

The condition denoted by base, rude and vile is such that nobody accepts it for himself, yet willing submission to a dictator would prove every man to be such. Dictatorship is, therefore repudiated by the highest nature of man.

The conscience of Brutus is so sensitive that he is constantly troubled by the idea of having killed Caesar wrongfully. Although he justifies it by logic yet his sub-conscious mind is not satisfied. Caesar's ghost, therefore, appears to him twice, once at Sardis and then at Philippi. Before committing suicide he says:

"Caesar now be still:

I kill'd not thee with half so good a will."

This shows that when he joined the conspiracy to kill Caesar his whole mind was not satisfied. And how could it be satisfied when he recognised the high qualities of Caesar even in his public funeral oration? He attributes his defeat to this very cause when he says:

"O Julius Caesar, thou art mighty yet:
Thy spirit walks abroad, and turns our swords
In our own proper entrails."

(V, 3).

"Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more. Had you rather Caesar were living, and die all slaves, than that Caesar were dead, to live all free men? As Caesar loved me, I weep for him; as he was fortunate, I rejoice at it; as he was valiant, I honour him; but as he was amb tions, I slew him."

Further on he says:

"As I slew my best lover for the good of Rome, I have the same dagger for myself, when it shall please my country to need my death."

(Act III, scene 2).

This is fair and frank and here Brutus rises to the same high moral plane from which he had descended when he joined the conspitacy. He openly confesses his share in the murder and boldly gives his reasons for it. The moral tone of this speech is quite in contrast with his advice to the conspirators before Caesar's death:

"Good gentlemen, look fresh and merrily; Let not our looks put on our purposes, But bear it as our Roman actors do, With untired spirits and formal constancy." (II, 1).

These words seem to be unworthy of the Brutus who delivered the funeral oration.

We may now examine Mark Antony's oration. He does not defend dictatorship but tries to prove that Caesar was not ambitious and had no intention of becoming a king. He even admits that if Caesar had been ambitious it was right to punish him:

"The noble Brutus
Hath told you Caesar was ambitious;
If it were so, it was a grievous fault,
And grievously hath Caesar answered it."

(Act III, scene 2).

Is Antony consistent in speaking these words after offering the crown to Caesar? In order to prove that Caesar was not ambitious he says, firstly, that Caesar filled the general coffers with the ransom of captives he brought home to Rome, secondly, that he had a soft corner in his heart for the poor, and thirdly, that when he offered him a kingly crown at the feast of the Lupercalia he thrice rejected it. Mark Antony here disavows his cause. At heart he was one of the strongest supporters of d ctatorship as his action in offering the crown to Caesar and his subsequent activities show. But he had not the courage to openly avow his principles. He had no reply for Brutus'

his attitude to the rabble of Rome. His vanity makes him eager for the empty honour of a kingly diadem, but he is so weak that the disapproval of the mob makes him reject the proffered honour." (Introduction pp. xxii-xxiii).

The truth about this play seems to be that the unity of its plan is not secured by chaining our attention to one principal figure. It has no hero in the ordinary sense, but is far from being destitute of heroic characters. The idea which gives unity to this play is that of struggle for freedom. The whole action moves round this pivot. Julius Caesar as represented here plays an appropriate part in this scheme. He is the tyrant or the chief barrier to freedom against whom all the action is directed. When he is removed from the scene his spirit, more powerful than himself, spreads like a dark cloud over the heads of the patriots and confounds their efforts. and his spirit have great power like brute nature, though not the qualities which may excite the admiration of a lover of liberty. consonance with the chief aim of this play Shakespeare could not have represented Caesar in all the grandeur of his historic position. But he did not underrate the greatness of his intellect, character and achievements as is shown by the magnificent eulogy pronounced upon him by Antony. Nor is Shakespeare guilty of any misrepresentation of the facts of history. "Every one of the defects attributed to Caesar is mentioned or implied in Plutarch. We must remember that Shakespeare is concerned with the last phase of Caesar's life and character. It is evident from I'lutarch's account and still more from the pages of Suetonius that Caesar at the end of his life showed signs of deterioration in mind and body, as Napoleon did at a somewhat earlier age during the Waterloo campaign. It seems strange to hear the author of COMMENTARIES, one of the simplest and most unpretending narratives of great deeds that can be found in the autobiographical literature of ancient and modern times, speaking of himself in high flown language as if he were conscious of being exalted far above human nature. But this will cease to surprise us if we may believe Suetonius' information, that he declared that his words ought to be regarded as laws and still more that he had a golden chair in the Senate, that his statue was carried through the Circus with the same pomp as the statues of the gods, and that he had temples, altars and priests." (Arden Shakespeare, Introduction pp. xxv-xxvi).

Moulton has given a detailed analysis of JULIUS CAESAR in which he points out that the distinguishing characteristic of the

Here Brutus confesses that Caesar's spirit against which they were fighting was too powerful for them. Caesar was dead but he took revenge through those who loved him. That the consciences of the conspirators were not satisfied with the method they had adopted to remove Caesar from the seat of power is shown also by the words which Cassius speaks at the time of his death:

"Caesar, thou art revenged.

Even with the sword that killed thee." (V, 3).

It is a historical fact that democracy in this struggle against dictatorship suffered a grievous defeat in the Roman world. Shakespeare could not have altered it. It is one of the tragedies of life that evil sometimes triumphs over good. But Shakespeare could not have retrieved this defeat better than by making Antony confess at the end of the play, that Brutus was actuated by the idea of the common good of all. He totally admits this to be the principle by which all human actions should be judged and does not even attempt to propound a doctrine in favour of dictatorship. Democracy thus triumphs in the very defeat of its protagonist.

"The treatment of the living Caesar by the poet has been a puzzle to many of the critics. It is evident from the many allusions to the great Roman in the other plays, that his character and history had made deep impress on on Shakespeare. Craik, after quoting the references to Caesar in AS YOU LIKE IT, II HENRY IV. HENRY V, the three parts of HENRY VI, RICHARD III, HAMLET. ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, and CYMBELINE, remarks that these passages 'will probably be thought to afford a considerably more comprehensive representation of the mighty Julius than the play which bears his name.' 'We have' he adds a distinct exhibition of little else beyond his vanity and arrogance, relieved or set off by his good nature or affability.....It might almost be suspected that the complete and full-length Caesar had been carefully reserved for another drama.' Hazlitt remarks that the hero of the play 'makes several vapouring and rather pedantic speeches and does nothing; indeed he has nothing to do." says: 'Caesar is far from being himself in these scenes; hardly one of the speeches put into his mouth can be regarded as historically characteristic; taken all together they are little short of a downright caricature.''' (Irving Shakespeare, volume V, page 85). Arden editor says: "Shakespeare's Caesar is pompous, theatrical, subject to epileptic fits, for l of flattery, superstitious, and servile in

Caesar must bleed for it. And, gentle friends, Let us kill him boldly but not wrathfully;

This shall make our purpose necessary and not envious; Which so appearing to the common eyes, We shall be called purgers, not murderers."

(Act l, scene 1).

He wishes that he could destroy Caesar's spirit without killing his body but thinks it impossible. Therefore he takes the decision to kill Caesar, not however, in the spirit of envy but as a moral duty. Here Brutus falls from his high plane. His weakness lies in consenting to join the conspiracy at all. The method of assassination is against the spirit of democracy. Instead of killing the spirit of dictatorship it keeps it alive. Here democracy borrowed a weapon from dictatorship and so failed. If Brutus had faced Caesar openly and condemned his ambition on moral grounds and been put to death by the command of Caesar, he would have occupied a high place like Socrates. Christ and Husain among martyrs for righteousness. These three succeeded in destroying the spirit of evil by facing it openly and sacrificing their lives for the right. Democracy stands for justice for everyone and its strongest weapon is to state its objects clearly and openly to the world. Secret conspiracies are unworthy of its spirit.

After Caesar's murder Brutus allows Antony to make a funeral oration to the multitude. He again ignores the advice of Cassius not because he is incapabale of seeing the dangers of this course when pointed out to him, but because he feels the urge of the moral spirit to be stronger in him than worldly prudence. He is acuated by the love of liberty and cannot refuse the same rights to other men as he demands for himself. He desires that justice may be done to Caesar after his death. Therefore he says to Antony:

"Mark Antony, here, take you Caesar's body You shall not in your funeral speech blame us, But speak all good you can devise of Caesar, And say you do it by our permission;"

(Act III, scene 1).

Brutus' funeral oration is worth examining. He does full justice to Caesar's great qualities but considers that he deserved to be punished with death on account of his ambition. He chooses the same punishment for himself, if he should follow Caesar's methods. He says:

death to living under a despotic rule. The words in which he expresses his conviction are worthy of a noble nature:

CASCA: "Indeed they say the senators to-morrow
Mean to establish Caesar as a king;
And he shall wear his crown by sea and land,
In every place save here in Italy."

CASSIUS: "I know where I will wear this dagger then;
Cassius from bondage will deliver Cassius:
Therein, ye gods, you make the weak most strong;
Therein, ye gods, you tyrants do defeat:
Nor strong tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit;
But life being weary of these worldly bars,
Never lacks power to dismiss itself." (Act I, scene 3).

Shakespeare has written these lines so feelingly that I have no doubt that he fully sympatised with Cassius.

The spirit of democracy as exhibited by Cassius has an admixture of personal envy. He says:

"And this man has now become a god, and Cassius is A wretched creature and must bend his body If Caesar carelessly but nod on him." (Act I, scene 2).

But it is purified and raised to a higher level by Brutus when he says:

"....and for my part,
I know no personal cause to spurn at him,
But for the general."

(Act II, scene 1)

It has often been said that Brutus lacked practical wisdom, for he did not take Cassius' advice to kill Antony along with Caesar. The fact, however, is that it was not for lack of wisdom that Brutus did not accept Cassius' advice. Brutus stood on a high moral plane where it was not only wrong to kill Antony but even Caesar. He was permitted to destroy the spirit of dictatorship manifested by Caesar but not to kill his body. He faces this problem frankly but comes to a wrong conclusion. He says:

"We all stand up against the spirit of Caesar; And in the spirit of men there is no blood: O! that we then could come by Caesar's spirit, And not dismember Caesar. But, alas!

"Their fickleness is illustrated in the first scene of the first act of JULIUS CAESAR, and still more in the second scene of the third act. In the last scene of the third act we have a spec men of their brutal cruelty, and also of the curious fact, so abundantly illustrated by the French Revolution, that a large collection of men can be guilty of excesses that no single member of the collection would approve of if he stood alone. No one of the individuals composing the mob would have thought for a moment of k lling a man simply because he happened to bear the name of a person whom they hated, and yet to do so seems a good joke to the murderers of Cinna. It is a significant fact that Shakespeare deliberately goes out of his way to add this touch of wanton injustice to the character of the Roman mob. In Plutarch's account the citizens kill Cinna because they really think him to be the conspirator of that name."

The mob can be led to follow blindly either a dictator or a democratic leader. In scene 1 of JULIUS CAESAR the spirit of democracy has to struggle against mob-mentality which inclines with equal ease towards slavery or licence. This is why Marullus and Flavius (Act I, scene 1) rebuke the mob and Flavius says to Marullus:

"I'll about
And drive away the vulgar from the streets:
So do you too where you perceive them thick.
These growing feathers pluck'd from Caesar's wing
Will make him fly an ordinary pitch,
Who else would soar above the view of men
And keep us all in servile fearfulness." (Act I, scene 2).

The true note of democracy is first sounded by Flavius when he says that Caesar would keep them all in servile fearfulness. Freedom for every man to think, speak and act as he likes without interfering with similar freedom for other men is the essence of democracy. The same note is repeated in beautiful words by Cassius:

"Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world Like a Colossus; and we petty men Walk under his huge legs and peep about To find ourselves dishonourable graves." (Act I scene 2).

What Cassius' mind revolts against is the idea of Caesar becoming King. While the mob in the r servileness offered him the crown, the noble minds of Rome rebelled against him. Cassius prefers

^{*}JULIUS CAESAR: The Arden Shakespeare.

free play of forces. Those who show the greatest courage and industry are the children nearest to her heart and they will be granted the sovereign right of existence."

It is not without reason, however, that democracies are ranged against dictatorships in the present life-and-death struggle. The democracies stand not only for their own freedom but at least profess to fight for the freedom of all nations. The dictatorships have shown by their deeds that they respect the freedom of no nation if it stands in their way. They have destroyed the freedom not only of their own but other nations.

It may be said against this that the dictatorships are fighting to have their due share of the good things of the world of which the democracies have more than enough. This may be partly true. There may also be some truth in the opposite suggestion that the dictatorsips want to dominate the world because they think themselves superior to all other nations. At any rate they have ignored the laws of justice and freedom in attacking neutral nations without warning and without any provocation on their part. Their method of gaining their rights is decidedly wrong. Without deciding how much right is on each side we may consider the abstract problem of the rights of individuals and nations. This problem confronts us in the present war in a very acute form and it may be roughly described as a struggle between democracy and dictatorship.

Shakespeare had to deal with a similar problem in JULIUS CAESAR. The only difference was that while in ancient Rome the struggle between these two principles was carried on inside a single nation, here the struggle has extended to the whole world. We have to see by the study of this play what Shakespeare thought about these principles and to which side his own sympathies were inclined.

The democracy which struggles with dictatorship in the play JULIUS CAESAR should not be identified with mob rule. "JULIUS CAESAR, CORIOLANUS, and the Second Part of HENRY THE SIXTH make it perfectly plain that Shakespeare heartily despised the multitude. If we want a direct expression of Shakespeare's op nion of the character of the many, we find it in the Introduction to the Second Part of HENRY THE FOURTH, where rumour speaks of:

"....the blunt monster with uncounted heads. The still-discordant wavering multitude."

the beautiful plateau of Pahalgam. The next morning we were again in a bus which took us to Tangmarg direct. Here we camped with our Principal on a secluded site commanding an excellent view of the Kashmir valley. Immediately a lamb was killed to celebrate our arrival. We spent the afternoon at Gulmarg about 3 miles away. Next morning we were again in Gulmarg and went higher up to Khillenmarg (11,000 ft.). In the afternoon we returned to Srinagar. The next day was a Sunday and we went to the Mughal gardens once again. We visited Harven lake as well and spent the entire day in the gardens among too jolly throng of visitors in their holiday mood. On the 21st we left Srinagar and reached Murree late in the evening. We found the hotels packed and got only a miserable set of rooms. The next day we saw almost every beauty spot of Murree. On the 23rd we reached Rawalpindi, where the party dispersed.

ZIA-UD-DIN.

Shakespeare on Democracy and Dictatorship.

In some of his plays Shakespeare tried to solve some important human problems. For example, in OTHELLO he attacked the problem of the bond between husband and wife, in MACBETH that between king and subject, in LEAR that between parent and child. In the same way in JULIUS CAESAR he described the eternal conflict between the spirits of democracy and dictatorship.

The cause of the present world war is deeper than a conflict between two forms of government. The real cause is land hunger. Hitler says in his MEIN KAMPF, "As things stand to day vast spaces are only waiting for the ploughshare. And it is quite certain that nature did not set those territories apart as the exclusive pastures of any one nation or race, to be held unutilized in reserve for the future. Such land awaits the people who have the strength to acquire it and the diligence to cultivate it. Nature knows no political frontiers. She begins by establishing life on this globe and then watches the

we had climbed the summit (14.000 ft.). From here we could see the two Gangabal lakes perched in a huge cup like formation with the lofty Harmukh (19,000 ft.) on the side opposite to us. Readily we descended for about 2,000 ft. and after fording the ice cold Gangabal stream on foot, ascended the opposite flank of the mountain in the afternoon. Although we had been all tired out by the long march our determination carried us step by step over the slope, up to the summit. It was almost evening when we camped beside a shepherd's encampment.

The next day we were up for a new start early enough, and gliding successively through flowery meadows, juniper, pine and walnut jungles and rice fields like Clara in wonderland we "went down, down and down" from 13,500 to 5,200 ft. By two o'clock we were at the Wyle bridge with aching knees. The mail lorry carried us to Srinagar in the evening. We passed a happy hour at Ganderbal on the way. After having done a trek of more than a 100 miles we spent our next week in sight seeing. We stayed at Srinagar for two days and visited the museum, the state sik factory, the Karan Woollen Mills and many other places of interest.

On the 16th we engaged a bus and went to Verinag, the source of river Jhelum. After spending two hours in the garden and about the octagonal tank with rich azure water full of fish, we went to Achabal, singing all the way in low notes. In the well trimmed Achabal garden a musician with a rubab solicited trial. But the hearts of the party were then full of a music of a much higher order than he could play. We soon discarded him and set forth for Pahalgam where we reached in very high spirits at about 5 o'clock. The coolies demanded exhorbitant wages for carrying our luggage so all the members carried their own luggage from the bridge to the first Rajwas plateau, where we pitched our tents, prepared tea and dinner and drank and ate merrily till late in the moonlit night.

The next morning we were bound for Bisern. Ayaz wanted to stay behind to take rest. But I told him aside that we were going to a place only three miles away where a certain jolly member of our party would not help dancing. So we all went to Bisern and rolled on the velvety grass there and joked and laughed. When we were returning Ayaz looked significantly towards me when I pointed towards the centre of the meadow where the honourable member was dancing with his arms moving in beautiful curves. Doubtless it was no fault of his. The champagne-like Bisern air had made him forget himself. In the afternoon the members rode on points over

gathering clouds made the prospects gloomy and we had to make a forced halt. It began to rain as soon as we had pitched our tents. It was still raining when we got up the next morning. We had to remain under the shelter of our tents till 10 o'clock when we started while it was still drizzling. About two hours' stiff climb brought us to the summit of the pass (13,500 ft.). The clouds had dispersed by now and we had an exhiberating time when members of the party ate snow and gur and skided down the slopes covered with ice. Now we entered the Vishen sar valley and descended for about five miles over grassy slopes covered with patches of flowers. marmots twittered merrily on boulders proclaiming the heavenly life they were living and the nectrine air they were breathing. Fat buffaloes were grazing on the rich grass of the meadows to grow still fatter and the large herds of goats and lambs were bleating out a tale of happy life. At one o'clock we reached the Vishen sar, a small beautiful lake of clear ice cold water. Then a short climb over a slope brought us to Krishen sar, where we camped.

The next day's march began with a long and stiff climb over a ridge with the two lakes affording an excellent views in our rear. At the end of the ascent we again touched 13,500 ft. Snow was in abundance and afforded another opportunity to the lively members for skidding. A descent of about four miles brought us to Hen sar, the largest among the lakes of its type. Two miles further on we halted for tea by Gad sor, known for trout fish. Here we purchased two fat lambs for Rs. 3|6|-. Then fording the Gar sar stream we climbed the second ascent of the day. The slopes of the mountain were covered for a short stretch by juniper trees. A mile's walk brought us to the most beautiful portion of the trek. The entire mountain slope, more than a mile wide, was covered with an extremely dense growth of flowers. The variety of the flowers changed after every 5 minutes and I could hear voices full of wonder and joy exclaiming: "A new and the best variety of flowers, sir." is the best portion indeed." How happy the flowers look under the afternoon sun?" This lasted for three miles and we camped near Sat sar when the sun was nearly setting. Here we passed the coldest night at about 13,000 ft. The ext morning we passed by a chain of seven small lakes from which the place gets its name Sat sar. Our path was covered with high boulders. We passed Mangandob and marched across the flank of a mountain. In this ascent one of the ponies was exhausted and its luggage had to be carried by the men. Ayaz, who had wavered between two tracks, was left behind, and the guide had to be sent back to fetch him along. By 11 o'clock

cellent view of the city of Srinagar and the Dal lake with the Mughal gardens situated on its skirts. In the afternoon we rowed down the Jhelum river to visit the seven bridges connecting the two parts of Srinagar. At the fourth bridge we visited the Jumma Mosque, known for its lofty one piece wooden pillars.

On the 3rd July we engaged three shikaras and took our food and tea things with us. We passed the day on the Dal lake visiting Hazrat-bal, a Muslim shrine of great antiquity, Nasim bagh, known for its excellent tenting grounds under huge chinars, and the famous Mughal gardens Nishat and Shalamar. The next day was spent in making preparations for a hiking trip in the Sind Valley. Provisions were purchased with great care as a single omission would produce disastrous results.

On the 5th we started in a lorry for the Wyle bridge, the starting point of our journey on foot. We reached the bridge in heavy rain from which we took shelter in the tourists' hut. Here we engaged 11 pack ponies and in the afternoon made our start for Kangan, the next stage which is seven miles away. The next day's march was upto Goond, distant 13 miles from Kangan, and on the day following we reached Sonamarg covering 34 miles in all. The ascent along the road from Wyle (5,200 ft.) to Sonamarg (8,700 ft.) is almost imperceptible, and our party was all the time in excellent spirits. We thoroughly enjoyed the scenery of the Sind Valley, typical in Kashmir—rice fields rich in colour among which the Sind nullah roared and foamed with the dark green pine forests covering the mountain slopes. We camped on lovely lawns amidst groves of walnut trees on the sides of the Sind.

On the 8th we halted at Sonamarg and roamed through its excellent meadows full of velvety grass studded with flowers. The background of the landscape was formed by five glaciers on the lofty overhanging crags. Here we replenished our provisions. Manzoor and Mahbub showed signs of indifferent health on account of sudden change in the altitude. So they were sent back to Srinagar as it appeared unsafe for them to go to higher zones.

On the 9th we started our real trekking through the Nichni pass to the "Lake district." We made our start early in the morning in bright weather and were all full of stamina.

A stiff climb for about 3 hours among the juniper trees and the blooming flowers only increased our zest for walking till we reached the foot of the Nichni pass (1,200 ft.). But now unfortunately

How long will the garment of life remain torn? How long will you rest under earth like ants? Soar high and learn the ways of a hawk. How long will you search for grain in the rubbish?

I heartily thank you, Mr. Principal, for the opportunity you have afforded me to come into contact with your staff and students. I have laid before this audience some stray and rambling thoughts, which, though imperfect, may perchance set the young people on the path of serious reflection, which in its turn may bring their latent forces into play resulting not only in their own uplift but also in freedom of the country.

MALIK KHUDA BAKHSH,
B.A., LL.B.,
Speaker,
N.-W. F. P. Legislative Assembly,
Peshawar.

A Joyful Trek

[An account of the hiking club trip to Kashmir in July 1941 for which His Excellency the Governor donated an unsolicited gift of Rs. 400, which enabled eight deserving members to take part in the tour free of charge. It is difficult to find adequate words to thank His Excellency for the fillip which he has thus given to the activities of the club.

The following members took part in this trip: Ayaz, Ashraf, Asghar, Manzoor, Ataullah, Jadoo, Kundan, Ghafoor, Nawab, Sehatullah, Roshan, Sharif and Mahbub.]

The members assembled at Abbottabad on the evening of the 30th June. The next morning we started for Srinagar in an excellent bus, reached there at 6 p.m. and put up in a houseboat hotel called the 'Grand National.' The next morning we were standing on the Takhte Suleman peak from which we obtained an ex-

democratic nations seem to have lost sight of the dangerous potentialities of those nations, which had so far neither themselves evolved a democratic system of government nor had condescended to follow the democratic system evolved by others. Non-democratic countries either voluntarily or under pressure of circumstances succumbed to the rule of Dictators, who began to play the part of tyrants of ancient history and set a foot immense preparations with ruthless efficiency and speed with a view to obtain supremacy over the whole world. The result is that the dictators have let loose on the world such forces as are moving about like machines devoid of the milk of human Democracy versus Dictatorship is a subject which is being discussed not in a Debating Hall but on so many battle fronts -in the air, on land and sea-where aeroplanes, bombs, parachutes, tanks, armoured cars, machine cuns, warships, submarines and instruments of like nature, are the weapons which are being used to destroy life and property. In the midst of this bloodshed and carnage the problem of India's system of government is also in a hotchpoch and is absorbing the attention of the Whitehall, Government of India and leaders of so many political parties in India. We cannot picture to ourselves the world of to morrow. We cannot say what the new order engendered by the war will be. Let us hope that a new era for which we are all longing will be ushered in and the reservoir of strength that India has, will come into play to surprise the whole world. Let us further hope that truth will prevail and those who want to crush the liberty of the individuals as well as the self-respect of nations will come to grief and in the new order of things there will be peace on earth and good will to mankind.

War or no war, you should never play the part of an irresponsible or indifferent spectator but put your shoulder to the wheel and plunge into the struggle, asserting yourself, voluntarily submitting to only necessary discipline and attempting to leave the world better and happier than you found it. Defeatist way of looking at the present events must be abandoned for all times. Be buoyant and brave. Stand firm and march on fearlessly having as your motto the words of the Poet of the East:

قبائے زامگانی چاک تاکے چو موران آفیان در خاکتاک یہ پوواز آو فاہیئی بہا موز تلاش دانہ در خاشاک تاکے (إتبال)

and students themselves to realize the importance of physical culture and to impose upon themselves the obligation to develop and maintain a sound body. As Muslims we must look for guidance to the Holy Quran which has prescribed knowledge and bodily prowess as a criterion for leadership. Saul (Talut) was appointed king of Israilites. The chief objection raised against him was that he was not gifted with wealth in abundance. Prophet Samuel told the objectors that God had chosen Saul above them because he was gifted abundantly with knowledge and bodily strength. Thus the combination of the two makes the man. Without knowledge man is a mere brute and without physical strength he is unable to assert himself and withstand the onslaughts of his adverseries. In short I would like to see young students going out of Islamia College with a sound mind and a sound body and a spirit of self-assertion.

Man is a social being and he must so live as to promote not only his individual interest but must also promote the good of the society which means the greatest good of the greatest number. end cannot be achieved unless he, while asserting himself, is prepared to do unto others what he would like others to do unto him. As long as he stands in need of some external pressure to compel him to act upon this principle, he cannot even maintain his indi-If he is prepared of his own free will to submit to such laws as are made for securing this end viz. the greatest good of the greatest number he is a free man and not a slave. Freedom divorced from discipline is mere license of which the only fruit is disorder and It is thus necessary that Indian youth while learning how to assert themselves should also be taught the necessity of voluntary submission to discipline. The combination of the two qualities, viz., self-assertion and amenability to discipline make a successful citizen and a collection of such citizens makes a free nation. qualities, far from being the negation of each other, do entirely supplement each other. As long as they do not combine, there is no real independence but it is slavery at one time and anarchy at the I hope that those of you who have just graduated do realize the importance of this combination and I trust that you will so behave in the world that all, who come in contact with you will not only admire your behaviour but will also be benefited by your high example.

The world is passing through a very delicate period. Man appears to be tired of old order of things and is impatient to establish quite a new order. There were days when Democracy was an ideal. As soon as democracy was established in some parts of the world,

ducing clerks or even high officers devoid of all initiative unless these institutions instil into the students true spint of self-assertion. It is high time that all incthods, which have so far been adopted not only to subdue but in a way crush the spirit of self-assertion, be eschewed once for all and a free scope afforded to students for the cultivation of this feature of life, which undoubtedly is a positive virtue and is the very back bone of one's character. Some philosophers have from days of yore devoted greater attention to negative virtues and attempted to find the secret of salvation in what may be called self-annihilation. But Divine Revelation, which found its culmination in the teachings of our Holy Prophet (may we all be his sacrifice), has set at naught all these dogmas and taught the whole world irrespective of caste, colour or creed that the progress of humanity lies in asserting itself and subjugating all the natural forces. Man had lowered himself to the status of a mere worshipper of natural phenomena, whether arblime or otherwise; but the final revelation has directed him to realize his own position as vice-gerant of God and subjugate the universe. In the Koranic Terminology two words are used to describe the dignity of man, viz., -, -(vice-gerancy and high-dignity) and the third word , (subjugation) has been used to designate the supreme functions assigned to man. Let this line of study be pursued in the college and the students be guided and helped to go out armed with such knowledge as may enable them to perform true functions of humanity—namely. to assert themselves and subjugate and never to surrender ignominously.

Self-assertion, as has already been said, is the dire need of India. There is always a danger that intellectual development may not lead to physical deterioration and thereby result in the weakening of the spirit o' self-assertion. Physical culture is consequently absolutely necessary and, as long as a student does not possess a sound body, he cannot expect to have a sound mind. He may become an intellectual prodigy, but his high intellectual attainments will be only short-lived and will lead him nowhere. Physical culture must be as compulsory as the attendance in the class-room. I will go to the length of insisting on physical culture being included in the curriculum and I would require that no one should be allowed to go out successful unless he also satisfies a prescribed standard of fitness. Our universities have been at pains to encourage sports but they have not gone far enough to persuade an average student to take to sports. Things, as controlled by the University, will remain unchanged for sometime to come. It is upto the college authorities

laid truly and firmly, then there is a guarantee of success in the actual and practical struggle of life, which begins in its intense form when the college life comes to an end. Let those who are still under training take care that college life, although a paradise, should not turn out in their case to be a fools' paradise. They under the guidance of their professors should well spend their college days so that they may fully prepare themselves for actual and practical struggle. College is in a way a world in itself and one can, if he has his eyes open, find in the college life all the elements of the outside world, although on a small scale. The bane of life in our country and specially in our province is the virulent partisan spirit. It is against this evil that a young student has to guard himself. The cultivation and development of this nasty feature of life in college days leads to very unpleasant and harmful consequences in after life. Let there be healthy rivalry and useful competition. Co-operation and combination are certainly very essential elements of progress, but the trouble begins when one confuses conspiracy with combination and jealousy with healthy competition. I would like to warn my young friends against falling a prey to the fascinating and deceitful allurements, which the present-day jealousies and intrigues are holding out to young and inexperienced minds and I hope that those, whom I have the privilege to address this morning, will take to heart this one word at least and remember that it is the spirit of comradeship rather than of partisanship, which will ultimately prove of real help to them in life.

India has for centuries been under foreign domination and consequently the nationals of this country have lost those qualities, which go to enable a nation to occupy a position of power and honour in in the words of a poet "self-reliance, self-respect and self-control—these three lead to sovereign power"; but to my mind a nation and for the matter of that even an individual must have one further quality which is absolutely essential for occupying a place of power and honour. One must rely upon oneself. One's own self-respect is immensely valuable; and unless one is able to control himself, he is likely to neutralize his qualities of self-reliance and self-respect. But all these three qualities must remain somewhat passive, unless one has, as I have already said, a fourth quality. namely, self-assertion. As a nation we lack this virtue to a great extent and therefore we have not been able, in spite of our pious wishes, to reach our goal. There are signs that India has shaken off her lethargy and has learnt for once in her life how to assert her-Our educational institutions will be only machines for pro-

ideal of the establishment of the University, but are the college authorities and professors to sit still quite satisfied with the present state of affairs? No, they can do much even within the scope of the present system and prepare ground for further progress. Steps may be taken to enlarge the sphere of the subjects to be taught and by putting their heads together the professors can well improve the method of teaching and infuse into the students true spirit of learning and research. From what I know I conclude that the college authorities and the professors are conscious of their true functions and in spite of big obstacles, they are making a headway in the right direction. In view of the present circumstances they have to be slow but it is not too much to expect that they will be steady all the same.

The college is not only labouring under a disadvantage by being compelled to remain a subordinate institution of the Punish University and to follow the time-worn methods of education, it has also got to live and move under a constitution which by its very nature does not appear to have been meant by its authors to be as immutable as the laws of Yers and and Medes. It is very gratifying to observe that with a view to regalvanise the college and to bring its administration in a line with the fast changing times, there is a movement to amend the college constitution. But here one is constrained to remark that while time is fleeting and the path is a long one, progress immensely slow and the changes which are under contemplation (and here one has to speak subject to correction) are not far reaching. All well wishers of the college are yearning for the day when the constitution will be put upon new, solid and useful basis. firstly because that will minimake the hardships which the college must experience in the absence of having a university of its own, and secondly because the new constitution, if it is in keeping with the needs of time, will certainly open a gateway for further and speedy progress. I have been closely watching the working of the college and have as its true well wisher felt it my duty to express my views gu te frankly, for my failure to do so would have amounted to the suppression of the voice of my conscience.

College life is a sort of paradise where one spends the best years of the commencement of one's youth and has got the advantage of being looked after by others. Parents and guardians supply the needs of life while the professors are responsible for the intellectual nourishment of the students. But it is here that the foundations are laid for future life and "as the twig is so the tree will be." "The child is the father of the man," is as true to-day as it ever was and its truth will always be recognised in future. If the foundation is

sufficient to inspire those who are labouring in the field of acquisition of knowledge and research with a spirit of fidelity and devotion to the cause they have espoused. The invigorating breeze, which comes off and on from the Tribal Area and the self-governing territories beyond it, is a blessing which nature has denied to all educational institutions except Islamia College, Peshawar. The college whose chief aim is the propagation of oriental learning and the college which has for its motto the Koranic prayer must رب دئی علما stand head and shoulders above all its sister institutions in the country. Its oriental library which has in its almirahs rare manuscripts of ancient and renowned authors of the East, is quite enough to create a feeling of respect for the glorious past. I am not here to take stock of the advantages reaped by the teachers and the students, who have been working in this institution for more than quarter of a century, though I hope that the unique position of the college as depicted by me just now, must not have failed to mould the character of seekers of knowledge and left a deep impression on their young and plastic minds. I have no doubt that those, who are responsible for the administration of the college and the instruction of students, will bear in mind the features of this institution which I have ventured to point out this morning and to build up such traditions as may be worthy of the Province and to send out citizens armed with high qualities—physical, intellectual and moral -to an extent that they may succeed not only to live themselves a life of honour and independence but may also serve as a beaconlight to the rest of the country. Inspite of the peculiarities of this institution it has so far as I am aware, not yet been able to come to its own: because it has to follow the stereotyped method of education which is not capable of bringing out or developing the innate potentialities of the youth of this Province. The system of education, which was devised more than eighty years ago, is not capable of producing the results which are necessary for modern society. crying need of the Province has been and is a university of its own. It was the very first Legislative Council of the Province which passed a resolution recommending to the Provincial Government to take early steps to establish in the Province a University, which may be able to meet the present day requirements. There is no indication of any steps having been taken so far and the college has to look for inspiration, guidance and administration to the Punjab University and to follow its dictates, although the province has a very meagre representation there and has no effective voice in the formation of the policy of that body or the working out of details of that At pesent one cannot expect speedy achievement of the policy.

Convocation Address March, 28, 1942

It was with a good deal of hesitation that I accepted the invitation of your Principal to preside over the convocation this morning, because the acceptance entailed the responsibility to deliver an address to a body of people, learned as well as seekers after knowledge, and I did not consider myself competent to discharge this responsibility. I have bowed to the decision of the Principal and am before you this morning with no pretensions of learning or of such experience as may be utilized for the purpose of instructing the young people who have to tackle the intricate and baffling problems of struggle for existence. I shall say something which cannot be called new, nor will it be expressed in a language, which may bear a mark of beauty or elegance. It will be something very plain expressed in the most prosaic style and possibly in a very blunt manner.

Islamia College, Peshawar, is an institution which is unique in the country in more respects than one. It represents the life effort of a gentleman who was entirely self made and, though he could not lay claim to a high and liberal education in the technical sense of the term, yet he was so gifted by nature that by a spirit of enterprise coupled with a sympathetic heart he founded an institution of which not only the North-West Frontier Province but in a way the whole of Muslim India can well be proud. Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Quiyum Khan, who had a distinct personal character, has left his mark not only in this province but who by dint of hard work, perseverance and tactful handling of people and problems was able to extend his field of action to so many spheres of world-wide importance, the Round Table Conference, held at St. James Palace in London being one instance in point. The place, where the college is situated is historic not only because it is on the highway which connects India with Afghanistan and Central Asia but also because it has witnessed the ebb and flow of so many adventurous hosts and civiliza-The old Budhist universities and monasteries, which lie buried under ground in the college compound and its vicinity, are quite

- 1. Mr. Mohammad Ashraf Khan Durrani, M.A. (Alig), M.A. (London), Lecturer in Geography.
- 2. Dr. Mohammad Ihsanullah Khan, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.), Dr. Phil (Bonn), Dip. in German (Bonn), Professor of Philosophy.
- 3. Dr. Mohammad Jan Khan, M.Sc. Ph.D. (Alig.) B.T. (Pun.), Lecturer, Department of Education.
- II. Clerical Staff. I have recommended that Mr. Mohammad Siraj, B.A., Stenographer to the Principal, and Mr. Gul Rahman, Clerk, Accounts Office, should be confirmed with effect from April 1, 1942.

Change of Principal. Dr. O. H. Malik, who had officiated as Principal for more than two years, left the college at the end of January to take up an important appointment in connection with the war. He had been appointed Director of Statistics in the Department of Supply. Since the 31st January I have been officiating as Principal.

In conclusion I would point out that there has been a great deal of extra work in these two months of February and March in connection with the examinations, the preparation of the Union building, the various college functions and so on. Sometimes work has had to be done hurriedly and many calls have been made on the time of individuals. I should like to thank the whole staff individually and collectively for the loyal and willing response they have made to all the calls I have made on their time and energies. The College Office, the Accounts Office, and the General Staff have been particularly hard-worked; but they have always worked with a will and have never shown any dissatisfaction, even when I have required their services late in the evening or on a Friday when they might legitimately expect a rest. If I may judge by my own feelings, they must be looking forward with great eagerness to the Spring holidays.

HADOW HARRIS,
Principal,
Islamia College, Peshawar.

the science laboratories, the Roos Keppel Hall, the Union building and the office. We have tried to get assistance from Government for the purchase of a small five-engine, stirrup pumps and other fire-fighting equipment. Obviously, with the war coming closer to India and with the increased danger of air-raids the need of adequate equipment and preparation increases daily. The college air-raid Warden has arranged a scheme of activities in case of a raid; but for such a scheme to work effectively adequate equipment is needed. I have asked that a sum of Rs. 1,500 should be allotted for fire-fighting equipment in the college budget for the next financial year.

The Duty Society. A few words may be said about the Duty Society. This society was founded by the first Principal of the college, Mr. Tipping, to collect funds for scholarships for deserving students of the Islamia College who are unable to continue their studies of account of extreme poverty. The membra of the society have made it a practice to try to collect subscriptions during the long vacation. The society for this session has managed to collect the sum of Rs. 1.876. Professor Shafi continues to be the Honorary Secretary of the society which is flourishing under his charge.

Majlis-i Islamiat. The Majlis-i-Islamiat has been making every effort to develop in the students a general interest in and devotion to religious instruction. Some learned scholars not belonging to the college have been invited to deliver lectures on religious subjects in the college under the auspices of the Majlis-i-Islamiat, and this year Maulana Abdul Majid Daryabadi, an eminent scholar, delivered a lecture in January.

The Tafseer and Hadees classes have been continued as usual and during the year under report about 25 students have benefited from the teaching in these classes

To popularize these classes and to create a genuine interest in the students in the study of the teachings of Islam, four prizes, two of Rs. 25 and two of Rs. 15 are awarded at the end of the year to the most deserving students.

CONFIRMATIONS.

I. Teaching Staff. The confirmation of the following members of the staff was due on October 1, 1940. In view of their satisfactory work I have recommended that they should be confirmed in their respective posts with effect from October 1, 1941 and that their increments which will fall due on October 1, 1942 should be provided in the budget

mination was not held. The whole question will have to be gone into later in connection with the next session.

I have never been one of those people who think that examinations are unnecessary evils. On the contrary I consider that examinations are very necessary to test the progress of students and keep them up to the mark; but they should not be multiplied to such an extent as to interfere seriously with the time which is available for teaching. The system of supplementary examinations, moreover, unquestionably encourages slackness on the part of the students.

This brings me to the question of discipline. On Discipline the whole I think that the students are amenable to discipline but naturally among nearly 600 young men there must be some who are inclined to be recalcitrant or even refractory. As Chairman of the English Department last term I noticed an extremely undesirable tendency on the part of some of the students to indicate their preference for this or that lecturer as their teacher in a particular course of study. There are certain elements in the college which. if not exactly disorderly, are at least refractory. I do not want to stress this point too much, as I am convinced that all that is required is that every student should realise that discipline will be administered with strict fairness but also with firmness and without respect of The vast majority of the students, especially the senior students, are proud of the college and have a sense of responsibility towards it which will show itself if they are given a proper lead.

U. T. C. For many years past the authorities of this college have approached the Government with the request that a Training Corps should be established in order that the students should have the opportunity of receiving some military training. Now at last there seems to be a prospect of a U. T. C. being started. Four of the staff have volunteered to undertake a course of special training and they will form the Officers of the Corps, which we hope will come into existence next session. The Muslim University, Aligarh, has a very flourishing corps which I have often seen going through the evolutions of military drill. I think that the students of this college and this province should show an even greater natural aptitude for military training.

Fire-Fighting Arrangements. In this college, although there is a good deal of inflammable and valuable property, e.g., in the library, there are no arrangements for dealing with an outbreak of fire. Some arrangements should certainly be made especially for the library.

Class	Appeared.	Passed	Pass Per- centage	University Average.
F.A.	 35	30	85.7	63.4
F.Sc. (Non-Med.)	 35	32	94.75	69.4
F.Sc. (Medical)	 13	10	76.92	65.5
B. A.	 44	26	58-6 3	54.7
B.Sc.	 6	6	100.0	65.4
English Hons.	 2	2	100-0	
Arabic Hons.	 į	1	100.0	• •
Persian Hone.	 2	2	0.001	

Distinctions. Some of our students particularly distinguished themselves in the examinations. In the M-A, examination in Mathematics Greanth Singh was placed in the First Division and obtained first place in the province. In the B.Sc. examination Mirza Saleem Anwar and Abdur Rahman obtained second and third places respectively in the whole University. In the Final B.Sc. Agriculture examination Sayyed Hassan Saeed was placed in the First Division and obtained first place in the province. And, finally, in the B.T. examination Sant Ram obtained second place in the whole University.

College Internal Examinations. In my opinion there are too many examinations in this college. Besides holding a Test Examination in January and a Promotion examination in April, supplementary examinations to these two examinations are also held. There are also separate examinations for Agriculture students. Last term in addition to these there was a Mid-Term examination which served no useful purpose. One of my first actions after taking up he responsibilities of the Principal's office was to cancel the Mid-Term examination for this term. I have never before been in any educational institution, school, college, or university, where there were so many examinations. The consequence of this is that there is considerable interference with the teaching work; and the staff have hardly finished with one set of question papers and answerbooks before they have to start on another set of question papers and answer-books. I note from one of Mr. Holdsworth's reports that he made a serious effort to reduce the number of examinations; but the system of supplementary examinations was apparently restored subsequently. As it is undesirable to make important changes in the middle of the session, I have let the system continue for this term apart from the fact that the totally unnecessary Mid-Term exa-

There has been a large increase in the number of B.T. students. Thirty-eight students are on the rolls at present. The Department badly needs the services of at least one more part-time lecturer. If any of the present part-time lecturers, (e.g., in Geography and Mathematics) are given extra work in their own subjects in the college next year, it is clear that arrangements for at least one more full-time Professor for the Education Department will have to be made.

The University has suggested that a Geography room should be fitted up in the school. The library has been considerably added to during the year; but it is still inadequate for the needs of a large class. A tour of some model institutions in the vicinity should become an annual feature. It is derisable that B.T. students should be admitted before the vacations, as is the practice in the Central Training College, Lahore.

Arabic. There is some increase in numbers this session. Under the new regulations candidates can answer the papers either in English or in Urdu. This was intended to make things easier for the students; but it is certainly no help to the Pushtu-speaking candidates. B.A. Honours classes in Arabic have been working successfully since 1936. The Chairman would like to start M.A. classes, if an additional lecturer could be provided.

Results of University Examinations. The University Examination results for 1941 are submitted below. It may be noted that in the F.A. and F.Sc., and B.A. and B.Sc. examinations, where the University averages are also given, the average of passes for students in this college is higher and often much higher than the average of passes for students in the University taken as a whole. I think these examination results may be considered very satisfactory.

Class		Appeared.	Passed.	Pass Per-	University Average.
I Year Agr.	٠.	7	3	42.85	• •
II Year Agr.		14	9	64.28	• •
III Year Agr.		16	12	75.0	
IV Year Agr.	. ,	12	8	66.6	
S.A.V.		18	18	100.0	• •
B.T.		3 0	30	100.0	• •
M.A. English		4	1	. 25.0	• •
M.A. Mathematics	, .	3	2	66-6	• •

Geography. This subject has been taught in this college only since 1940. Last October saw a marked increase in the number of first year students. At present we do not teach beyond the Intermediate standard. If B.A. classes were started there would undoubtedly be a great response from the students.

Philosophy. The number of students in the Philosophy classes is steadily increasing. In the session 1939-40, there were 10 students in all classes; in 1940-41, there were 12, and in 1941-42, this session, there are 27. We have a well qualified staff in Philosophy and B.A. Honours classes have been started and M.A. classes may come in due course.

Persian. This is quite a popular subject and the number of students is quite large especially in the first and second year. The examination results have been excellent.

Chemistry. Here again there has been a large increase in numbers in the first and second year classes and consequently the accommodation at the disposal of the Department is becoming increasingly inadequate. At least one more lecture-room is required for practical classes. The additional Demonstrator appointed to the Department this session has given some welcome relief to the hard-pressed staff of the Department.

Physics. There has been a large increase in the number of students, especially in the first and second year. There has been a corresponding increase in the total number of lectures and practical classes. Mr. Abdul Sattar, M.Sc., was appointed Demonstrator in Physics in October 1941, to deal with the additional work.

Zoology and Entomology. Here again there has been some increase in the total number of students in the Intermediate classes. Otherwise the numbers remain much the same. The Chairman's report deals mainly with technical matters relating to the work of the Department.

Botany. The Chairman reports a considerable increase in the number of students for F.Sc. Medical. There has been some decrease in the number of students in the Intermediate and B.Sc. (Agri.) classes. There has been an increase in the total number of classes. The Chairman suggests the appointment of a new Demonstrator in the Department.

Education. The Chairman reports that this session there has been only one class, the B.T. class. There has been no S.A.V. class.

Some provisions must be made for the Department of English from the beginning of the session, 1942-43, if I continue to officiate as Principal next session. At present, apart from myself, there is only one Professor with qualifications from a British University in the Department. I have, therefore, suggested that a man with good qualifications from a British University should be appointed. Mr. Holdsworth's time, excluding the Principal, there were seven Professors in the English Department of whom three had European qualifications. Next October, unless an appointment is made in time excluding the Principal, there will be six professors in the English Department of whom only one has European qualifications. Meantime the number of students in the college, excluding B.T. students, has increased from 455 in 1938-39 to 543 in 1941-42, and the English classes are larger and more numerous. It is, therefore, most important that a man with good European qualifications should be appointed before next session.

Mathematics. There has been some increase in numbers on the whole, including a good number of students in the first year M.A. class. Mr. Abdul Hashim, M.A. B.T., was appointed lecturer in Mathematics in place of Mr. Faizullah Khattak, M.A., B.T., who had obtained a Commission in the Army. Some slight rearrangements had to be made in the teaching work of the M.A. classes after Dr. Malik's departure.

Economics. The number of students has remained nearly the same with some slight variation from class to class. The Chairman points out that the subject is a difficult one and that students find difficulty in understanding the principles. He has accordingly sometimes made explanations in the vernacular in accordance with the recommendations of the Economics Teachers' Conference held at Lahore last year. This experiment has proved a success.

History. There has been a large increase in numbers in the first year class. Otherwise the numbers are much the same as last year. The whole work is done by one professor whose duties are very onerous.

His Excellency the Governor was graciously pleased to give a donation of Rs. 400 for an historical excursion for the benefit of the students of the 4th year class. This historical tour was an unqualified success. In this tour, the students visited Aligarh, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Delhi and Lahore and studied the salient features of the Indian and Saracenic architectures.

the University in the Inter-University Athletics. Of these one took second place in the Long Jump. The college team were the runners-up in the Inter-Islamia Colleges Tournament at Lahore. We have retained the Shield given for the annual relay contest with Edwardes College.

Hockey. A successful season. We reached the finals in the matches against the other Colleges and the Semi-Finals in the Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Cup. Two of our players were selected to represent the N.-W.F.P. in the Inter-Provincial Championship. Mr. Razzaq was asked to captain the side.

Football. Two of our players were selected to represent the Punjab University in the Inter-University Tournament. One has been awarded the University Blue.

Tennis. The College has won the "doubles" final in the N.-W. F. P. Championship Tournament.

Cricket. Two of our cricketers were selected to represent the N.-W. F. P. in the Ranji Trophy Tournament.

Basket ball, Volley ball and Boxing also occupied the energies of some of the students.

Hiking. Last summer H. E. the Governor generously gave a large sum to our Hiking Club and a trip to Kashmir was arranged which was a great success.

DEPARTMENTS OF STUDIES.

English. There has been a large increase since last session in the number of students in the First and Second year. This has necess tated increasing the number of sections in the First Year classes. Fortunately during this session the English Department has had its full staff; but even then the work has been onerous. I was appointed Senior Professor of English and Chairman in October, 1941 and continued in that capacity till the end of January, 1942. Since I have been officiating as Principal. Professor Timur has acted as Chairman of the Department. The University examination results in English in April, 1941 were satisfactory. As usual quite a large number of students have joined the first year M.A. class in English.

cipate in its revels. This is the most unhappy season of the college session. Then we have a normal season, that falls between the summer vacation and the examination season. During this period days 'live longer,' and nights 'die away so soon' and we have nothing to do but to kill time and to allow nothing on ourselves except a loin cloth or a pair of shorts.

In spite of these changes and variations, stagnation, too has crept in into some aspects of college life. The intellectual aspects is the most conspicuous by its inertia. But let us look to that happy day, when the sterile intellect of the Pathanland is regalvanised.

M. A. RAUF, B.A. (Hons.)

The Principal's Report on the Progress of the College in the year 1941-42*

Colonel Campbell, Ladies and Gentleman.

General. The year has been one of steady progress in all branches of the College. This will be illustrated by detailed examination of the reports of the chairmen of the various Departments. In a general way it may be stated that there was a large increase in the number of students entering the College in the first year and this has affected many of the Departments, some of which require an increase of staff now or in the near future. Increase of prices of equipment and materials, which has been caused by the war, has led to an increase in the budget requirements of the various Science Departments.

Athletics and Games. This has been a very successful year. In Athletics the College won Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna's Cup in December, 1941, thus bringing the Cup back to the college after four years. Two of our athletes were selected to represent

NOTE.—*In view of this detailed report about the activities of the College, we have cut out the College Notes for this number.—Ed.

Like the president-makers, they too, have traits of their own. As for instance, they are always on the lock-out for some general nulsance or for some loophole in one's conduct, which they flout and thus ever keep themselves as busy as a bee. They seldom honour the classroom, or if they do, they only take upon themselves the snoring business. Dangerous creatures they are no doubt, but in matters or keeping discipline, they are the only mainstay of the college authorities. That is why the proctorial monitorship falls to their lot. I would say without any stint or fear, that at times, they betray their own community.

A student or two in every class, though not branded as 'mushrote,' yet go by some very thribing names. Thus we have some
contagious and infectious students, such as, 'plague' and 'cholera,'
the two most reputed of them.

The remaining students are the common citizens of this funny They form the majority but as the dictum goes, that 'it is the minority that rules,' they are like pawns in the hands of the The college rules seem to have been formed only for them, because the students of the first category, even if they dety the rules, are ignored. The proctorial monitors fine the common students exclusively, the head clerk frowns at them with his glasses dangling on his nose and eyes bulging out; and the accountant treats them in a most cut and dried manner. But in fact, it is they who infuse force in the college rules by obeying them. Had this law-abiding section of the student community been extinct, upon whom the power-maniacs would have asserted their officiousness? I would again suggest to the college authorities to pass a vote of thanks to them, because it is they who fill the coffers of the college by paying fines; it is they who show the best academic results: and to sum up, it is they who run the college.

Enough of the crazy population of the college. Let me now tell you how the cycle of seasons revolves in this queer little world.

In the college, we have three seasons in all. Every session begins with the 'Elect'on Season,' which is in fact the spring of the college. The regular election fighting—canvassing, handbills, speeches, promises and threats, processions and tea-parties and occasional skirmishes—creating a lively atmosphere. It is then and not in the real spring that we find decaying spirits again blooming, broken hearts again enlivened, for, when the spring comes in nature, the examination season sets in. We look at nature's face, sparkling with flowers and green verdure, but we heave a sigh, because we cannot parti-

over and that of youth even sooner, with never a hope of return; so why blight it with examinations and efficiency?

There is one spoilt spring to scant our mortal lot One season ruined of our little store. May will be fine next year as like as not; Oh ay, but then we shall be twenty-four—

or much older.

I. H

The College Panorama

Even in the college, life is like a dome of many-coloured glass, for the college is just a world-in-miniature or a magic cup like that of the great Pers'an king, Jamshid, in which the whole world can be viewed. There are its kings and lords, its patricians and republicans, its par ahs and untouchables, its 'mushrotes' and dandies. And most strange to say the students have created, as if it were, a family atmosphere by making many 'baba jans,' 'chachas,' 'lalas' and 'mamas' from out of their own community.

That history repeats itself, is indubitably true, for, not to speak of the bigger world of bitter realities, even in the college its chief incidents are staged from time to time, though on a much smaller scale of course. Like the Earl of Warwick in England and he was called a king-maker, we have the 'president-makers,' who are reputed to have the president of the union under their thumb.

I would here even suggest humbly to Professor Shafi that, if only he taxes his brain a little more, he will be able to illustrate every event in history with a somewhat corresponding event in the annals of the college. The playfields of this college have been the cock pit of many civil wars, the eye-witness of many revolutions and strikes.

One thing that I greatly admire in the college is the total disregard of the financial conditions of a student in connection with his social status. Being the son of wealthy parents does not make a student prominent in the college. He can be influential even if he is financially embarrassed. The 'mushrotes' of our college are an instance in point. Though small in number, they have yet a prosperous future, for, the present first year class contains many 'mute inglorious mushrotes' who are perhaps destined to make their mark felt in the future life of the college.

However that is not our concern at the moment. cruellest month' is true in a different and more flippant sense, than that meant by Mr. Eliot. April is the cruellest month for those who have to take their examinations in spring. It was a stroke of most refined irony on the part of the University to make their examinations coincide with the best season in the year. Ours is a comparatively dull country with regard to the seasons. A none too long winter, a brief autumn, a fleeting spring and a long monotonous summer whose each blazing day is different from the other, only by further rise of temperature! Not for us, for example, the changing glories, of European seasons, where every day is touched with an individuality as marked as that of every 'human face divine.' No wonder the European can talk so much about the weather! But what we lack in variety, we perhaps make up in the richness of our brief but sumptuous spring. Our flowers smell stronger, look gaudier (though, alas, not last longer) and our nights have a magic more haunting than those of colder countries. A moonlit night in March, with a soft breeze laden with a thousand evanescent smells, is perhaps the most romantic thing imaginable, 'mixing memory and desire,' even though instead of the usual concomitant of 'Thou beside me' one were to have the spectre of a most unromantic examination looming ominously ahead. In spring the young man's fancy turns lightly to love,' although, as things are, it also turns heavily to books. He might well sav.

I saw around me the wild field revive
With fruit and fert le promise, and the spring
Come forth her work of gladness to contrive
With all her reckless birds upon the wing,
I turned from all she brought to what she could not bring—

the peace and leisure to behold and appreciate that beauty. The night may be flooded with the numinous moonlight but shut in ones dingy colocte one has to mug up fourthhand notes on some thrice dead subject; the peaches and pears may be in blossom, converting the garden into the likeness of an etherial Chinese painting but one has alphas and betas and $\frac{dy}{dx}$ to throttle the imagination. Discipline and Utility are all very well but let nothing quench the delicate responsiveness of the young, the capacity to touch, hear, smell, taste, and see things in a 'wakeful anguish'—to feel one's own sap course through the veins in spring, as it does in the newly awakened twigs, shooting poignantly out almost overnight. The miracle of spring is soon



No. 1]

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EDITORIAL

April is the cruellest month breeding Lilacs out of the dead land, mixing Memory and desire, stirring Dull roots with spring rain.

Thus Mr. T. S. Ellot in the best known contemporary poem Waste Land. The theme here is the attractiveness of death, or of the difficulty in rousing oneself from death-in-life in which the people of the Wasteland live. Men are afraid to live in reality. Hence April, the month of rebirth, the "juvescence of the year," is not the most joyful season but the cruellest. Men dislike to be roused from their apathy, their death-in-life.

It remains for some Indian scholar to apply Mr. Eliot's diagnosis of European civilization, to the Wasteland of India and bring out the India, along with the rest of the world is suffering. That the theme may India along with the rest of the world is suffering that the theme may be fruitful, is suggested by Mr. Eliot's own quotation from the Upanishad, suggesting a remedy—'Datta, dayadhyam, damyata' (Give, sympathise, control) and the note of 'Shantih' (the peace which passeth understanding) on which this remarkable poem ends.

Editorial Board, THE KHYBER, 1941-42



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ISLAMIA COLLEGE, PESHAWAR

Contents

		Page
1.	EDITORIAL I. H.	3
2.	THE COLLEGE PANORAMA M. A. Rauf	3
3.	THE PRINCIPAL'S REPORT Principal	5
4.	CONVOCATION ADDRESS - Malik Khuda Bakhsh	14
5.	A JOYFUL TREK Prof. Ziad-ud-Din	21
6.	SHAKESPEARE ON DICTA- TORSHIP & DEMOCRACY - Prof. M. Timur	25
7 .	OUR B. T. CLASS M. Feroz Shah	35
8.	FICTION A. Rahim	37
9	SEX IN MODERN LIFE Ahmad Yar Khan	39
10.	IN A RAILWAY COMPART- MENT - Al-Burke	42
11.	LETTERS TO BELOVEDS - Ayub Quraishi	47

مضمر ن نگار اقبالُ كأجابٍ نو سيدعبدالريمان تزذى ۴ سيدعبدالرسشيد كيلانى 9 1. 11 محسُده و شوکت عبدالمحراسماعیلی 14 ۸ دولوندین رانسانه) ۹ خکدرین 16 افضل 74 تضم 44

مرس و از به بیشد کے افغ مرح بوج کا ہے ۔ ہم صرف یہ کف پر اکنفا کرتے ہیں ، آن پر گذشت مجد میں این کی گذشت کی د بینے بوٹ دوں کی یا وول میٹ ہے ۔ ہوجب وستورز انہم اب نے سال کا نمایت مندہ پیشانی سے فیرمقدم کر ا ہیں اور تمام ناظین کی فدمت میں سال فو کے ورد وسعود پر سبارک بادمیش کر نے میں ۔ عرف ہماری ہی منیں بھک تمام اہل عالم کی امیدیں اس سے والبند ہیں ۔ فداکر سے بنا سال ہم سب کومبارک ہو۔

موتم رما كى تقطيدان ختم بو في بربادل نا خاسته دارانعلى كى راه كى كيوكد ولارام ساهتول كى ياد المجي تازه فقى دريان بنيچ نيدر دروز صيام ادرم شب شب نزاد يح بن گئى و المحد للند كه ماه صيام بغيرو خوبي اختنام مذر بوا عبد كا چاند د كيما تزباجيس كهل كبس يجده شكراد اكبياء شجه كه شايد غ نخل ميرى آرزون كام را بول كوچ أنه ميوكم سه شم كران سلطان رادري ميران سع ميد و سكم پيشيانى كندچ س ميخ و مهيون خوام محموده

مرانوں ۔ اک نظر مردمی الحقائے رہ سے دل کے ارماں مب بیر آ کے رہ گئے ۔ مال کے ارماں مب بیر آ کے رہ گئے ۔ مامن طبوہ میں دواشک بیں آ کھ سی جو ڈیڈ با کے رہ گئے

مبد گزرتے ہی سرزمین منت خیسر بالکل تیار بوگئی یہ نخاب ہو یا گیا ۔ آبیاری کی گئی تو نظل انخاب الملائے لگا ۔ نست نست کی سرزمین منت خیسر بالکل تیار بوگئی یہ نم انخاب ہو یا گیا ۔ آبیاری کی گئی تو نظل انخاب تیار لؤہو اکر فرائی موسی کا ۔ نست نئی کلیاں حیات کے ۔ آخر جو نہو کا لخفا سوئیوا ۔ کمرمیت نے جواب دیدیا ۔ دوبارہ موسم کی دجہ سے مبداس کی خراب کے آئار ہو بدا ہو اس کے اعادہ کی سکت باتی ندرہی ۔ بسرحال انخاب ہوتا تھا ۔ بوجیکا ہم تمام کا میاب اصحاب کی فدرت میں مبارک بادع ص کرتے ہیں۔

وہ آئیں گھرمیں ہمارے خداکی قدرت ہے کھرکود عجتے ہیں

برنداربروا کے میلنے میلنے بات منبائی منظم خبر اونین ال ایس بیل تفریر م فرد کارسید اوی حسن مدریشته داری اسلامی مدریش کویا سلامی مدریش کویا سلامی مدریت کارون کارون

مور سروس بماری مشترکر زبان آردو من مملی سے بینی کی آمام ذر واری دارا تعلیم اسلامید معرور پر به درد ارالعلوم کاید مقدس فرلغید زیاده تر بماری برم السند شرند پر عائد بوتا ہے یہ بین برم وصوف سے کا فی برق ہوتا ہے کہ دوان کارفیر کے سرانجام و بنے میں کونی دفتیۃ فرولذا شت ذاری ببنرطیکہ آپ می دوان اسلام کارفیر کے سرانجام و بنے میں کونی دفتیۃ فرولذا شت ذاری ببنرطیکہ آپ می دوان بی مشترکہ زبان رمیں معرف کا کی کوئی ترین اور میں کوئی ترین اور می کوئی تدرن بین اور میں توم کا کوئی تدرن بین است میں اس کا کوئی تدرن بین اور میں کوئی ترین بین ۔ است اس کا کم شہود میں زندہ رہے کا کوئی حق نہیں ۔

ان مقدس فرض کی اوائیگی کا دوسرا بہلیم پر مائد ہوتا ہے ۔ پؤلڈ خیبر " آپ لوگوں کی ذہنی کا وشوں کا آمکینہ وارہے اس سے ہم اپنے فرض سے سبکدوش ہونے کی خاطرا ہے نوتر مستدم کی صدات محواد برلنے پر اکتفاکر تے ہیں یہ یاورہے کہ مدیر کی حثیدیت ایک معمار کی سی موتی ہے جیسیا مولو اسے ملیکا وسی ممارت وہ بنا دیکا " جنانچہ آپ نے اگر ہا را ہا تھ بنایا اور خاص میں میں اپنی آن کی خاطرا ہی تو می شان کو خام اپنی تا کہ میں میں ایرا کہ باتو تمام تعدر آپ کا ہوگا ۔ آپ ہمارے کے نوسی اپنی آن کی خاطرا بی تو می شان کی خاطرا بی تو می شال میں خاطرا بی تو می شان میں جو کا خاص کی خاطرا بی تاکہ آئندہ انسان ابدا کا باد کا ایک کے میں کانی رہیں ہو میں ایک انسان میں ابدا کا باد کا ایک کی خاطرا بی تاکہ آئندہ انسان میں ابدا کا باد کا آپ کے گئن گانی رہیں ہو

تسطیلات موتم کر ما کے دوران میں ہمارے محرّم پرونسیسرسید بیسف علی شاہ کا انتقال پُرلال ہوگیا ۔ وَ عاسیے کہ خداوند تعالیٰ مرحِم کو حنبت الغرودس میں مجکر د سے ادر سپا تیم کا ن کوهبر ممبل عطافر مائے ۔

ما و ترکیج اوا کی میں محتری پر دفعیہ عبدالرجیم نیازی کی الم بیر محترمہ کچے مدت علیل رہ کاس دارفانی سے رحلت گرگئیں ہم وست بدعاہیں کررب العزت مرحور کو خلد بریں نعییب کرے مدر نیازی مها حب و در گر اوا حقین کواس سائٹ جا لکا ہ سے برداشت کر سکی تو فیق سختے ۔ موار 8 "

البي كوني تحريا

کیالی بھتے ہو ہمدو اسخریہ کے اوصاف سخریہ وہی ذہن میں ہمجی جو ہوا سے سخریہ وہی ول کے جو ارمان مجاوب سخور میں اسلام سیرکو دے وسعت افلاک جو ذرے کو خور شبد کے انداز ہم کا دے جو دو ہو ہی آ شوب کے سیماب سے طوے سرب مل مشاق کی انکھوں میں بیائے جو دو ہو ہو ہی ان افاظ الحقادے اس درجہ ہو ہیں انفاظ الحقادے سرب مل میں خود پر دو الفاظ الحقادے مجدو ہو ہیں انسان معنی مرکب میں خود پر دو الفاظ الحقادے محبوب و مجموب و مجموب

رکلیم فغانی،

محبوب ہو مجھلومرے اس جیبے تی می ابسی کوئی تحریر طرب رمیز خدا دے!

وقيال كاجهان تو

چنم بخشا اگر جنیم او صاحب نظراست دندگی در پیم تعمیر جبان و گر است.
جی و تت سے انسان نے بولنا سیکھا اسی و نت سے شاعری کا بھی آغاز ہوا رخروع میں تو برم آرائی کے لئے حالات رزم کونظم کیا جاتا نظار لیکن جلدی ہی اس کے بعد وہ و کور طبی شروع ہوا جبر ہی سنوری شاعری " عالم وجو دمیں آئی ۔ اور سن عرص کی وطبیل کے نغوں اور جوانی کے عشق و محبت کی واستانوں کو قید قافیہ دردلین میں لانے کی بجائے، انسانی حیات کے ایم میلووں پرفلسفیانہ انداز سے تنعید کرنے گا۔ ماحول کی کرنگی اور حالات کی کیسانی سے عام انسان اکثر تنگ آجاتا ہے۔ توشاع جو کہ فطرت کی مخلوق میں مثایہ لطبیعت ترین ول کا مالک ہوتا ہے کہ بہروں کو ان کی موجود و حالت میں و کی جو دو حالت میں دیجین و براک مالک ہوتا ہے کہ بہتا آیا ۔ وکیف پر اکتفا کوسکتا ہے۔ اقبال نے جی اس جمان کو دیکھا گرکیا کہا ؟

محنتم كدين سازد كفتندكه برهم زن منتندجان ماآيا بنوى سازه دور ما حرکے تمام بڑے بڑے سے شعراء ومفکری نے اپنی المپیت اور قالمیدست کے مطابق ویناکو کھے زُ بِهِ بِنِيا مان وسته يمن نے است ايك سائج ميں وحاليے كاخواب و كليما يس نے ودسرے ميں يہ كيم تُو الله أفي والعاست فيك كراك الابتراك وادر كيو توسيط كي طرح مرده قو والمين حركت و ، بات پیدا کرنے میں معروف رہے میکن ہرجال وہر بنگ شاعر کے دہم میں سنتیل کا ایک وہ وصلہ مانعش ہوتا ہے رص سے ذریعے وہ اپنی قوم کے مستقبل کی تعمیر جا رہا ہے وارا بنی قوم کو اس مقام

يعلوه افروز وكمينا جانباب ر

ببنة اس طرح ادبال جومشرق كاعظيم زين شاع لمغااس في على ابي قوم كے ملتے ايك درخت نده ستقبل أنه بيركر في يرفزر كبارأس في مغرب كى دوسرى نزمون كے حالات و توالف كامطالع كيا۔ أس ت سقیق معنی میں اپنے معرو وسینیری کا استعال کرنا چاہ جس کے ذریعے وہ ایک مردہ غلام قرم میں ركت بيداكرنا وابتا ها وه بالكل نبيل بحكوايا - بكداس في على الاعلان كها سه عرد ج آدم خاکی سے انجم سہے جاتے ہیں کہ یہ لوٹا ہُوا تارامنہ کامل نہن جائے اوراكنزوي الايتي بوسف سنائي وياسه

فروزخاکیاں ازنوریاں افزول یئرور وزے ۔ زمیں از کوکب ِلقدیر ماکرووں منٹوورونے بس فے قوم کے سامنے ایاب روشن متبل رکھا۔ وہ ستعبل صب کی طرف مرفزو نظری طور پرحرکت کے منة أماده مو في لكاراس في ماليس كونزوبك كل فه منتطف ديا - اور لا تعنظوكي مرب سي است إمال كر ویا اس فے قوم کے اندر اس منزل کا بنچنے کے سنے خواہش و آرزو کا پراغ جلایا۔ ورکس اندازے کہا ۔ م آرزورا ورول خود زنده وار تأثكره ومشت خاك توغبار

ول زسوزِ آرزه محبرو حبات غيرحق مبرو چواوگيرو حيات

اس طرح اس نے قوم کو اس منزل کا تفتور ہی نہیں دیا جکہ دلوں میں ویا ن تک بینے کی ایک آرزو لیمی پیداکروی - اورسا تقهی پوری قوت سے بیانا بت کرو باک بیاتو تهاری جانبازی کا صلب و عصي رورے كيا س

عالمب نقط مومن جا نباز كي ميراث مومن نهيس جوه ما حب ولاك نهير م اس طرای سے اتبال نے قوم سے ول میں ایک زبروسٹ تعمیری میزبہ بیدار کردیا جس سے ذریعے قوم آکر زیاده نهیس تو بنینی ضرور کمی اورا قبال کے اس آئیڈ بل کو سکھنے کی تو شش کرنا شروع کردیا مصورہ اپنے بلند بانگ وعادی کے سافھ بیش کررہ کھا ہے

جان نومورائے پداوہ عالم برمرد ائے جے فرگی مقامروں نے نباد باہے تمارفاد

اقبال نے سرجودہ حالات کا خرب خورسے سطالعہ کیا ۔ وہ ایک ظلام ملک میں پیلیوا نفا۔ احد کیک، اسی بلت کا فرونفا رجوا پنے نصف النہارسے ایمی ایمی ولت کے تواحوں میں کری تھی۔ اس نے اپنے بچپن میں ہی اپنے میشیوس کے نوسے سنے ۔ اس لئے اس نے مالات کا دعمیق سطالعہ کیا ۔ لیکن اس نے کیایا یا؟ ایک فیرفطرتی جہ

ی . . اور میرانسان کی غلامی إحبانی وه فره گر سے م

ترمیرے واشت وسلے نذر دنیا وہم کرو من نویدم کہ سنے پیش سنتھ سرخم کرو

ده در بع بعری بدگی آدم سمر د مینی دخشت علی زسکال خوارزاست

ہ عندی کے تنایع و تاکات بھی فرکی اس فری بی بر کمعارا ، قدم کائی پورو دین دخم ہے دورک جارا ہی اور کم جرع تعلیی اداروں کے ہم ہر قدی تدین کا فرق کیا ہوگا ، اورکس حرح مغربی خیا لاٹ سے منائز ہو کر بھیر کھے فرجوان خدم ہے سیزار ہو جاتے ہیں ۔ اوراکسے معن و حکوسوں کا لمپندہ " سیجھنے ہیں ۔ اس لئے فطری طور پر جہاں نو "کی حرصہ جوقدم بڑھنا کھا ۔ اِس میں خدم ہے سے ملی سپلو پر فرود نیا فقار اس سلتے اس نے مغرب کے انز کو کم کرنے سے لئے سک برباو سیاس اورکاری آزادی کو قرارویا۔ تاکہ دوسروں سے ستارول و دماغ کی مدد سے سوچنے میں مطوکر نے کھائے ، اور

مس شدومدسے کہا۔ سے

کھردسکرنیں سکتے غلاموں کی جیرتیں کے دیا ہیں نقط مردان کر کی آگھ بینیا ہو ۔ اسی سلنے اس نے قوم سے اندر کو می اور علامی سے خلاف ایک زبردست نفرت پیدا کردی اورانی پوری ما مات سے آزادی کا علان کیا مائین اقبال مغربی تہذیب کی آزادی سے تفور کا بخت مخالف انتحاء اور طنزیر انداز میں کیا خوب کہا ، سے

کافرید سیکماں تو ہ شامی مد فقیری موس ہے توکر تا ہے فقی میں جا ہوں ہے اور کا ہے فقی میں جا ہوں ہا ہی اس اس طرح اس نے ان توکوں کو جو کھی مارکس سے نظام اسٹر اکبیت سے تیکھے دوڑتے اور کھی جمہور سیت کے سازد س کو چیڑ کردل خوش کیا کرتے گئے ۔ اور جو مغرب کی ہر رنگ میں نقل اٹار نے کو ہی انیا اصول نبا کی خے نے ۔ ان سے پاس موجو و نظا اور صاف کہا ۔ کی سے ان سے پاس موجو و نظا اور صاف کہا ۔

تو تنگینزی باتی رہ جاتی ہے ۔ اور کیا خوب کہا ہے ان کمنه کشائند کو اسرار نهاں است کمکیا سن تن فاکی دویں روح روا

اود فاص کو اسلام کی صورت میں جو کر محض خاتی حیات سے تعلق رکھنے والا مذہب نہیں۔ بلکہ ایک ابیا منظم ندہب ہے ۔ جو کہ میں المہدالی اللحدانسان کی ساری حیات پر حاوی ہے ۔ ہوسکتا نظا کے مسلمان کلیساء دریاست کے الگ الگ شعبوں سے اڑ لیتے ہوئے رصیبا کر نعض مغرب زووں نے کہا) اسلام میں معبی دین درسیاست کی تفریق پیدا کر دیتے ۔ سکی اقبال نے ان کی وحدت پر مہت زیادہ زورویا۔

جی طرح اقبال نے تنام مشکلات و تکالیف کا تریان اسلامی نظام سی کویا یا۔ اسی طرح وہ اسلام کوم راکی شعبۂ حیات پر حادی کرنا چاہئے اور اسلام چرکہ جندیت ایک نظام امیر یا خلیف کو بیک و تت کوم راکی شعبۂ حیات پر حادی کرنا چاہئے ان اور دہ بیا بگ دہ اس اعلان کرر کا خفا کرموں کا وین اور سیا دوالگ چیزی نیس د بلکہ بدی اور روح کا تعلق رکھتے ہیں۔ اسی میٹ اپنے جہان نو " سے نظام کے سلے اس نے وین دسیاست کے اتحاد کو صروری قرار ویا۔

ای اصول کا ووسا نمایاں حقد یہ نفا کہ وہ وطن برادری کے مقابلہ میں اسلای بھائی جارے و ترجیح متابعاً د نتینیا و و وطن سے آئی ہی ممبت رکھتا تھا میٹی کہ ایک وطن پرست مندوستانی لیڈر رکھتا ہے ۔ اور اس حقیقت کی آئینہ وار اسکی د ورادل کی شاعری بھی ہے سکیں جنڈیت مسلماں سے وہ ملی براوی کو و ملی برادری کے مقابلہ میں توی ترخیال کرتا تھا۔

رور ساسا ہم میں وقت میں ایک باند پالیے خیل تھا۔ وہ جا نہا تھا کہ تمام جال کے سلمانوں کو مکیجا حفتقت میں اس کے ذہن میں ایک باند پالیے خیل تھا۔ وہ جا نہا تھا کہ سلمان قرون اولی کے سلمانوں کی طرح ایک کیا جائے۔ اس کے "جمان نو" کا ڈائنج ہی یہ تھا کہ تمام ونیا کے سلمان قرون اولی کے سلمانوں کی طرح ایک خلیفہ کی تیا دت ہیں۔ ضرا کے قانون کے مطابق ضراکی عطاکر وہ خلانت ونیا بت سے فرائف سرانجلم ویں۔ ال جند معدد کے بنا اور زیادہ سے نیام سلمانی کوبار بار بدینیام دیا ۔ کدہ ملکی اور وطئی عدو دمیں اپنے آپ کرست زیادہ پابند نئریں ۔ اور زیادہ سے زیادہ اپنے دول کے اندر اسلامی جذبات کو تتو بت ویں ۔ اسلامی نظ کے مطابی عمل کرنے کی کوشش کریں ۔ اور اس طرح ایک عالمگیرا سلامی برادری کی نبیا دوں پر ایک بین الاقوا می عبس سے بزارگذازیادہ مغبوط اور پائی کومت تاکہ کریں جو نقینیا افتبال کے خیال میں جینے کی میں الاقوا می عبس سے بزارگذازیادہ مغبوط اور پائی نظام والی حکومت نو وی ۔ جس کا قالون جس کے مراسم و ہو ستور خالام والی حکومت نو وی ۔ جس کا قالون جس کے مطابی خداکا کا قالون جس کے مراسم و ہو گئے ۔ اور حس کی صلح و حنبک ، خداک گائی اس کے مطابی خداکی تو نوں کا تا فون جس مقدد کے حصول کے لئے رکے مطابی خداکا میں اس کے نبیان نو "کا تحقیل ۔ وہ ا پنے ہی مقدد کے حصول کے لئے رکے مبت کو جس پائی کو نام اور دولیزت پر بحث کی یکین اس کے مبت کو جس پائی کو نام اور دولیزت پر بحث کی یکین اس بی میٹ کھی پائی پائی کر ناچا تیا فقا۔ اس نے کئی تو نوں پر اسلامی نظام اور دولیزت پر بحث کی ایک تو میت اور اسلامی قوسیت پر بحث کا ایک نائی دور و یا بحث کھی برج جاب علامہ نے مرفی سے کچھ عرصہ قبل کھا۔ اس میں دین کی سیت اسلامی برادری پر زور و یا اور کیا خوب کہا سے اور کیا خوب کہا سے اور دولیا خوب کہا سے اور دولیا خوب کہا سے اور کیا خوب کہا سے اور کیا خوب کہا سے

زدلو بندسین اعدای چربوالهجی ست چرب خرزمقام محکر عرب است اگر با دُ مرسبیری تمام بوهبی است عجم بنوزنداند رموز وین ورنه اا سرود برسرمنبر که ملت از و ملن است میصطفط برسان خواش را کادین ارست سیسطفط برسان خواش را کادین ارست

اب دکینا یہ ہے کہ ا تبال نے اس سنرل تک پنیخ کے لئے توشہ کیا مان کار کونسا البیا اصول اس نے بنا ، حس محت انسان اس بلندور نین متعام پر کینچ سکتاہے ۔

سب جانتے ہیں کہ وہ اقبال کا نظریہ غوری تھا۔ وہ خودی کوم طاقت وقت پرمقدم مجتا تھا۔ اس کے نزدیک خدا کے بیدخودی تھی ۔ اس توٹ کے متعلق کیا خوب کہا۔ سے

خاروہ قوم کی ہمیاری جان گرباتھا۔ اوراس لئے اسنے یہ نسخہ قوم پراستمال کرنا چا اورصاف صاف کہا فلاک ہیا ۔ اورصاف صاف کہا فلاک پاک بندوں کو طورت این غلامی میں زرہ کوئی اگر محفوظ رکھتی ہے تو استغناء مدا کھ ہے حقیقی رازت کو میچانے اور عارمی عموں سے بے نیاز ہونے سے سے نے خوب فرمایا سے اور ساتھ ہی حقیقی رازت کو میچانے اور عارمی عموں سے بے نیاز ہونے سے سے نے خوب فرمایا سے

ایٹ دازن کو بیچانے تر محتاج ملوک داروجم اپنے رازن کو بیچانے تر محتاج ملوک دوراس متعام کک بینچ ہوئے وہ تو استنار کو انسانی ترتی کا سب سے انضل درج سبحت الجقاء اور اس متعام کک بینچ ہوئے

وركم معنى كياخوب كماسط سه

پی بہ کمال میرسد فقر دایل خفری است سند کی تقیاد را در ہتہ بوریا طلب

الکین اس اری ہوئ سے طرف ہی نہیں ہے دنیا جا ہے کہ اقبال نے معن اصول اور فظر ہے قائم

الکے اور عمال کی دیا یہ دنینی جبر چرکواس نے سناسہ ہیں الد آباد کے مقام پر قوم کے سامنے میش کیا وہ

اس کم دلی عبائی سے لئے نشاہ الٹا نیہ کا تعور ہم بنچاتی ہے ۔ آگر باس کے بعد هم ہی ہجوی مسلمانوں کی

ایک جماعت نے گاکتان کے نام سے بیش کی کئیں جس و فت کے کہ اس کے نظام حکومت کی تفییلا

ایک جماعت نے گاکتان کے نام سے بروانتی یہ ملاسکام بوزہ پاکتان ہے یا نہیں ۔ اقبال کریا جا انہا ہے؟

دوساوہ لفظور میں فداکی دنیا پر فعدا کے قانوں سے ذریعے، فعدا کے نئیک بندوں کی حکومت ہے۔ اور

مستقبل کے پاکتانی نظام کوج الحجی عالم دجو دمیں بھی نہیں آیا ۔ فعدا ہی بہتد جا نہاں ہے ۔ مبرطال اقبال کے

واب کا ایک حصہ تواس طرات سے پر ابوی جائے گا اور آگر دہاں فعالے قانوں کے مطابق حکومت شرع جوجائے ادر ہی

مدید دوسرے اسلام ناکد ہی جی شرع ہوجائے۔

می زیاد ہی عالم مکام بوجائے۔

، یسے حالات میں جُبکہ ونیا کے نظام نیزی سے بدل رہے ہیں حکومتیں بن ادرمٹ رہی ہیں علی متیں بن ادرمٹ رہی ہیں علام کا جہاں فر ایک میں علامہ کا جہاں فر ایک موجوم خاکہ کی شکل سلتے ہوئے ہے ۔ میکن ہے وہ خاکہ ہے جس پر کسی میں سے بتام حیات کا فکرواندلینہ صرف کیا ۔اورایک خلام ۔مفلوک المحال فعرندلت میں گری موثی قوم کے لئے آنٹا لمبندنصد بالعین میں کہا ۔

تاز بزم عشق یک دانات راز آبدرو رسیدع بدار من شار ترمذی)

عمر إ دركعبه وتبخانه ي الدحيات

غزل

ہے،
نہیں آجے ازل سے یہ مقام دیدن اسے میری شام دیدن ہے میری شام دیدن ہے ہے تاری شام دیدن ہے ہے تاری ہا میری شام دیدن ہے تیرے القریس محلکاتا ہوا جام دیدن ہے میری دان

سے میں و ل کو وکھ ول کالمبی نظام دیدن میں میری جے میری جے فرقت میری شام شام غربت میری شام شام غربت میری ہزنظر اشارت میری ہزنظر اشارت میرے شوخ و ثنتگ ساتی کورل میں کھنے

ترائرخ سُرُخ آخیل تیری کالی کانی زامیس دبید عبدالرشید، به انت کے زیر سایہ بیترادام دیدنی ہے

وطرف رست.
(برادُنگ کی نظم کا آن اد شرحیس)
آن برا ای تعلا کا تنات

خرب بدلا ہے جہان رنگ وبو اک ویرانی می ان کوچوں میں سے گھورسے بیں إلى در بچوں سے مجھے حِندنا رفح سے مربق إ مرف مقتل میں ہے والحول کا ہوم ادر مَقِرى يه بارتق خوب ہے آه ! خون آلوه پیشان مری ادراس وعبيري كراي سي عبي مرے القوں کو رای تکلیف سے میں نے والی می سناروں پر کمند آ ج کا دن محصددنوں کی بات سے أجكادن وہ لھی اک عرصہ سے بعد پوتھیتی ہے مجہ سے اب بیری منیر يترى مزد درى كايد انجام سے ؟ ادرہی مامل سے تیری است کا ؟ یہ فوٹی ہے ایکسیل بے کوان اسکی موجوں سے لیٹناہے دہی م كى متت يس سے مركب الكهاں ادر هيراس كي نبيس مجد هي جزا س محمقاً بول كديس معفوظ بول کیونکہ مادل ہے خدائے لاسکاں آ ج کارن اک برس کی بات ہے ۔! (المسعيد)

آج کادن اک بن کی بات ہے آه! ان ديران كوچل مي كمي میں بنے جھی منی بہار زندگی وروگوں کا بوم بے بناہ متحندی ک دان سے واسطے اسنے اعتوا بی سلتے معیووں کے ار منوفكن من ال كي المحصول عيد شعاع حسنر سب کومیری آرزو کے ویافتی -ا تع كادن -----! اک پرس کی بات ہے ۔۔ 3 2 del اک برس کی بات ہے ۔۔۔! کاپ سنا کتا اینے کا نوں سے کھی ان كليساؤل من محربابول كاشور خوش محلو اورخو تقبورت ويويال مندرول مين جيد مكاتي مون جمين ! اورحبب جامتها عقامين والتقطة ووسنادون بركمند اورميرے تابع فران في يون مي سبارون كا لباكارروان محومتا ہے ایک ہی مرکز سے مرو 13800 اک برس کی بات ہے ۔۔۔ آع کاون وہ بھی کھے عرصہ کے بید س کے وعلی رندمی فی کی طرال

افلاطون كافلسفنه شاعري

افاطون کا تعرفین کر فروال کے لئے بیت بیت نہایت آئے ہوگی کہ وہ مسنی جو دنیا کے سبط منیوں سے اورہ نہا او قات اپنی ایرہ فنا عزار محس ان کا الک تفای بی رکٹر نامر شعراکا کلام رہے چکا تھا۔ اورج بہا او قات اپنی تخرید دن میں اپنی کا حالہ دیا کہ فات ایک الیسے نظری کا فائی نیا جو شوا کے دور کرسرے سے ناجا تر بھی ہا ہے ہیں کہ میں طرح افلاطوں نے اپنی آپ سے نظری لگاؤر کھنے والے ایک کمرے دور ن کو پانے حقادت سے فعلا ویا ہو۔ اس نے بی کی حفاظت کے لئے حن وجمال کے اکثر نظر ای کا خول کیا ہے۔ بایر بہہ افلاطوں شاعری سے اپنی کا کا عراف کرتا ہے۔ دواس بات کو اس طرح افلار سے بایر بہہ افلاطوں شاعری سے افغاظی میں میں افنا ہوں کہ مجھ اپنے نظریہ شاعری کے افلار سے دوئوں سائی کو کا وہور اس سے بیرے وال میں موجود ہے۔ ہوران سب موجود سے دوران سب خواجود سائیں کھنے والوں میں صرت ایک ہی انباشاعر فنا میں سے دنیا کہ آگے سے معنوں میں موجود ہے۔ ہوران سب موجود ہے دوران سب موجود ہے دوران سب موجود ہے دوران سب موجود ہے دوران سب موجود ہی میں اور میں موت ایک ہی ایبا شاعر فنا میں میں ایسانا عرفنا میں میں دوران کو جائے ہے دوران سب میں دوران کی میں ہو اور میں موجود ہی کہ ایک آئے ہے معنوں میں میں بیا ہو کہ دوران سب میں دوران کا میں بیا ہی بیا ہو کہ ایک آئے ہی میں اوران کی میں انہائی بیا جاتا ہے۔ افلاطوں اپنی کتاب آئی اوران کی موجود ہیں انہائی میں انہائی میں انہائی میں انہائی میں دوران کا طفر انہائی میں انہائی میں انہائی ہی کتاب آئی اوران کی موجود کی موجود ہیں انہائی میں دیا کہ کا کھا میں انہائی کی کتاب آئی اوران کی موجود کی موجود کی موجود کی موجود کیا ہو کہ کی کتاب آئی اوران کی موجود کی موجود کی موجود کیا گھا کی موجود کی موجود کی موجود کیا ہو کہ کی کتاب آئی اوران کی موجود کی موجو

مدفنون لطیغری دیری سیلیس انسانوں کوخود الهام کرتی ہے۔ کیوکھ سب الجھے شاعر رزمید کھنے والے ہوں یا غزل کو۔ اپنی خولعبورت تعلیں بنا نے میں فن کے ممتاج نہیں ہوتے بکد خلافی املاد کی راہ سکتے ہیں ۔ وہ ضعر کھتے و قت ابنی عقل د ہوش کو بالا نے طاق رکھ و بنے ہیں کیوککہ انہیں یہ خیال ہوتا ہے کہ کوئی والا تا اگر ان کے قلم میں خود ہخود حرکت بیدا کر لیگا۔ شاعراس طرح ایک غیر ارضی اور مقدس شے بن جاتا ہے جس سے جدت کے دریا اسوقت ہی بہتے ہیں کے مقل وخرواس نے کھودی ہو۔ اور خلااس میں بول رائج ہوئی

 فرت افرایه مهر مسوری کا قائل نیس کا - باع قل (سوده عام) کے منی بی اسے جائز سم منا کا اندار منا می ہونے کا نظریہ اس کے فلسفہ سے مختلف کھا بلکہ شاعروں کے بندد نعما کے عبی اس کے نظریہ افلاتیات سے کوسوں دور نقے ۔ است اپنے زمائے کے شعراکی قددان ایک آکھ نیس کھا تی کھیں جاتی گئی۔ لوگ ہیں ، نبااستاد سمجھتے تھے ۔ ایک اپھے شاعر کا اہر افلاتیات ہونا عزوری کھا مرد کو کہ شاعری کی منبت آلیم کا بادشاہ کھا۔ اس لیے افلان اور قواعد زندگی میں جب بہترین رہنما کھا ۔ بانچوی یا چھی صدی آبار سے عام اونانی شہری کی نظریں رومیہ داستانوں کی اتن ہی تعدلی تھی ۔ جنناکہ ہمارے زمانے میں سدی کی گئی ان کا کہ ان کی ۔ ان کا کہ کا ایک کا کہ کا کا کہ کا کا کا کہ کا کہ کا کہ کا کہ کا کہ کا کا کا کہ کا کہ کا کا کو کا کے کا کا کہ کا کہ کا کہ کا کا کا کہ کا کا کہ کا کا کہ کا کا کہ کا کہ کا کا کا کا کا کا کہ کا کہ کا کا کہ کا کہ کا کہ کا کہ کا کہ کا کہ کا کا کہ کا کہ کا کہ کا کہ کا کا کہ کی کا کہ کا کا کہ کا کہ

غرضيكه افلاطون شاعري كے الحجاياترا ہونے وياس كے جائزيانا جائز ہونے كو اندازہ وشاعرىك منى اصواول سے نبیں ملک اظلاق ملت نظرے كرتا ہے ۔ ابني كتا ب رياست رضا كا معروم كا ميں افلا ون فياس موضوع ير بالتفضيل عبث كى بي دىكن اس صمون يرفلم المقاف سے بيلے دو الك كاس باست (State) کاذکر کرتا ہے بھر دہ اس کل انسان " رسم / Sdeal / کی طوف توم ہوتا ہے۔ جوامیی ایک مکل ریاست کی گئیل کے لئے ان می سے ۔ وہ انصاف و معتل دسالی اوریاست كنظم ونسن كاموسجيتاب واوراس كامنع و فرد و معسف منهما ين لاش كرتاب وبديادي طورير دہ انعمان اور اچائ ر درمسلممو) وان بی درجیزوں سی دریا فت کر انظر آ اے ۔ ریاسی بإسماى كلته نظري وه برشف يحتى كه فنوك لطبيعة كوهي اظلاق (يوسمنص مددم) يشهري رب سين كى خويوں و معسلمان عامم) كارمين منت محال اے دادر الفرادى بهوسے وہ تمام موجودات عالم كو فلسفيا شمعرات و المعامل علم من محمد المعالي المحالي في عاطرتك ددوكا غلام كمتاب -اس موضوع كواكرسماى سيلوست وكهيس توافلاطون علم ادب يا آر ط كواس مدكك الجهام معتاب مں صریک وہ ایک اچھے شہری کی زندگی کو تعمل بنانے میں ریاست کا النے با ناہے۔ بردسی مرز قاطع منیں بو کی کم بنظم وابنظم و نها بین ولیسندیا قابل نعراب سے دبیرسب جالبات کا در ق رکھنے والوں کی نفول توجیہ ہے۔ اور نظم ریاست سے ار باب سرت دکشاد سے نزد کیا شری بھایوں کی طرف توج ننیں دلانی تودہ نظم بیتینا برسی اور ملف کئے جانے سے تابل سے۔ افلاطون نے اس طرح ریاست كم مفادى فاطعم ادب اورخصوما شاعرى برنماين كرى تكونيان عائدى بي -

ای امول پر افلاطون ہومر بیسی ایرد کھ مقدم الله ورمرے شوا پر قلم تنقیدا فقا تا ہے ۔ وہ پوچتا ہے کہا ایک مسلم ال پوچتا ہے کہا ایک کمل ریاست (عصف مصعلاف) کے گران یہ امرکوارا کر سکتے ہیں کہ شاعر خدا کے صفات کی فلط ترجمان کرے اوراہ حاسد مالم ، اور مکار تباستے کیا وہ خدا کو جمعتم کی ہے ۔ برائی کا فال تنہا یا جا تا احجما سمتے ہیں ۔ شاعروں کا پہشیوہ لیتینا نا قابل برداشت ہے کہ وہ آخت کی تعمویہ برائی کا فال تنہا یا جا تا احجما سمتے ہیں ۔ شاعروں کا پہشیوہ لیتینا نا قابل برداشت ہے کہ وہ آخت کی تعمویہ کیفیجة ہوئے محض حجوشا درخیلی شعبدہ بازی کا اظہار کریں۔ یا ملک کے نامر مشاہر کا فرمی مفحکہ اطابی منہی ریات سے کلم ان شہر اوں کو اس بات کی اجازت دے سکتے ہیں۔ کہ وہ کمینہ صفت کو کو س کی زندگی پر کھیے رقم کریں ۔ سمچنکہ اسپھے وکر سمیشہ ان کوکوں کی زندگی اپنے لئے تشع راہ نباتے ہیں۔ جن کی تعنی میں شرف وحیا کا خمیر پڑا ہوا ہو۔

یہ افلاطو نگسوٹی اس طرح ہومرا درسیں ایڈے کو شھرون مخرب اضلاق شاعرتیاتی ہے ۔ مجکدا سبہ اورطیبہ
داستانین فلمدندکر نے والوں کا کھوٹ مجی صاف ظاہر کرنی ہے ۔ آبک کسل ریاست ہیں ان کے لئے کوئی مجم

نیس افلاطون اس منمن میں مدسے زیادہ زاہد خشک (سعص منہ مناز کا ہے ۔ آر فی ہتنای زیافی کسن اور نفیس

ہوگا۔ ایز ان کے اس بڑ سے فلسفی کے فرد کیا وہ آتا ہی زیادہ کمراہ کن اور زندگی کے فلط نظریات کا عامل ہوگا۔

لیکن افلاطون شاعری کے ظلاف اس جہاد کو میں ختم نبیس ہو نے دہیا۔ ماہرا خلا متیا س کی شیدت سے
شاعری اس کی فکا ہوں ہیں اس لئے نبین عینی کہ وہ مخرب افلاق ہے ۔ اور بحیقیت ایک فلسفی کے شعراکی
افر انسیندی اور محبوث نے اسے ول برواست تاکر دیا ہے ۔ اس کا کسل انسان سطور ایک الحجے شہری کے
افران کے معراج کی جانب اور آنا ہے ۔ اور انغرادی مورت میں وو عرف ہائی پر قانے نظر آتا ہے ۔ سکین بر عکس اس

افلاطون کے خیال میں من کار دکرون کی کرد کری کھی۔ اور یہ خواہر رینظر مکھناہے اس کاتعلق اس ونیا ہے ہے میں کا لفقر معفی آئی تھوں اور کانوں کے در لیے کہا جا سکتا ہے ۔ اور یہ ظواہر کی و نیا ایک انسی و نیا ہے ۔ میں میں چیزیں و کھائی پڑتی میں ۔ اور کھر او کھی میں چیزیں و کھائی پڑتی میں ۔ اور کھر او کھی میں جیزیں و کھائی پڑتی میں ۔ اور کھر او کھی میں جیزیں و کھائی پڑتی میں ۔ اور در صلے کھے ان کی طبی نا قابل برداشت بن جات ہے فوشیکہ یہ کا کنات اور اس کی امال تیزے محفوظ اور فوشیک یہ کا کنات اور اس کی تمام اسٹیا مہیشہ متغیر متی میں ۔ اور در صنبی سب کی اصل تیزے محفوظ اور فقط ایک ہے ۔ بہت می مورتیں الیم ہیں ۔ جن بر سرخ چیزوں کا اطلاق ہوتا ہے لیکن فی الاصل سرفی ایک اور مرف ایک ہے۔ بہت می مورتیں الیم ہیں ۔ جن بی طواہر کی نقل کرتا ہے ۔ جنائی کی دنیا اس کی دستری (سی میں میں نیک ہے ۔ جنائی کی دنیا اس کی دستری

مے مادرادے۔

ہوتی ہے ۔اددایک نفاش کی تعویر صنعیت سے ودور ہے دور ہوتی ہے ۔کیؤکراس کی تعویر اس اصل کی نفل بنیس ہوتی ہوخوانے اس کے ذہن میں ڈالی ہے ۔ مبلکد و تو مرف ایک نز کھان کی بناتی ہوئی شے سے متافز ہونے کا میجہ ہوتی ہے ۔

شاع ای طرح و می فریب کن ظرام رکی نقل کر نام استان است کا استعال کرنام اور میتی بیری است که نقاش کی طرح و می فریب کن ظرام رکی نقل کرنام است راس کی تعلیق می است است میشد ودور بعد دورم و قی می در استان کا معمودی اوراس کا طرز اظها رهبی دونول جمو لے ہوتے ہیں راس کی اسیل مقل سے نیس ملکہ جذبات سے ہوتی ہے ۔ وہ روح کے سب سے زیادہ تحقیم کی طمان بنت کے ساماں بیدا کرتا ہے ۔ فرضیکہ افلاطون کا بیلی بنت کی کریاست کی میرودی کے معے ہومرادرمین ایڈ جمیسے شعراکا دجودیم قائل ہے را لمبده اورط بیری انبال می نا قابل برداشت میں۔ اس میں ریاست میں آگر شاعری کی اجازت ہو می تو دہ هرف اسی شاعری ہوسکتی ہے جو فقط فداکی جد اورمشا میروطن کی تعرابی نا میں دواست کی تعرابی کے میں دائیں ہیں۔ اس کی تعرابی کا میں دواست میں آگر شاعری کی اجازت ہو می تو دہ هرف اسی شاعری ہوسکتی ہے جو فقط فداکی جد اورمشا میروطن کی تعرابیت تک محدود ہو۔

"انهم بينظرية شاعرى فاميو**ں سے فال ن**يس: _

یہ عقیدت اس درج برامہ مچی حتی کہ کوئی ماہرا خلاقیات اسے ایک لیے کے لئے بھی برواشت نہیں کرسکتا خنا۔ اٹا کہ شعراکی ہاتیں اصول اخلاق سے کچھ زیادہ خلاف نہیں خنیں یمکن چرھی ان کے ستقل طور پرمسیار اخلاق بن جانے سے جرد کاخوف تھا۔ اس جرد کی پیش بندی کرنے کے سے افلاطون نے شاعری کے خلاف بطرا اٹھا ہا۔ مرجودہ و نمت میں تہذیب پرانے وقتوں سے اگر جربہ سند آ کے نکل کی ہے بھر تھی وہ کو کر جوننون سطیفہ پر اپی زندگ کی تشکیل کرتے میں رہ نہ یہ گی کی فنظر سے نہیں دیکھ جائے ۔ افلاطون نے لامحالہ ایک اسی صفاقات کو بے نقاب کیاج مدروں لبدھی اپنی صدافت کی خودگواہ ہے۔

افلاطن اس بات سی جی ت بان ب ب ی که ب نون سیسف کا اظار کے سے کی ایک او کا مورت رہم دیا ہے جو اس (معصد کا کے بی کی کی کو کی کو کی کو کی کا برنا خروری ہے ۔ بو ہم اپنے جو اس (معصد کا کی خرا کی انسان میں مقل کو چھوڑ کر انبیں عرف شور ہی ہے ہی کا اوری مفر الب ہوتا ہے۔ اس طرح یہ مادی فرلیڈ اظہار انسان کے جز بات کو اجبار انسان کے جز بات کو اجبار انسان کر دیا ہے۔ آرٹ کی توفید سے عرف وی کو گون ماکل کو دیا ہے۔ آرٹ کی توفید سے عرف وی کو گون ماکل کو دیا ہے۔ آرٹ کی توفید سے عرف وی کو گون ماکل کو دیا ہے۔ آرٹ کی توفید سے عرف وی کو گون کا نے دالے ان چیزوں سے عرف وی کو گون کا نے دالے ان چیزوں کی تنبیرانی ، دھائی اور عقلی تو توں سے کرتے ہیں ۔ انہیں اس بادہ نے اور میں تعون کے دریا ہے نظرا کے ہیں۔ افلالوں ہو ہی مجمع اللہ میں میں مورت ہیں ، دو کو کھی صیفی کرتے ہیں ۔ کیکن ایس شالیں سنا فر ہو گئی تا کہ اس اور اپنے جو اس خرد کا عرف البیران کے لئے دقت ہم جھتے تھے ۔ اور اپنے جو اس خرد کے اطریقان کے لئے دقت ہم جھتے تھے ۔ اور اپنے جو اس خرد کے اطریقان کے لئے دقت ہم جھتے تھے ۔

جس راہ کا سالک افلاطون نباء وہ لیندیا تھوٹ کی راہ گھی۔ ایک فن کار کے ساتھ تھوٹ کا لفظ اکثر فلط اکثر فلط استعمال کیا جا آ ہے ۔ سچاصونی وی ہے جواوی اور شمان طلائیں سے یعے نیا زمورانی تمام تو توں کو روح کے اصلی جو پر برکر کرتا ہے۔ برعکس اس کے ایک سچافن کارعرف وی محف ہوں کتا ہے۔ جوروح سے اسل کے املی جو برکر کرتا ہے۔ برعکس اس کے ایک سچافن کارعرف وی محف ہوں کتا ہے۔ جوروح سے سلے مراسب نہ اسرار کی تصویر مار سین کے آئمینہ میں آثار تاہے۔ افلاطون جی معنوں میں صوفی فقاء اور امس سے جو مجھے معنوں میں موفی فقاء اور امس سے جو مجھے شاعری کی تدریت میں کہا وہ فالعن تصوف فانہ رنگ میں ہے۔

نگین افلاطون کی غلطی کویم فوراً کھانپ سکتے ہیں بیبی اس کے نظریہ سے الفاق نبیں بای ہم اس نے ہمارے مبت سے شکوک مٹا و تے ہیں۔ اس نے اسٹ بار میں ایک ایم تفرای کی ہے۔ اور عیند ایسے نبیاد ہی لاکات تبا کے ہیں جن رہم مہت کھے اپنی طرف سے تعمیر کر سکتے ہیں۔

سب سے ادل اس نظریہ میں کو آرٹ اپنی آصل ما بہت میں ایک وا مدحتیت کی نقل ہے۔ وینا افلاطون کی رمیں سنّت ہے۔ شاعر با نقاش و وظفی نہیں برسکتا جو صرف ایک خولمبورت نظم یا تعویر تبار سر دے۔ ملک اس نام کا حقد ار صرف وہی ہے جو الفاظ یا زگو ں میں حقیقت کی حق انوسع تر مجانی کرسکے۔

، ظا طون کی بررائے ہی ورست سے یکفن کارکامقصد سمین بھی مرز اسے کردہ اورد ل کو معلوط کر سکے اور ب اخطاظ طبع كامتعدى أكب البي وجرس جوشاع كوادلا طون كى نظر مي مخرب اخلاق نبادتي س بهال كك البيكيريم به أكمشاف كف لغير بنبس رو سكة كه افلاطون في تنام فنون لطيفه مي أيدمشترك معفن دربانت كي سن - ايك شاعرابي نظام كاهتا سه - اورا كيسمورا كي تعوير كعنبي يا مه - دونون كاكام ايك می مابت ترکعتا سے الرج وہ آیا بی مادی ذرایدوسد معنام افتیار اس کرے ماکی رکو سے کام لتباست مدوسرا الفاظست منكين ال كاكام اكب لحاظستهم أمبك بهد يكو كك وه دونوس بي حقائق كي نقل آنار رہے ہیں۔

افلا طون پہلی سب سے بڑا اعترامن بیہوسکتا ہے کہ اس فیجیزد سکوا بی مجربنیں رکھا۔اس فے امس فقل کی سیدر کیوں سال الجورونیا ل کوئی شعص مجع تولین کے قابل نہیں مجی اس کا ذہن میشہ اسلیت ک جانب پرواز کرانا ہے اس نے حس کا ل ریاست وعلم Stale محصل کی تعویر انی کاب می تعنی ہے اس کا سچا اور کمل شهری بننے سے لئے شا برسوائے افلا طون سے اس کا سے ایک فی چیدا ہوا اور نہ ہوگا ۔ تسلین ہم به برگز نه خبولس که افلاطون کیک ملسفی فغا حرب کا کام بر نهیں مخفاکه و دموجود ات کوبر کمحا ظ ست حق سجا نهب عفرا مع بكرم كامتعدد ميات حرف بي نفأكد وكهي فيمي طريق مع جيزد سك حقيقت اور با كالي كوبا جائد و اعبدالروف تشكفته،

سشباب سرخی افسانه جوانی سیسے ہے شاعرانہ گنہ عبد کامران کا بهاروشعر کی تنگینیو س میں کھوجا نا كم اسس مي ولوله وكديث انبسا طاهبي س شباب عشق ى رنگىنيون سى محومانا شاب مطرب بطرت كادل نشي نغمه کسی کے عشق میں بلے لوٹ زندگی می دل دو ماغ ی آک شاعرانه عبیاشی مى سباكى صباحت كاملوة ميس غرض سنباب که آل حور آسسمان الله سیرے ندیم ایس ول کی زندگانی ہے الما سے حب سے مجے عیش دروان کا رممونشوکت)

شاب كيا ہے و حيات أ فري كمانى سے ست باب موجرسسي طرب افزا منباب دکلی امتگو*ں کا مست ہوجا* نا سٹ باب در دھمی ہے با عش نشاط ھی ہے شابحن كيمرستي نشاط ا فزا شاب شاعررتمین خیبال کی مرنیا ستاب اگرچسراسر بهام سنی سے شاب زمن معتور كالمسن نقياش شباب شنظر فطرن كاحب كوو محمي ہراکی باب ہے دلکش مری کمانی کا

دولوندس

كالجسة فارغ بوروش بنجابى ففاكه واكت في ايك خط لاكرديا ميرسة دوست في نهايت مويل اقابات کے بعد کلعا تفایسمیری شادی و م ماه حال موہوئے والی ہے۔ میں اس دنعہوتی عذر نبیس سنونگا۔ پہلے عبى آپ في منتنى كيموند بريدكم كرال ويا تفاكه بوج امتان نزد كاب موفي كي دين آسكنا - اب توآب بيك پاس کرے ایم ایم ایم میں وافل ہو گئے ہیں۔ ووسرے آپ و جھٹایاں بھی ہی طرور تشرایف السیم "

ووسرے ول سے محیلیاں عتب میں نے اراد و کرلیا کرس کھا ناکھاتے ہی سیدها اسٹین منچوں کا محموضا كله وياكوس معينيون مين مبس أسكون كالم جند طبد كلفا فاكلفا بإسامان بالده كالري آنے سے وصفحفانه مِشْرِ الله الله الله وقت الزارف ك لف اخبار خريد الياء داسته فوب مزے سے كماء لامور كامنين مع الكراير بيا وجوان وقله كابته باكر آرام مع بيدايد اورو چند لكاس شادى وكركيون كرست بيد عب مدتوں کی مان ہے کہ چاہے میاں بسر مرک پری کیوں ناموں مرجوی ماحد کے لئے ساڑھی۔سینڈل اور ملب وغیره صرور مها ہوں کیونکہ اُ سے مہیل سے پاس جائے چینے جانا ہے۔ اُف اِکتنی خطراک ہیں ۔ میر عورتیں۔ مکار إ دغا باز افری ! منطلف میں نے ان کوکہا کیا کہا ہونا۔ آلولکا کیپ کوچوان کی کرخت آواز نے بیر کمیکر چنکان دیابوناک حباب بنگل جربا " کیاد کھیتا ہوں کہ انکہ نیکے سے اندر کھڑا ہے اور اندر سے ان کانو کرممود دورا آرا ہے اس فے الم کے اس اکرسلام کیا اور رک گیا ۔

"برسامان الدرك جاة اورمير آفى كى اطلاع كردد لوبركارد دكھادنيا " مي فى كا -

مكين عنور إوه تؤسب سيركو كنفي مو شي بن ال

تُبا گُهر مي كو ل هي نيس ؟ "

« مِي لِي تَعِيدِ في س مها حبه مِي "

يىمون محپونىمس صاحبة ئە

سبم ميال كي حيولي من ال

سا میامیرے آنے کی اطلاع اسی کوکردو!

" وه سامنے باغیچر میں بھی ہوئی ہیں انھی جا ٹا ہوں"۔

ًا بھا تومیں خود ہی حیلا جا تا ہو ں''۔

مين آبستد آسيند باغيي كى طرف جل برا رسها نى رات متى . چاندنى فغه كورېشن كرتى بوقى ومېن كو

" نیلا" نیمد نے کہا۔ تمام بچے ادھراؤ مرخطے ربگ کی تلاش میں بھا گے ۔ پاس بی نیطے ربگ کی بنج محتی سب بچوں نے است جاکو کی لیا اور جلائے تالی کی بنا مل کمیا "

چراغ تلے اندھ اکیمی نے بیر خیال نہ کیا کہ خود تیر سنید ساڑھی باند ھے بیٹی ہے۔ سب او ہراہ ہر باغیم میں ووڑنے کے کان دیر تک واحو نڈتے رہے میں بیسب باتیں ایک بڑے سے کچ و ک مے اس محراد کھ را تھا میں نے سوم اکھیل کے اختتام پرنسیہ سے اوں گا مبت ویر تک بیے سنیدر جگ کو ولعونلا تے رہے، آخر تنگ اکر میں نے اپناسنیدرو مال پودے کے آگے بھینک ویا وایک کی نظراس پر ير بى كى وود دور ما بوا آيادادراس المحاكر زورس كن لكا "سنيدى كيا" باقى سب بيع يجه ادرده آئے ممل طرف عجا کے ۔ حب سب نزدیک پنیے توان کا خیال نیمہ کی سنید ساوسی پر گیا ، اورسب نے کو مع تحسيننا شروع كيانيم في جان جوا في تى غرض سے جب شاكم "سب بي غروبا مع يي في خیال کیا د ما فے بر کھیل کب کے ہوتارہے۔ اب بل کے ملنا چاہتے۔ آگے بڑھا اور جوننی بنے کے نزدیک سنچاسب نیے مجد سے آ کے لیٹ گئے اور کی فاک و فاک پکار نے بیں حیران رو گیا۔ یہ کیا بات ہے وقعے یا توخیال بی ندفقاک سی سنے فاک تیون بنی بوئی ہے مشکل سے اسپنے آپ کو میرا ایا سیم کی طرف د کھا ۔ تودہ مارسے انسی کے وائل کو تربی ہو فی عتی - پاس کیا و مجھ حیرت ہوتی کرینے موج دید سال مشیر محموق می دوا کی عتى اتن جلدى جوان كيسے ہوگئ يسمد نے جھے در بيا نا - ادر كنے لكى " معاف كريں . مھے آپ سے طاقات كاشرف مامل نيس يرس في حبيب سد ملاقاق كارو كالكرمين كيا عبس كارو و في را مقا ومرب المختل من رب فقد اورول زور زور سع وهرك لكانقاء "اوه تحدّ انور ما حب مين معانى جائتى مول میں نے پیچانا نبیں سلیم بھیا نے آپ کے آنے کا کہا او تھا دیکی میں اسیدندیں تھی کہ آپ اتی جلدی تشریف ے آئیں مجے مطاف اندر ملیں ۔ المبی معوری دیرس وہ لوگ آ جائیں گے ، سبر کرنے گئے ہیں " میں جب چاپ دیکھے پھے بطیخ نگاربرآ مدہ اور حندایک و دسرے کمروں میں سے ہوئے ہوئے ہم فرائنگ روم میں بنے تشریف رکھنے۔ باریک اور شرطی آواز میں نمید نے کہا۔ تشکریہ "کماکر میں ایک کوچے پر مبیطہ کیا۔ بيط تومي محروالون كى خيرين دريا منت كرتاري و عيراد براد بركى باتي بو قدر بي را جانك ورداره كهلا

السليم المدوافل بوا اورميرت مع ميرى طوف وكيكوك فكا " ارب إكيا في حية" ببت اشياق عدة مح برسرم كليا. سليم. " آئيم چارسال بد لے بي . مجھ بيدونى مامل مورى بت" وهي أو بصفي من ب حمر من يديعينا جا شابون يرمم ف يركياكيا ؟ "غُن تم في " س فر تو کھ نس کیا ا ستم آراتی ڈسٹیس مار تے نتھے کرمیں شاوی نہیں کرو**ں گا** تم نے تو مجھ سے دعدہ مجی کی^{اغا} عيراب تم يدكيا كررسي بو ٢٠ می تر قدرتی امرے ، "اس وتت قدر تن امرنيس مقايم تو كمت عقر كرسيم بينه بريم إرى رمول كا" شادی کرسے عبی آدمی برہماری رہ سکتا ہے " -تم نے تزکما تفاکر عورن فداکی --- شعب میں اتنا کہنے یا یا تھا کونسید میری طرف محمور نے لگی اورنظرہ كمكر فى فاطر حبث بول الهلى" رحمت بوتى ب " منيس منيس" بي سفك بالعنت بوتى ب " نیمدرغصے سے ،آپ سب عورتوں کے سا القرمیری کھی تیک مررہے ہیں "۔ ئیں مان چاہاروں ملین برتر آب سے عمانی صاحب سے الفاظ میں " نیمسلیم کی طرف و تکیفے گئی اور سلیم کی نظری بینے کو جبک محتیں معوری ویر کے لبد کنے لگا " اجھا یہ بائیں از ہوت رس می راب ہیں مل سے کھانا کھانا جائے۔ دیر مور ہی ہے " . كاف كمرك يوسيم بيرك والي اورسم ببرك ساف بيلى واثنا م المكان ميل ماوم يواكم ان سے دالدین سنیما سے ہوئے ہوئے بیں۔ ہم کھا نا کھا تے رہے اور باتیں کمی کرتے رہے بنیمہ الحبی المجبی چیزی ادبراوبرسے الخاکرمیرے آئے دھرتی جات کھی۔جن دقت میں کھانے سے نظراد پر الظا ما -تسبہ المراية طرف موم يا تا وبني بماري الحميس جاربوس و يكايك ينج كو تجك جاتي -تساسلیم انسیں ابی شادی کی باست بوری رنجسی سے تبانا پر کاکرتم نے کید کھنت اپنے خیالات کوکیوکر

ں دیا ہے ہے۔ " میں آپ کو سب کچے تبا دوں کا رفاط جمع رکھیں" سلیم نے جواب دیا ۔ کھانا کھانے سے مہد جھے مرنے کا کمرہ دکھا و آگیا جہال میارسالمان پہلے ہی سے لاکر رکھ ویا گیا تھا وہل میں اور سلیم

منا ما نے علی است اور میں نے اور میادی ایا جمال میزسان چیم ہی سے اور موالیا مادول میں اور میں اور میں اور میں ا وول میلے کئے "بل اب تباؤ" میں نے اوجھائی ہے جانے ہیں مبت کرنا کسے کئے ہیں جم سلم نے کہا۔ میں سمیاجانی میں نے جواب میں تھا۔ انھا تومیں آپ تو تبا گا ہوائ سلیم بولا بعمبت سرنا ایک اصباح شریعے یع و دنیا اُر محورار بنا دتیا ہے ۔ آپ تو معلیم ہونا جا ہے یہ کہ یوخور شکیک پیٹر سے الفاظ میں '' '' تو یوں کیوں نہیں کتے سرتم کھی محری سی محبت میں گرفتار ہو گئے گئے ''

" بى لى رورى مى مجعر يلجفه و اورجو آوى محبت كرف كف تواس كاعلاج تو آب بقيناً جانت بى بول كے " منيس ميں نہيس مانتا و

م الحجاآب ان باتوں کو جانے و بیجے۔ فراکرے۔ آپ ہم کسی کی محبت میں گرفتار ہوئے۔ نو آپ کو ہمی تند کے "

بوننی میم بابرلسکا بیں مینک پر دراز ہوگیا مادرسونے مگار کر کیاکسی سے معبت بوجانا قدر تی امرے یا اپنے س ك بات ، خبنام سوال بوغور كرا براتنا ي بيد و مواجاً القاراس وتت كي بيم بي موس كررا فقار كبياير مزورى مع يحدمروكي محبت هرف عورت سنع مي موع جواني محصية بال آياء محص نبيدياد آنى رسيس غيالات في بيشاكها ياجب وتنت مي انباطاقات كاردنسم و د عدر في كفا مبرع في كانبرب في ميون؟ اس كاجواب ميرسے باس كير بيس و دمرے اس و زئت ميراول كھي زور زور سے ورو كے لگا فقا كيوں ؟ تيه نہيں كيول كرب ؟ جونى سمارى أصحب جارمو ألى صين ، ادردب ميم في يرك تفاكر ضواكر مع أب معی می مست میں کرفتار ہوں ۔ تو آپ و معی بیند کھے۔ تو کتنی چوٹ مبرے ول بر کی مفی ۔ اور کتنارک رک مرسی نے جاب ویا تھا کہ خداند کرے اس دفت میں میرے داغ میں نبہ کل تصویر تھوم رہے تھی ۔ اس سب کا کیا مطلب ہے جمہیں اس کو تو محبت میں کہتے ؟ اس و تن کھی براول دھ طرک رہاہے ،ورنسیہ کی مورث ، محمول میں کھر ری سے میکیوں؟ اف فدا إمياري كھرارائے ادر با اختيارى چانتا ہے كرنىمكرود كھيارہوں اوروكھينا ہى چلاجاد ں بعلیم توکٹ الحقام کم معبت کرنا ایک اسیا حبنزے جودینا کو گزار بناوتیا ہے یکی بریے تو خیا لات بنگ کی د بناه يران ، اجار ، اوربر باو موتى جارى سے را جائے كب كسان بى خيالات ميں كھويا را اور بى سوچتے سوچتے سوكيا وا جانك ايك وراؤ في خواب في بيدار رويا وخواب يه نفا كريس ورسميه و مقول مين القور الع كفر س بن اورمیرے سباس کے سب کے قرب بنیج گئے میں ، اور نواسے بیارا خاب ممبیں گے لیکن میں ، رین ، میں اسے وراد نا کتابوں کیونکر حب سیرے بول نے اسے بول توسرے تمام برن میں بجلی کسی البروور گئی۔ جب میں بیدار ہوا تومیرے ما تھے ہو لینے کے تعرب تھے۔ اور میں کانپ رہا تھا واس کے ابدابقید رات مجھے نیندسیس آئی کیول ؟ اس کالی میرے پاس کون جاب نه نقار

مع سادق ہوئی کمرسے میں آسک بینائی نفاک ذورنے ہر بنایا کہ مجھے کو نف کے کمرسے میں چار پینے سے لئے بلایا با نے ہے۔ وہ ن پنج کرسلیم سے والدین سے ہی لا قات ہوئی ۔ انسی کرتے کر سنے سلیم نے یو بھائے کو میہ آپ کی آنکھیں کوں شرخ میں۔ بی کمیا آپ رانٹ کونمبیں عوشے ؟"

رات کا کھا ا کھانے کے ابد میں سدھا کرے میں آیا سبر کے لئے باہر نہیں کیا۔ آتے ہی بازند رواز ہو گیا پھر میں تھا اور دہی پرانے خیالات واس و تنت سب سو بھے تئے و چارول طرف خاموشی چھا تی ہوئی تھی ، مرف میں ہی ایک امراد انسان تھا جو کہ دوسرے کی یاد میں متبلا تھا وار یا دعمی اس کی حس نے خلا جانے بھول کرھی مجھے یاد کیا ہے یانسیں میں خیالات کی دنیا میں کھویا ہوا تھا کہ اچا تک میں نے ساتھ والے کمرے سے رونے اور آمیں تھرنے کی مرحم آواز سنی رہے کمرومیں منید کا تھا ویس حیان رہ کمیا کی کہائی کی شادی ہے در آج ہی رو رہی ہے کہوں ؟ خدا جانے وجھ سے ندر آگیا ۔ اختا اور بے دھو کی شیمہ کے کمرے میں آسٹیل سے کھس کیا۔ بغیرکوئی آواز لکا ہے

" کون چور" نیمہ نے نوم پڑتے ہوئے کہا ۔ ہیں یا آپ" آپ" ہیں نے جواب دیا ۔
" یں کیسے" بو نیمہ نے ہوم پڑتے ہوئے کہا ۔ ہیں یا آپ" آپ" ہیں۔ اور بیر وجود ہے" میں نے جواب دیا ۔
" اور آپ نے کچے نہیں کیا جی نیمہ نے ہو جھا ۔ " میں نے کہا کہا ہے "
" بڑے چور آو آپ میں " نیمہ نے کہا ۔ " میں کیسے جی میں نے جرائی سے پوچا ۔
" آپ نے میرا ، . . . ول چرایا ہے" نیمہ نے شرائے ہوئے کہا ۔ " میں سنے آپ کا ول چرایا ہے ۔ با
آپ نے میرا " میں نے نہیں کر دی چیا ۔

مع ددول فع اياسه يم دوول چرس يا سمد في كهار

میں اب بھاکہ اس لڑکی کانفور پر پان کی دد ہدند بر کمان سے آئی ظیس نیم نے اسے میری تھیتر سجما تھا، رع م م اسمال تیلی)

غلربرس!

غربوں کی سبن پر کارکیان تعناد قدر کی نظر فی دونند اہام ہواکہ گے نامخوں ان ساکنان خطور بیاں کو حبت کی سیرکوا ٹی جائیں کو حبت کی سیرکوا ٹی جائیں کو حکم الکونریوں کی فہرست تیار کر سے دخیا نچہ جل حدف میں است تمارا ویواں کئے کہ مزدرت ہے غربوں کی داسطے کرنے سیرحنت کی گر شرط ہے ۔ قابل ہوں خواہشمندا محاب سفر کی کڑی الحا نیکے " بیدار مخبت ہی جھ بٹ اپنی خدمات پیش کرویں ۔ کہ بھر شاید موقع ملے یا نہ و بندنام ہاو غرب اور مجل بیا ہو سے توملوم ہواکہ معاملہ شیر میں کہ جھ بات کی سیر شام ہوا ہو گئے تو میں ہو گئی تو حبنت کی سیر شامی میں بیا ہو سے دانیا سکن ذکو ٹی تعسب ذکر الیما ،

ای بیم درجامی جندے برکی عن کر اطلاع موصول بوئی کرم بھی ان جندوش نعیب وگوں میں شامل میں جندی میں شامل میں جندی میں شامل میں جندی اس ندیں موند سے بہرومند ہونے کے لئے نتخب کیا گیا ہے۔ احباب م سے ایسے برگماں ہوئے کہ

مل دادگی مثیر سایم طول فال

دفتندسب سے سب آتھوں سے ادھبل ہو گئے ۔ اورہم بدفعن نفیس زاویہ یا دیدیں پڑے پڑے فروس بری کے فواب دی میں اور کے فواب دی میں ہوا۔ جونی ہم نے فواب دی اس اور کے معروی کی مقررہ تاریخ آبنی یعبرائیل کی مدین میں کار داس دواں ہوا۔ جونی ہم نے قدیم ہمینت الزوم سے بیلے آسمان کی عرش افزائی کی فرط انبسا طاست اس کے آفسوڈ حلک پڑے ۔ ہم نے اپنے قدیم ہمین میں افسار شکر کیا ۔ تیکن زندگی مستمار چارون اور کا رجمال دراز ہونے کے امث اس کی وحوث قیام و تبول نہ کوسی افسار نے میں بندیل ہم میں مرکزہ میں اور کا دی ہمیں بندیل ہم کورہ میں اور کا دی اور کی میں بندیل ہم کورہ میں اور کا دی کو اور اور کی اور اور کا دی اور کی اور کی اور کا دی اور کا دی کو اور کا دی کا

شام بوئی تو ایک آباد جگر بر بنج گئے - رات گزری علی العدباج ایک میگر کود کھنے چلے - دستوارگرار راست طفر نے کا ہمارایہ بیلا امتحان کھا جول تو ل کرکے دلال بنچ حسین بجاری کی دبیسے سفر کی کلفت میں دم ہو کئی ۔ دسست نظارہ سے دافعتہ ہوگئے ۔ ایک لیح کے نے دنیا دہ نیما سے بخبر ہوگئے گئے کے مما کوچ کا حکم طا۔ طلم خیال یا طلم نیا ۔ مروز اسلام اپنا ۔ میسی میں میں میں کہ اسلام نیا ہوئے آئم و کھیا جوا بنے کھینوں کی یا وازہ کور را کھا ۔ میسی سے اسلام نیا ہوئے اسلام کی بازی کی میری جائے یک میں دور نہ ہوئے اسلام کی برائے ہوئے دیسے اسلام کی بیاد کی برائے ہوئے دیسے انکار دور نہ ہوئے ۔ انہوں نے برائے انکار دور نہ ہوئے ۔ انہوں نے برائے دور نہ ہوئے ۔ انہوں سے ہوئے دیکا اور استداور کوئی اوالعزبان دائشمند منزل مقصود کی طرف روانہ ہو پڑے ۔ ورفق شند سنزسفر کا آغاز فقا۔ داستداور کھی بیا ایک دو ہمرائی ادرجی مالیس ہونے کے دیکن جب ایک سی درسیدہ جوڑے کو دیاں سے ہوئے دیکھا آؤ دیکھا ہوئے دیکھا آئی اوالعزباک دو ہمرائی ادرجی مالیس ہونے کے دیکن جب ایک سی درسیدہ جوڑے کو دیاں سے ہوئے دیکھا آئی سلام ہو آلے گئا۔

ما راولپنگی - مظامری - مظامتن سلیمان -مظامره انجابل - بر کلین تبک - شکادردت - مشاخک از کسنگل -

من المرة المنتى يرينج توجرائل كے قدم مي واكم الله في عرورة كوزوال برف لكاس ملة تمام ون محل وحمز ارمیں سیررسیانے رہے منام سفر سے دوران میں رہی ایک دن ففاحیں کی یا دسمارے داوں میں ممبیشہ تازہ ربيكى . قدرت كرنكين منا فلوجيم في اس دن مشابده كئة بركز فراموش نبين كئة جا سكة مدسه الرفردوس رردسي زمين است مهين است ومهير است ومهير است بالآخر عطية علية علمة برب من جايليم منوب كه ما كهي عن حرر ذعلمان كبترن موجود غف كروزو وكيعانو أخر كبيره فاطر بوكرره كيَّة معلم بوأكم ونال كألي لوكول كه للهُ وُل حَكِيني بهت متعبب مو شه كرُّحبت بو می کا مے وگوں کی ملکبات میکن انہیں پاس میں نہ کھیکنے ویا جائے . افسوس سے مِ رِل کے فوش رکھنے کو غالب پینیال جیا ہم کومعلوم ہے حبنت کی معتبقت کیکن اکرنی اوا تع حبنت اہدی کے لئے بھی بی تفرات روار کھی گئی تو ووزخ جادید ہوگی اور ہم غریب ہوں سے جواس كا اندهن سبس مك يميوكد غربيب بجارے كے پاس كوئى توشة آخرت نبين بوتا ، اور اگر كوتى بولى تو ع عمدن بی بی است از بے چا دری ۔ دالدع عملی کیا یادکریں کے کو خدار کھتے تھے۔ میان سندار کا چراع کل مولے کو تھا مے سے شام کدرو نے آب پر نشا کا رہا سوم نیس کس منوعہ میل کو میکها کرسنست خالی کرف کا حکم صاور بوگیا - آخرت عفرت آدم کی اولاد جو ظیرے -ع حيف كدورهنيم زون صحبت يارة خراف سط گودال نین وال کے تکافے ہو تر ہیں ر اليم فأضل) کیے سے ان بڑل کوھی نسبت ہے وورکی مجيل كى خاموشيو ل مين بول روال شع کے کہرے اندھرے سائے میں ناچنے کاتے تنبلوں کا بچم اوراك وحثى سى لير دونوں کو کر دے جدا چورس آسوده سيا شيحس انی انی راہ سے ودنوں مطبک جائیں کہیں . ترية مصلتى درنشال ميرى سارى كانات ادراك شعله سي متى تيرى حيات سوعيايون باراكم زندگی کی ہے سکوں تنا ہیاں عب می نابانی میں میں می*تاریا* آرزؤں کی تبیش زندگی ننب اک سنه اخ ایسه تی ۔ آ نرصيون في وردا الا وومنو ا ويران راتو س كى تراب ا بی مجبوری تری الم چاریاں جيه دوننقے ہے سالھ سالھ و منهم) ایک مجو مے سے توس ولر باسر کوٹ بال کرتے ہوئے۔

لله ١٩٠٠، وف بندي فأشن س. مل وادئى سنده . مل محكم كم

رخ

في المالعلوم المامية لينساق نقعي منه في المامية لينساق نقعي عنه في المامية الم

بر	غرا	فهست)	W(14)
	ونکے	ليا	مفتمون	شعارة
Ţ	ں ادولیں کا طوح ن ادولیں کا طوح	معما	خيدزبه	,
۵	برفخ واحل خال نوس ايم السيسى	نظم پرده	دژوند <i>ژن راز</i>	۲
4	لى لوازق عادو <i>ق</i>	عبد	ده دی ما ښام	٣
11	يشه خان دخس دوميم كال	نظم نعرا	دجايه بإدكبن	۴
IP	ال <u>ۇ</u> ف د نوښاس	عبط	دكتاب چينج	۵
140	ل <i>اپمع</i> بود		دُعا	ч
الا	م خټک د دوېم کال	ه ۾ اکوه	مخبت غرخبزد م	4
10	ماشر ف مفتون	محم	شاعرتنر	^
14	بسر <i>نوراحد</i> خان	•	مقابله	9
10		પ્રદેશ ત	داخلاص كلوية) •
in	كيرخان	•	توفدتها لد	ı)
19	بوسف كاكأميل وخلورم كال	. محمل	مرحىنظم	ir ir
19	آ ق در در د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د	-	ה'ניץ ^י ביקר	1100
۲.	الرجان سواتي د ادل کال	حبدا	عزل	

اوسنی خبره ده - چرلیا کمریزسع برد فوانسیسی سفیرس، در آن خبره ده - چرلیا کمریزسع برد فوانسیسی سفیرس، در آن خاد به فرانسیسی به درته به فرانسیسی نی کرد - ادفوانسیسی به درته به فرانسیسی نی کرد - در کر . ترمنبی کی ترجال سرد و تکریر دواده د کیوبل به در به به به وهیدل ل بود خیلی درای د دوست والی خود لو خران کی کرلے ۔

مویا په دنی مختص مجلس کښ صغو کی دا اوښود که چېمونې که خپل توم عنهمند نواډ و ر نو په حل موقع کښ و د خپل ته بی دعمات او او چټ والی خیال سا تور او تو قوم پرمانکی مجبود نه بی د د می تاریخ د د دی په مقابل کښ چرمونو چه کان د د کی د د دی په مقابل کښ چرمونو چه کان د شره کود و د نوموان پا تے شو تحکه چرد خپلی ترف سرم و جبنت که میر می مود سلوک د می د او شوموه چرمودس دسی د کیښتو په میر می مود سلوک د می د او شوموه چرمودس دسی د کیښتو په غود ځولو او کیمندې وکبلی کونامی شکود.

حوسيادان دائى رجرى خيلوخيالالود خوكنس ولودياس شهراد

ساند نه مغدده کومه چددموی په غاید کن دده شوی دی . و یی من چرمونید دخیل دطن قابل قابل علی کورو نوی پینه بر تر کس وش تفرید کول پا مغیون لیکل من م بشکادی تحکد چرد هغوی پرزه نو کنی داناست ده چرگینتوها و خران به منرده ، او پل یکنی خد لیکل هسی خیل وخت خوالوک دی

کرچری دخیل کان پیتند لود پای دامنووری وی بچر موخردخیلرزبه دنورو زبوبه مقابلدکس ودروور نوده دیر په دربس دا تپوس کوم - چدد اکای به خول کوی - آیا دُدی دپای به هم یو امام مهل ی پیدا کیدی - چره خربه پخپل کوا سی په سودنو اکمارئی دپنتودکت بونو نردکوی - ادکه دَ اله دین دیوه به پیل کود . چره خروم بدد - نویوی برداشی او په چوف مشتر به د پښتو به متلک تا پوټرمونو ترمخکښ پرلاس درشی . نوکهموغلوه دی هم پوځک ته دجواد د دا نی نو کېږدی ۹

> که ودونو و ازبه بددی ترقی نشی کوسه ، چرقوم دوم تعشنا کهی کوموقومونوچ خپلی زب تشاکهی ده ر ده خوکی زب ددنیا دمخ نه در کی شوی دی ، او درس درس هغر تومونهم داد نیا دمقابلی میلان دی رحی قوم دبل ند دوایل کیت کوشش کوی ، او کوم قوم جربه دی میلان کس هیار شستها کوی ، هغرکر به منه و کهن کسویئے نریم وی خوبیاه شیشینی ندور دستویاتی شی دود خلقود خنلاشی .

> عوبی ددنیا یوه دوم پر پوتی ژبه ده رچه یه ټول مرستان کس د شاوی سمی ی دو - چره نو کی بر کبن خطک اسکول شراونی به دُ قران شرای دایکلو د پاس پرسی سمی پیدا کول رخوچه نو کی در ته منی د توله روی در می تیوی نه دی رچه مرلی د تر بو دانولی شوه را دد د د یا پرکټو نوکښ د صفح تعلیم د پاس کا لجونم او پرسودسته کی جولی شوی رجومنگی یوه دوم پر پریوتی زبر ده چرچالی تهوس نرکوو بن هفت تر برده چهدنیا د ټولو تر بو نه زیا تر مالما ده د او می تعلیم یافت ه د صلهم د د د کری د پاس د هفی معتاج دی را تکویزی دوم و لانل ذبه ده چرد شکسپیکر خونی سمی هم کیس تبوس نرکه و د لی من صفحه د دیو د زاین که ان ده اود د نیا قرمونه کی په زده کولومیم و ددی -

حبنح زبه براص كبس ندسه وى او نرخواب والبته جدنالا كفوته

تحک چه کوم سی په پردنی ژبه با نب محنت کوی عدد داهی اربان مقابله چیری همانشی کولے . اد داسی اسی علطی تونه کیوری عرف مقارق می در تاموں تونه کیوری بر معند و معنی فیدی مشتوره ده . چرعند و دم عمل فاردی کوه چه عمر ب پرده کورند و او پوسی و در له کور و در کوه د شبی ده عرب پرده کورند و او پوسی و در له کور و در کوه و د شبی ده خبراسی کی و تر و پاسه و به به به و موری کوه نوبه حاکی در می خبرا سی کی و تر و پرای کشتن ندکی و در ترجم دکوه و دو در ته کی او و می دانسک د بی با که نامی که در می ماخز به در مینی شبه د به کی دلاسه و نیوی شده و در تعمی دلاسه و نیوی شده و در تعمی دلاسه و نیوی شده و در تعمی داده و در تعمی شده و در تعمی شده ده و در تعمی داده و در تعمی شده و در تعمی داده و در تامی در تعمی داده و در تعمی در تعمی در تعمی داده و در تعمی در تعمی

نوم م داد سے چرخوند کومو قابلود ماعولوس پر پښتو کښمضامين ليکل کناه ښکادی دو دد سيا نورو ژبو ته مواخ کوی رصون که خپل محنت ميروغواري او پيل نوم د

پښتو د خادما نوپه نهوست کښی دادستل غواړی . نونخپله نیصله د بیا فکو اد کړی . امید دست . چرځا داخبوی بودی رن د کن محل داخبوی بودی حقی ښکاده شی . د د د پښتو تد بې معل يا د نشی .

ن دوطن دعاشقانو قدر ويني نشنه دے

ماتلونیکنسل به بی کا نهی دمذاد بنکلوی شاید چرخالینی درونی دا اودائی بچرموند ببنتونکه پینی درونی دا اودائی بچرموند ببنتونکه پینی ده چردسی خبل خراند یجویشته دروندی زبی مونکد فرننی کهی دی محت کبی عرض دکریم بجرکه د پینتوانع چپونشته فودا خولابنه شوه "ماموند بها درمونه" غریب در چرشکوک ورکوی هم پری شکوک ذردی غم خو صبردی چربونواب دچامیلدشی ببنتو با نیر چرن آموه مخرمه دیانی دکری و مفری نی دیر پی خوشخالی خودکری هم در با نیر نادغنری کوی .

(دچکرکیبن پوزه سند ولد. نود صغدنیم به پُوزوکیخو لے شرب

بعض ورونوو بهم داوائى جدمونو لينتوليكولويه يعنى كښ د أد دو معربتى ، فا دسى اد كېكدېز كى لفظونله ډېر داشی .خالصرلیبتولیکلےنشو۔نوحل دلیکوئی ناہ رخدب در ترمض وكوم . حركوم خلق اسونه خالصديبنتووي مخركدليونى نه دى خوروغهم نه دى ، خالصرز به يه دنیاکس بوهم نشته رح ژبه د بلی ما نفطونداهی اوكومل زبه جد خان ددى بادرئ ندادباسي عند به لدِوورخُوكښ موه اوښخرشي ـ لپښتونه خالصدوه ـ نه اوس دُ جا لِبُتوخالصه ده - اونه وداند دالْپننو : أباء خالصدكيد سيشى كوم خلق جدد خالعى اوساده پښتوستاسونه طمع کوی يصؤفئ ته دا نه ده معلومه. جرداً ما لصله هم دعريس لفظ دَى اوسادُه هم د فارسى لكى دشے دربنتياداده جرختى كوموتكونا خالص دلينتو تکی دائی . حفرهم اکثر د لورو ڈبو کی دی رنو ناپوی بیده پخ خيود مے . د پيتو إساس ، اَشَى ، اَ ور ، بؤ . بديخ ، يتاره ، تبد ، تبلد ، دسات ، جانان اوسد ب تثوك والى يد دينتوخالص تكى نه دى دخوكر يه دښتىيا م پیختی . نودالفظویزمم دعم یک دُحیساس پیشر- آواد، بَدُّ ، بريحٌ ، فطيوطيع ، طِلا ، فساد حبنان اوصاف نه جوړينوي دي .

نوبانده دی چرصغونی د دا تکیهم بریکدی او کددا به خوانی جا شرع کوه اوعربی ، فادسی ، نجابی او صند کی دئی خپل نفظونه دایس در کول و نیبتوبهس د پنیصاحب کیوهشی و پنجکت کهن به تقسیم شی ،

ددی وجهی نه خروایم رچرخبرد سے تاسو نه خالصه پُوتو نیکئی خوندیکی ۔ سُن کہ پولفظ کا آشنا دے صباب اسٹاشی کرفن پردکی دیے صبا باہ خبل شی ، وردمبی ورومبی چرخمونو با شبک موالا اولی ، انجن ، مشین آبایسٹ آبیکس ، سکول ، بہن ، لا گابن ، پادتی ، بسکت ، کوت اد واسکت وغیرو استعالید ل نوچا و صحیردادممش توقی باء د بُنبتو با بیکو کبن داسی او به نشی چرنچینگ شی او نه باء تریا جدا کید بیشی ۔ ش د غلی کی دی . جد عام پینا نرئی دائی ادھی ایر اسٹا نه نبکادی ۔

<u>ٽيٽيٽيٽيٽي</u>

خداصید لوم چرخاد توم کلی به کادالفیمت دنده پر نوکوداددی او دُخپل توشق پیمناسب بردیجنتو ببرنیال کبن دُخپل کلم ذکوة داخلول شرع کړی محمد کی دولس کطود و

ك زونان الماز

جنتونه و نفیب دسراتبال شی
ده لیکل حکابت دیے به داشان
گشمن نه ده بل خوداکشکرکش دیوه
دنقل مرغیشت آخر بری برا برشو
دی خشکل بن نبیام دونیوه شیوانو
د ن موی پری منگل شهنشاهی شوه
شیرنو په دی خشکل کنس پرشکادشو

دده قبردِ دد ښانه لاذوال شی پوځنګل کښ اوسین به کوسفنل ن دکس الونسل ذیات لرحل تمیرو ه چرذخی دکوسفند الوپرز کیوشو حمله در شو ددئی به کورد کوسفندا دکل الویه تقد پرکښ غلامی شوه دنک یه وینودک الام دغوادشو

> دى كرداند لنوكس كوكد چرد يوهو يسياده دود اندليش او ديويينه تجريه كار وو

ډیرخفه دَ اموله په غلامتی شو دَعلاج پرجستچوکښ په تدبیر شو

دیو مکین کو دخیل توم به نباهئی شو نویادی دیے دکودش دَتق*دیو* شو مداداکدی دخیل عقل به طاقت تد تو د افلاطون کوی عدام یعنینا د کوسفند الوسباهی شوه کل د شیوخوداک بید اکولوقل دت به کوسفند جود اموری شیخ فطوت دامکن ده شیرغافل شی دخیل سر حرکمزورے دخیل کان پرحفاظت چرانکادوی زره کی بل دانتقام ده دے اوس حکونز دنسل برادی شق کوسفندان کلدخلا میکی طاقت نامکن ده جدیه ذور یا نصیحت ولیکن یه چالاکئی او یه هانز

بودی خان نه کههما ح*جُ ط*ریقت ده شموع کوه ۱ مزرد ته نصیحت

ستاسوپیری هم استانی د آلبوییم هم استانی د آلبوییم هم استانی دون کویم خبر داد به بیان اصول ددین کویم خبر د اولاچادئ کبن بهبودی ده حوام کهی غوضرخدائ به ادلیا ده تیری پنجے حقیقت کبن کمل هی ده جبرد نوس د نوس نربائکل صنوس نے خان حلال کوه چرصاب شی دنیکا لو جبر، تهد، استفام ، دافت اس کرغافل له مکان نه نی دیوانه ئے کہ نام له مکان نه نی دیوانه ئے تیس په آسما لونوکس بلند کوه په دئیا غرد کول یونا دانی ده به دئیا غرد کول یونا دانی ده

شهر نر دوستور شوسه له شکام نه ده دمه غوښتله لوه دخيل کام نه

گوفتاردفریب دام کنی بندیپربن خود ده مذهب کچه دگی انو اختیاس د شیوئے فطه شالددوئی ندشو تجد ا د هیدست نظر له سنزیدوئی جگ اشو

دُغفلت وا نفیعت بئے دلپسنل شو صغدکس چرکوسفنل ال کی کوہ شکاس اصوٰرہ عندا شوع کرہ دکھکسیاہ تیوہ والے دغا شوائے فنسا شو

اود ددوئ ذره ادسینه کس گخوم شو دکوشسش کولوشوق کی بانی نه شو اقتد ادهم اواده او استقلال لاد نولادی پنجی دَدوئی شولی بے زویم زورئی ورک شد مُزدلی کیس پیلاشوه موضونه به شاد کیس پیس اشو

هم جوح رکه اینی کی آخو خرشو دعمل هم حد ددی کی باتی نه شو اعتبار عم ددس منت اقبال لاد دود نه موه شو به سینوکس دو بهکوش سوا یه حم دحمت ترنه شب ه شوه غویبان شوهم به نه ه شوم دسواشو

په بسیاه به نی وانخدام صفه عدام مجاهد به مجاهد به

پروفیس *لخیماحی* خاک گؤم ایم ،الیس سی

د مری مانسام

سلسله اصلاح الافاغنه عسك

. والى چەكانىدە داخى لۇدىتىم بەس بولوزى: .

داد نیادید نا قعده او ب بوده نا بوده ده بکناه به خان او کری او خمیازه به نی دحقان خوری - خان او کری او خمیازه به نی دحقان خوری - شلغات به دمال خاد ندلت او باسی او کوت بگین د او کوک کوی دو مالل دوشاهم نه کوکیی داو د خریبالوز د باش و د ک به ورځ نوی نوی آفتو نرموج د دی -

نودگی په کلی کښ د ټولو نه غریب نصینداروه . په در که چود کلا دی تکده ستیا به ک کداره کین دیوه وسرخ سخو کلا بانک وښت د صغر کلی بوکیل د سامالو ۴ پنده داوډود پاس میوید ته لاډ د د کومنی موسم دو . په

په ډده شئ د پوليل کټ دره

مود : معرات دِ شَی داکتر او درک دِ شی داکتری دادو - حذ معرات دِ شی داکتری دادو - حذ معرات موسط خود اتلوس به ابرلیشن خولم خوده دی مین د دستان و نیامی او به لاسو نوکون می برکت اجو له درک و در مشل نو دای د درک به درکود را دس به عمرایس مربین بانی د مکاد و درد د داکتری می شده د

و الوه الحدال و يه الوداع دراع وكود ف وحل دراء -

سحرمان ودله پکاس ده د منهاه کوه خاند لاجبی دصندد پساری نه چنولینی داویه و لورم بخا د لوی نمسکی نیم دجود کودن نیوسل دو و به علاجونوساتهی شو و چه چنولینی موددله ودکره نوتا به وی جودی به کی کول د غروته به کی کبل کیناسته و

دويمه بود ئے: يه كول شم كور سے يخ دمله خرود كوئى محومي كورى جوشاند سے وس ته ور وارد كى - ب خولوكنو كى حب جوب ساتنى -

دى يُمك بولد ئے : وائی بچولد مے دے خوتو د سولد شوھے دے احلا كورئے بوستنى اوشوئى بو انبادكوئى تفويمك بولدئے : ملد صلد نظر والد مات كورئى بقالك دى تدنيا يُم د د بيائے ننى بوسان بابا كد بوئى ، او د صدد تبويد سلى والد تدن هے اوسولوئے .

حرجت برحب برحب

بولین غریب دکومی سوسے لوسے دو - او دجهان کوم کوم دارد فی بری ور برسیوه کول - برستنی شونی بری انبادشوی عاجزئی و دبیت بویت کوه دشندی نه کی جبه ختلی ده - به کموددی او دخ انک افادس به کی " او به اکول . خودی جوجه خانه ساز به کی آوبه او به "کول . خودی جوجه خانه ساز داکمترو و درا بر او به حوامی کوی وی - بولیل برسکلو شو - به دی کس هفی پاکی تعلیم یا فته بی بی خواوند شری او در تر او و ایشتی او جرحال کی اولین - دو چنه می کوی و کار و ایشتی او به حالی اولین - دو چنه کی کوی و کی دو بی کوی و کار و کار

داكموز أومائكادوت ليعيق (دَيولس يلامته)

دُلکتو : ر دپه ډیرقص ادغصی سن کا فولنس ! تاسیخو خوپ اخپله دککټوي اوکړوکند رخوکی دننی سیج کسدے -

او بولیس اه و که و . د اکتو خفد ذهید و کوره او و تو او به مری با خری تمول د و قلی دا بریوس جندها او به مری با خری که امان تو نه بیکاس ده یوی مکار بنی به ساند به و در من هسی دسما او مول او هول کول او فرون کول در من هسی دسما او مول او هول کول او در که که که به اصلی معنوکس خمینه و و نوعند د بولیل موس و ه من کی که و و منا که در من او به سی به کی که و و منا که در من او به سی به کی امو و منا که در منا در به و منا که و در منا که به و معلو که و در منا که در که در

دسول الله صلى لله عليه وسلّم فرما كلى دى جرّبه مود ويوكول او كان تكول دجاهليّت دنسانی دسم ده اوكومی بنخی جربه مرد ويوكوی هغون ب دسم ده اوكومی بنخی جربه مود ويوكوی هغون ب دقيامت به درخ د ادرجامی اغوندی د نوتاسواب اوكوني اوخال في من حبّل مه كوف أ

او نوی او عن کا او سردار د نومان برداه خوک کوی نیکن دخیل آنا او سردار د نومان برداه خوک کوی نود کل کوه د جا صلیت تماشه جوده ده موریلا ماد درد نره خویندی خوداتعی درمنددی که صغونی

المراجعة الم

سرید اما ترخلدری سپودی کوی چه نه دِده خونه نوهینم مه دادُره خودام دی ترادوسے چربه قام کس به مو پوزه بویکریے شی دا بنځی چه کورونو ترتشکاری لاړی شی نوبه ټول کلی کښه دیمالیبی ډرک وهی و چرپولیل کی مودا و قبر ته اوغور کولو - د فوکل ذه دک ده مهددانی واوریده نودین به فهاشو منده نویس به فهاشو منده نیک بختی به دراته خداد در در ایر دندای کنه ماخو مغزه به کاف نه در در که در کوم کاف نه مید اکوم کاف نه مید اکوم و کاف نه مید اکوم و کاف نه مید اکوم و کاف نه مید اکوم و

مرید او به دی یغرغوری اچوه سه خونی داسی
سسوی کله چر پولیل سناځوئی نه ود خوک پروید
ود - د پولیل موی به غرجواب ودکود - د سترود و
نه به کی کومی کومی ادبنکی و ادبهیدی - او دغور و
لوخی به کی به دی بودی پند در الدود - چردالایه - نو د ا
بنځی ټولی خوت په خنل شوی - د یه ویونور ویونور ا
اخد کنجوی ؛ د ستر یه به در با نی ادلیزی - یوی ویکی کی
لی ته او د سه د د به در با نی ادلیزی - یوی ویکی کی

ددی نه پس خداوشو و ددی د د کیلوخه عاجت در هی و کوم کل عمید در دری د د کیلوخه عاجت به بن در م به بل حال دو شهر میاشتی کی س تن می دهلے دو فضل کی تمیاس دو . دی به وس ا خوشمالید و . جد زه غله به مراشی اومونوه بر د لود و تن د خلاص شو . خو دی خوا غله کوم ته و ن ن د و د بل خواند سیاته ما حب خیامی س شکل له بنکاس کور " نائیکه! ما له تر دسش خیاحی داکورن . باقی س جربها تا سوحی خدکی کی ا

نوم كل عامى دو په حساب كتاب نه پوميد و .
دوم پته م دس تر نه ده چر غوم سود و م باند
ختلى د عه سيه ما حساب اد لكوه چرسود غوم و
ختلى د يه و مكارسية يوه شوچ و نرك مد و به به به به و فرك مد و له نه به به و قوف جور له شم .

نر نه به سود و نوكس يود .

تر نه به سود و نوكس يود .

ن پُرگل په ددار و لاسونوس او بنیو و او ب مجا له کیناستو . بنځرئی د ډیره غمد دس ز په مزکه ب عقیم کیناستو . بنځرئی د ډیره غمد دس ز په مزکه ب عقیم دا پویونه - کامن لونه کی په ژواشو . اپر کیڅلود و کالوماشوم خوتی که په چنوشو اد په پریکری ژبه که او د په د

شب به به چاچا خوس دانی ولی اولای ؟ دادامونو به ددد ف دخرنه پخور ؟ ؟

كيا بيبنا ربه وآواز دار وسى كاش [[]

عبىللوازف فأتحق

چنجنجنجنج^ن

دَجابه بادکس د

نوُم بی تن م د یام کله کلدچردایا دشی وک په وَل زلغی د یام په جبین با نوب تی وی ترص ستور و کیم امتر د قدامت غنی شکام بوری زیر د بیخلے قاصد مل مضجور کاشنا دیمنی تکلے بختور به خپل کان بولم ستا په یادکس چرفات م اے د مشت داشر درکوه لیونی کوانی تیویوی

آه د زیه نه شی دا بوس به جادی خولی م فریاد پرته بی عاشقان دی خال نی خبر شه چه آنادشی په نیم کنم چرس شکوسی دا شهود شور و نسیادشی د کاعن تکوی په لاس کښی فیترخاکی چربرباسشی هم بخاودی سما په د دکښی قدم و نوسسوه با دشی د به وم ژادی د د یوائی د فقت نه چه آزادشی

> خوب خوداک م ستا د مجوسیلاب بورودان داشد چردنس بانی ڈون په دا تلوستا یا ده ښادشی

لص لله خان نقس دديم كال

ر کتاب چینجی

دعام اصطلاح مطابق دكساب حيني صغركس ورك چرد خان نه ئى دكتا بولو شيول راجا بايده كري وى ادشيه ديم اسبت دسوي مرسشنولاكوى. داشيه دودم مطانعه ديوبيارئ نتجدده معيوت دكت بونوبهامى والى مدد كتوانو حيال دهم. چردا ناحورتنيا دهندجوانيمونه بيلكيدى كوموتر جيرروشن خيال خلق ذمه وادي وائي . دامُهن جواشيم د لابرداسي دمغيل وجواشيوس به جنك كيُوجى كديه دغرك مكش كنس مفيد جرائيم ماته او کوی نوسوید یدای مرض کبن صبدلاشی. د والتوالودس ك نه حكمات غرملهمى اختلافى حفوئ دائى جدواموض دَدومل مَلْنِينَى مُه يبلك كيوبي اودسيالئى بە دىرابعرد بونلە بەبلىكى . دكتاب چينې دككول او د كالج په حلكا نوكښ درموند معشى . دموض خفوس يدو موسم دُ دسملونه تو آخوه اپیریل دی دولی چر دا جوائیم لدة كوى هم نستى دغيلے . او دَ ابريل په آخواُخركين مرتنى

مرتین به بوغوننو پنیدگشنی معنددا چرس به نی تستیدلی دی مستوبی بهی پرسیدلی دی مدونو دفتر به کوری ته به دائی جودی اوس دخو به دا پاسید سیل صفا تد به ف دای جودی مولود دکی شب ته

به ي د دى مانى دى . هردښت به معمول معول كيبى وددى كوائى به زما نكبس به كى مسم يو کتاب به دساله با یو اخباس د غوبه دایوسه وی دمض دوّه دمجي دي وادله كښ د بياد ف افرال په حافظه نه دی شوهے - باقاعل علاج اومکس برهایز ند بس دُمونِين دُ رغيل و اميل كيد ليثى - ولى جرفه وست مريين به دويمه دس جل كبن خيى كيودى ر بود حغدعلاج سا ناممکن کنو کی مثنی ۔غت غټ علاستونه کی دادی . جیرکتابونینیخ د کری تصعله لُوْخُى چەدىن تىنى بولى بوردىكى مىلادە ددى ټوله وم مم کمن کښوى رکه د به قسمتني نه ټوال خير خواه فى بىياشى اوبهام بُرسى لدى كمى تدورشى دده تولۇتندكى جدادويى لا بەخىلوتلولىيىل ئە شى اوبيا به وج ستوخيو داواليي شي - اوكه غوك داواليس ستى . لو دى ومند دمناسب تمعيد نەپى دىپريالۇمناتودىم يوف كەي دىپرسە خيرجليس في القطات كتاب :

د پرشوی کا نه مه پورت نه معلومینی سپرمه بیان په سکیند هاستل کمن د ټولو حاست پلونو نه دیات د بعن صرف یو دیم کسد دی د با دا لا نک کړی وو په د دی کښ صرف حعد یو دیوشم کس د داکم دیفیت عمل دو کړو د د کال په د دم ن کښی کی سبق پیخود

اود نوکونی به نفس اونما به دُعا جک جو به شور به دویم نمبوساد رضیم شاه وارد دور به هغی بس هم دبا من غلد ، او خکلی خکلی کمی کی کیستل کر عثما نیه حاستهل کنی دکتو او د کرکودو د باجی به بوکت اود اید بیس با با دی حاف توجها تو به دجه داموش دیرخوس شوسے نه ور خود دی موض باسعقلم دعیل التیوم منول آب هوا دیره غور بی و به دومولین به بر دور جو دید سے شی آوالیش شرط دے -

-: د المسدل وطريقر: -

۱: - خوب دا وستونکی کولئی استعالول بکام دی
 ۱: - خدب دا وستونکی کولئی استعالول بکام دی
 ۱: - خدم دینی د دستانوته بکام دی جهتوشومه قلای دوسی تاش یا شطرنج کوی - قلای دوسی تاش یا شطرنج کوی -

۷ . . مولین یه دوله کی ښد په مړه کید څودی - او ډیرنی اوبر یه کمکۍ -

۵: په ماذگیری لوبو د ښد کان ستوی کوی - ه : په ماذگیری لوبو د ښد کان ستوی کوی - اوکه په دی خرخ دیا توی - اوکه په دی خرخ دیات کیږی کو د لاحود ا د بی دسالی د سی مرمن که پائل هم د دی مومن ک پائل هم د دی مومن ک پائل هم مند ثابت شوی ک ی -

-: پرهسایز: ۱: ماسختن د شنه چائی بالکل نداستعل لوی -۲: د اول خو د د إلا دم که دک نه اخلی -اوکه چی د پلاس نه و پرپیزی اولاجادی کی وی - لو په گفری ویاب د وخت د الاس چودلانگ اسپیگ

اوبأسى ـ

۳: د کو دچا يُو د ک و په د د مې د د کې کومی د به د پاسيد کوشش د نه کومی . ستوي نه د پاسيد کوشش د نه کومی . -: حفظ ما ثقت م : ر

د : کتابونه و د المامی به کوټکښکیکدی . البته د یو نکویزی افت په میزکیخود لوکس څر ماک نشته .

۱۰. په کلاس مخلی د ټولونه دی ستوکښین . او د تپوس په وخت د خان د نوش شا ته پټو ی . سر . د د د د کلتونه کومید پکل سر . د د د د د د کلتونه کومید پکل سره پفیکیټ د اخلی او کان د د امتحان د بلا د خلاص کړی .

كىچىرى بەلبىرىد دۇرىشۇر خىبود بە سەشانسى مىل دۇرىيى دۇغىردوايى تىرغى ئىرغىلى ئىرغىلى د

عبل لوفف دَ نونبار

دُعا

خلایه اِته حاکم ته انصاف مالدار تدسخاوت سخی قد دولت بنوم تددخواسی مرایی مگل تدخوا اود ادبیه دَشبی مرا خول مکاراود اوم در آنم بهرانو ترمایه مکاراود اوم در آنم بهرانو ترمایه مکلاما از تدان او او او خلقوت کی دولاد علما از شمل سادات ترددین تعلیم او در تروی و سلمان محری در کری مسلمان محری

مُتِت شَخْابِرُدى؟

محتّ لدادچتو آسانونونه یوه د نوم چینه ده . مُلکری دی دونه عُمخوس چرل بھیں بی اوکوٹر اوسلسبیل کش کھیں پیچی بس خر اوحا عنم دی ۔ دوس خاتھی ئی اُک حیات دی . پیچر په پیچ خیالات او دع

> محتبت سمندل دیمایاب دَی چرکیبی بن**ن د**وربشی دو**ص**له ژونک می شی .

> داصغد آب حیات دی چرمعبنون بری تواوسه ژوندی دی داصغه طاقت دی چهد د فرهادله لاس می غرمنه خیری کول .

محبّ یوخوبددددی چردبنیادم زبه نرموی محبّ یوه خوبه ناجورتیاده ، چانها کی لیونتوب ک

یم - خساسان ه اسویلی کرستاسو به پخوته وون بنه نه لودی کو خربه لادیشم .

چراته لوی ددی دنیا نه لوی جرهلترم نه توك مكاری دی دد ناه غمخوس - ناهکل دی دو نه کملواد بس خه دو حاعم وی -

پيچ په پيچ خيالات او دغمونوانساس .

رُنگ پروُنک وم کَچُو ؛ او بَکی مله توب وئی . حُد چردس ته کورم - نومانه هم ژډا مراخی - د خدواه باس م سیکلویی .

آی د امیں کِشتئی دِ کِی مه خوبن - تالدنی مه وحد - دوبه شرچرزیه م به یوخل به آرامشی د ایرامان دیوی سلکئی مه وحه - مره شه چر داجنجال خلاص شی -

اكوسم ختيك ددويم كال

-: ہے ادامی : ۔

چغیل ونکوموغو والوزئی .ستاسودا چغاس دابا نید جنه مذلوی رستاسوسندری خما ما دغدخوسی ، حکی مامه تنگوئی ، ما و خپلوخیا لا تو به نشرکس پریودی .

ماشوما وکلولوخاخیوی کوبوان پوری مهماری مُص ستاسو پهشان مسافرهم روجهن سیل ته نهیم داغلے - د ټوبی دنیا نه مخ س نعبتوته داوت شاعته

داستاولی ایے شاعن لددی خلقو نه زیرہ توی د ہے انجمن کس ناسته نرکزی تنهائی دِ دلس با د ہ تل دفکر به تال ز

تل د فکریه تال زاهمی پردت برننج کومی دنی کس کردخیال غوش دس ته و ایم ناس وا نه ده رواده

کلدناست به میخا نه کس نے ، سخنی ساتی اوجام دے کلدناست دعارف خواکس لد دُنیا یہ استخدا دہ

. کلد ټولدشپه خبری پاس سپوږمی ستوج سم کړیے ڪله تل دسمندس کښو د کوه و تقاضا ده

کلهسوس اوم دُدوش نه به تو به نوبه نعوی که سے کله ناست دطوئی لانب شهر دحوس د مشغولا ده

کلہ بنی بہ عنم لولی بہ تبی جام سی وائے کلہ دوب یہ حقیقت کس د تن متحدث شنا دہ

کلد دنک یه تصوف کبی دسرس، منصور صفت دید کلدناست کی یه خانقا کبی دواعظ غوند تقوا ده

كله كان لددشت كنى بي ت يك وصحوا چيد چيدا وى كلدناست به كلستان كنس د كبلو شوس عوغا ده

نه پوهیکم کوم دِ ملک کوم دِ مکان کوم دِ مسکن دے حید دخیال شاھین کوم حالی دی صغیحائی دِلمتین ہے

محملاتهن مفتون

د یورب اتوام خپل حق کنری به به افریقه او البنیا حکومت او کری د دی مکومت کولو اخلاقی دلیل دا و کری چدددی ملکولوختی د نهذیب اود علومو به درج کنس ډیرلانلی بولتردی داو د سبینو تومونو دافرمن دمے چه دم بسما بان ه تومونو تله نه نه نبید دم بسما بان ه تومونو وادئ تله دوئ دهائی به جنانی دم خطیم الشان ذمه مدادئ تله دوئ دهائی میز بردن رئسمه کناله السیا بعض اقوام عام طوی په دوموه غفلت کنس بواتردی . بعض اقوام یا و امیل فیم نه بنکادی .

دانسوس خبره خودا ده چرک دنیا نود اتوام به علوم اد تهد بیب کبنی مختلیل می ادمونکد به وروستو دخلو دمشال به طوی به مونکد دموبوده علما ؤ مقابلد دَاسلام کن شتر علما وُسلام او کود و داخوم وه دخم او دَانسوس مقام و سے دیدموجوده علما دُعلوم حاصل و یعنی ایک مقام و سے دیدموجوده علما دُعلوم حاصل و یعنی ایک ملسفریامنی وغیوه و عیوه نه خوم وه ناخبوه دی او عام طوی دَدوئی به خیال کبنی واعلوم دوم قابل عام طوی دَدوئی به خیال کبنی واعلوم دوم قابل نفر دی چرد دی حاصل کونکو تدکید کافر و نیسی شی کلد فدندی کلد خد او دا علوم وی نترص ک کفاد و د با وه مو دون به کادی -

ددی برعکس یوه زمان وه چرد اسلام حرابوعالم بر په دی خبره نخرکولو . چرد سے بر دستعل ط ، نسیاغون

ادسطو، افلاطون دغیره دتماموکتا بولونه واقعن و او ددی کتابولو او ددی کتابولو کن پری به بی کوی د او په دی کتابولو کن چرکومی مسئلی به و سے دوی به پری بخشونه کول د خاوه دغیره ، سائینس او فلسف به دُدوی په بار می شغلولو په خیالا تو کنی خرن شنوایستو او عاموخلقو به دُددی عوت لا نوی هم ددی علمولو په دجه ذیات کود .

دمثال به طوس چرمونو دمولنا کی جم علیه الزهمتر دمشنوی مطالعه اوکړو - به دی کښ مونود دمفصله ذیل احم مستکو بابت ذکروبنو-

را) مشش فقل رنجا ذب جسام. تجاذب ذوات، (۲) مسئله ارتقا رس تجدد امشال

دے مسئلوکس او لئی دده صغر ذبودستی مسئلی
دی چه په کومو بائی نن وی کی دعلم دیاضی او دُ
علوم نباتات اوجبوانات تا ۲ بنیا دوند مضبوط
دی ـ دکشش تقل قانون صغه قانون دے چه
دُ دنیا تام خلق پری په دی متفق دی ـ چه دُ
نیوتن ایجاد دے ـ یکن تاسوتہ به دا جیببخبره
بنکادی چه واؤدئی چرم دا نظر پرمولنادو ای په خپلی مثنوی کبی په دی الفاظو بیان کوی ده
په خپلی مثنوی کبی په دی الفاظو بیان کوی ده
ر په اولسم م مفحد اوکودئی)

جلداجزا ہے مہاں زان حکم پیش مخت جغت جغت دعاشقا نِ جغت مؤلیش طع ہست برجزد سے بعالم مجفت ہؤاہ

راست مجول کهربا و برگ کاه

ینه انسمان گومد زمین را مرصب

باترام ب*چون آبن و آسِن گر*با د کائنات په خلاکش مذکه څردنگ قایمهه ده دهی مشال داؤدنی د

گفت سائل چون بما نداین خاکدان

درميانِ اين لحيطِ آسمان

بمجوفنديلي معلق در مهوا

نے براسفل مےرود نے برعلا ال کیمش گفت کر جذب سا

ازجهات شش بماند اندر سوا

چون زمقناطیس تبه ریخته

، بب یک درمیال ماند آمینے آو مینته

یعی په مزکی دهم طرف نرکشش د اجرام نلکی کمی ده دی دعم داد کاکنات په خلاکس کمی ده مید ده د کاکنات په خلاکس داسی آویزان ده میک چه د اوسینی په بوی تکری دهم طوف نه دمقناطیسونوکشش دی ریودا

تهکره بر د دی کششونو به وجر به مواکسل ویزان

پاتی دی ۔

۲۰ اسئلهارتقا . د کائنات تام موجودات په

خلورقدمونوكين تقسيم دى .جآدات يعنى بدساه اشياء . نبآتات . يعنى برتى وغيره . موانات يعنى لم خناود او انسآن يعنى بنيادم . ددى خلورواقسآ بابت كن دعلى و كل و الله على والله عبردا مرخدالله تعالى د ازل نهم داسى بدل كرى دى ادبعنى علماء والى جردا مرخد د اون د بنا خولو ادبعنى علماء والى جردا مرخد د اون د بنا خولو بشان د لول سى نه به جل حبل عرف كرن حبل شو

یعنی دل جادات او بیا نباتات شور بیا حیوانات در آخوکس انسان توی د ادر قا به وجرجود شو . دا در دسته مسئله در ارت ایجا دده ، اون وی کی د دعوم نباتات اوجیوانات بنیا دو نربی می قایم دی بیکن مولنا دوم هم ددی بابت به مشنوی کس فرمانی : .

أمده اول براقليم عماد

وزجسادی درنباتی او فستسا و سانبها اندنباتی عرکرد

وز جا دی یا د ناورد از نبرد در نباتی مچوب برمیوان اونتا

المش عال نباتي ، بيم ياد

جزبهان ميلك كدداردسوى كان

خامسه در وقت بهارضیمران بیموسل کودکان با ما دران

مترمیل خود نداند در لبیان

مرجنين اقليم تا اقليم رفت

بس ترابر لحظ مرگ و رجعتے است

معيظغ فزيود دنسياسا يحتىاست

برننس نوم شود دسیا وما

بيخبراذ يؤكث دن اندربقا

عِمِمِي وَعِ لَوْ لَا مِنْ الْمُسَارِ

متمرسے مے نساید ودہد

ان دنیزی مستمر شکل امده است

چ*ون کشرد کمی تیز مبن*بانی به دست

من خ اتش را مبنهانی بس ز

درنظراتش نمایدلس دراز مطلب دا د مے چدد تمام دنیا اجسام کن حروبنت فنا اوژو نل جادی دمے رجونکہ دفنا ندھنکنس او دفنا نه ودوستو دوارہ حالتونہ مونو به ہوان کبن دینو۔ یه دی وجہمونو ته یه فنا اولهاکن نوق نه معلو بیری ، تہ چہ یوماشوم د اور یو

دکے تاؤومی ۔ نومونون که داور لوکورئے بنکادی ۔ اکوچپر اورص من ددی کورئے به ایسه ودکور کے حصہ کس موجود دی ۔ لیکن دانسان تغییل تر یوہ جا سلسله بنکادی ۔

~

عنی رو زرسیاه بیرکنعان را تماشاگن که نور دیده اش روشن کندهنیم زلینا را

كاخلاص كلونه

داصنوددولت دیائ بسدے

دَ أَمَلَ بِهِ نِيمد فُوخِ عِدد كُوم كَس مَكَ دَ حَعَى سوي بِحُال دُولِ بِكِارده عِربِيخُد فَى أَمدن ادِخْرَجُ لَسُ دے

ته که نن هم هغدئے چرکوم برق ن و مے نو انغیار مساته ستا صب امعلوم شه مخلق

توقه تقاله

طرحيظم

د اخلامی کشش د کادی خان خان تر د مخلصو حمنشینوطلرهی سام شد

لەقلمىر كەھىدىكىسىغىكاكاخىل دخلودىم كال

دزی کرج

كديوه وسے نودخو لے ندبه دِغرِندُوه خِيلاً چرخپلودمظلوم حُسين پشان تدكی وجل نومابر دُماشوم چی پشان وس تر ڈردلے ستامخ تەم پە دوم رە ليونتوب سوە كىشا ناداند فلسفىر د بحبّت اوروسے دلے ، تە ۋاربى دىپردو د لاسە ولىے خا د لىـ ا كە بود وسے جەكوكمنې دىنكى تىربەم كو توپ ايمان م دسے چەددارە ستوبرشى كاب نوش شاید داسبود مئ نه ده ترآسان شئ ختلے به خیلو وینوس کنی داشمید دید لنبید کے اسوں دخیلے یا کی مینی ماجو کد کانو لے

زه ادگورم سپودمئی دخوارلسمی ترکه تا ته 🐪 انسوس چرادیب ک نظامین مم اوج شع مدان کا دخزان کا کومه باده م ساتلے یہ پرخے نسل و لے ودکوئے محل لا له له ، خطاشوم جرمعسوم دئ م خيل ابانر اداركرد

چەستا نرباد انرنەكرى بە چا عبى الولاق ناداند نؤ د زی ددیده سیاغویدے ولے



دى يغردى يغرجريه تا زه شيل نه وسى چەشىلىشوم سالەتا زەجىدانە دى دغلام يشان به ستا زه خدمت ارشم کہ باہ وروستو دیماقیب غہ نیاما ناہ وسے م تيبالوبه يه لادكس نه دا دلسم رمے دلبوہ کہ یہ تا زہ فیدا نه وسمے سيوبه ولے يه كوڅوكښغپغپاجوړكره ك يه دس كبن له و لا له خواس كر ل نه وسے ليونے به ودحبيب لکہ مجنون کلہ کلہ د جانات کہ خند انه وسے

دجيب لوجان سواتى د اول كال

Prom. :

Ha! ha!! What is it? Look Momus, how great is the growd, how grand is the building, how beautiful it is all. Why do you still hesitate to admire Man, whose civilization has wrought such wonders that even the gods will envy him?

Momus:

Shouldn't we find out what is all this about ? Come let us go inside the house.

(They go in and find a room full of police and lawyers and servants. A man is lying on a bed (with two boys to his sides). They learn that the man first shot the boys and then himself. Prometheus is again crest-fallen. Momus is, of course, highly delighted; for Prometheus' invertion has once again let him down. Prometheus turns towards a footman.)

Prom. :

Killed himself and his children, you say? What terrible misfortune had befallen him?

Footman:

None that I know of.

Prom. :

He had squandered all his money, perhaps, or was universally despised for something or disappointed in love or had lost his place at the court?

Footman:

Not at all: as wealthy as you please, and very well thought of; love was nothing to him, and he stood high at the court.

Prom. :

Then what made him do such a desperate thing as this ?

Footman:

He was bored—tired of life, according to a letter

he left behind.

Prom. :

And he had no friend or relation to whose care he would have bequeathed these unhappy children,

instead of slaughtering them?

Footman:

In fact, to the person who was O ves, he had. most nearly related to him he did bequeath his dog.

Prom.:

Dog and not sons! O Heaven! Heaven! Would that I were a mortal and could drown this shame

for ever in death!

(Curtain falls)

ABDUR RAUF.

SCENE TWO.

A forest in the Andes, South America.

(The Chieftain of a savage tribe of aborigines is silting outside his hut, surrounded by faithful, obedient followers. He is eating something. Enter Prometheus and Momus, disguised as savages.)

Prometheus: What are you doing? Great Chief!

Chieftain: Eating, as you may see.

Prom.: You have something good to eat?

Chief.: Passable: a trifle of meat.

Prom.: Butcher's meat, or game

Prom.: Butcher's meat, or game?
Chief.: You might call it butcher's meat: a domestic ani-

mal, anyway; my son, in fact.

Prom: What, was your son a calf?

Chief.: Calf & No, a son like any other man's son.

Prom.: You don't mean that? Are you eating your own

flesh?

Chief.: My own flesh ? No, I am eating my son's flesh. It

was just for this I got him, and brought him up.

Prom.: In order to cat him?

Chief.: What's surprising in that ? And his mother too,

as she must be past child-bearing by now. I expect

I shall be eating her soon.

(Prometheus' face falls and he turns away from the Cannibal)

Monus: Now see the fate of Man, in whose defence you

have incurred the wrath of gods upon you.

Prom.: He was a savage, anyway. How could be know

what a son means to his father. Let us go to London, where Man has raised himself above gods

even in power.

-Excunt Prom. and Momus.

(Curtain falls) SCENE THREE.

London. Opposite a palatial house.

(A surging crowd in front of the mansion. Enter Prometheus and Momus, dressed as Englishmen.)

And kill his kind-a venomous sting In Nature's body is your glorious Man.

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Prometheus: Presiding god of Heavens all! Thy words on me do fatly fall. I know my Man. This moth on earth Will rival gods who flout his birth, Will oust from earth their jeering band. And rule o'er air and sea and land.

Zeus:

Thy woe hath so much blinded thee Thou threaten now my gods and me, Yet know, from pale of gods can I So strike thee off, nor low nor high. Thy name would ring. As cursed as Man, Thou suffer most the eternal ban.

Momus:

O great Zeus! O King Divine! O just and good and e'er kind! Withhold thy curse, and change thy mind, For who would plead the cause of Man If not Prometheus can. Though great he thinks of human moth, He does not know the sinful froth, In the hearts of men, that rule their minds. So hard the love of Man him binds. That threat will not prevail. Do show him earth to see and wail For bloody deeds of cruel Man.

Zeus:

Be ever Momus just and wise ! For, justice crowns thy good advice. Prometheus, thou shouldst go to earth, And see how dark is human firth, In which the sinful waters run. Good Momus would be your escort To show you sins that men do court.

All gods (with one voice): O Zeus, O most mighty Zeus, Right is thy divine decree. We, one and all, to this agree.

Man, the Masterpiece?

(With apologies to Prof. Abereroubic)

(The Muses had offered prizes in heaven for the most useful inventions. Every god, from Zeus to Prometheus, coveting for the prize, had invented one thing or the other, that now we see on earth. The prizes had gone to Bacchus for wine, to Minerva for oil, and to Vulcan for, brass-saucepan. Many gods were not satisfied with the judgment of the Muses, but most of all. Prometheus felt incensed against them. He had invented Man, for whom were made wine, oil and the sausepan. Worse still, Man was not even noticed by the Muses, I

SCENE ONE.

Heaven. The Panthcon-the gathering place of gods.

(Prometheus, ablaze with anger, enters the Pantheon, where all gods are assembled, Zeus presiding. The heavenly ushers welcome him.)

"Hail Prometheus! God of Freedom, God of Man.

(Prometheus amidst cheers takes his seat among the gods.)

Zeus:

Welcome, Prometheus! We admire thee, Thou hath suffered endlessly To show how zest for freedom can Bear all the brunts of circumstance, Of heavenly wrath and cruel chance,

But, why so look you flushed with rage ?

Prometheus: 'O my Lord, you honour thy page With sweetest words and undue praise. But wee for me! My darkest phase Of life has come—My pride, my glory

My wondrous Man,

Has gone too low in the Muses' eyes, And failed to win a heavenly prize.

Zeus:

A miracle wrought, indeed, is Man, But turn thy thought to how he can And would, destroy each useful thing, the future is the sign of unhealthy mind and leads only to misfortune.

Thinking of the latter type deadens one's mental equipment and is inimical to health and happiness. A man whose mind has become the abode of sad thoughts and unhappy recollections is never able to taste or enjoy the good things of life. Society, entertainment, pleasure—all lose their meaning in his eye, and he becomes an embodiment of sorrow and misfortune.

The human mind is so constituted that once it becomes familiar with grief and pain for a sufficiently long time it can never be without them. It follows that if they are left to flourish in the mind the door for all pleasures and happiness will be jammed for ever. Where grief exists pleasure can never venture to step in, for a soldier of grief can defeat an army of happiness and a whole army of happiness cannot beat down a single soldier of sorrow.

Morbid thinking ends only in killing a man. Such an untimely death as this is the tragedy of human life and must be guarded against at all cost.

SAFDAR ALI GILANI.

Hope

From the depths of the blue sea a voice shricked, " 'Tis hope that keeps the surges beating along the shores."

From the heavens above a star shed a tear and wailed, "Tis hope that holdeth me steadfast, twinkling, twinkling, twinkling for ever."

The old dame earth, heaved a mournful sigh, "Tis hope," she said, "that makes me bear the burden of the east and the west."

From the green pastures of the world a melody arose, "Tis hope," it said, "that keeps the human heart, young, young for ever.

M. AHSAN.

and the rest laugh. And so it is that the school children anxiously wait for his turn, in expectation of a gratuitous entertairment.

He is religious-minded. I have often heard him say that he is one with God. Must be, no doubt, otherwise how could he give such wonderful performances? During the night, he says, he meditates. But whether he sleeps or meditates, nobody can say. He claims to be a Sanskrit scholar, and the proof is that in the class room, in the dining hall and in the tennis court (where he goes for innocent perambulation and not for snobbish play), in short, always and everywhere, he repeats: "Sita Ram", "Sita Ram". Before taking a meal he always closes his eyes for a second or two and then opening them with alarming suddenness, at once cries for a hot dish of vegetables. He is a strict vegetarian, too, and, on his own admission, never allows his bellygod to interrupt him in saying his "Grace before meat". In this respect, he is in no way inferior to Charles Lamb.

To know what he actually is, is a problem for Psycho-analyists to solve. School children innocently call him a "Laiq Ustad".

J. N. KALLA.

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On Thinking

Thinking without any purpose has always been the cause of many a mental disease and physical ailment. Some people are in the habit of thinking for hours and hours for nothing. They lose both bodily vigour and mental alertness. A thinker will always show preference for secluded life: but separated from society, his thoughts will run in a narrow groove and his vision will be distorted.

Thinking over political problems, social drawbacks, economic issues and on matters connected with health and population, science and arts is both desirable and necessary. To brood over worries of the present, miseries of the past and uncertainties of

ed nalaiq ustad by the school children. Poor Dobbin! Whenever he was found outside his room, a large number of school children would gather round him, all crying nalaiq ustad, nalaiq ustad. In order to get rid of this uncomplimentary designation he hit upon a novel plan to win over children by distributing sweets among them. In this way he hoped to bribe them off and make his own life comfortable. But instead of keeping them away he only attracted them still more because of the sweets. They had only to continue shouting their slogan and he went on buying sweets.

The 1942 model is still usore interesting. He is a tall thin man with a head no bigger than a walnut. It would require a discoverer to find out if he has any cheeks, but the deficiency in this respect is made good in another way; he is gifted with a pair of eyes which are a little too big for his head. They say, he is a married bachelor and consequently mad. But his own explanation is that he is suffering from the after-effects of a recent sunstroke. Whatever the reason, he is

"Idiotically sane,
With lucid intervals of lunacy."

He can weep and laugh, dance and meditate, read and write all at the same time—something which is more wonderful than the fabalous rope trick of the Indian juggler. His special subject is Mathematics and, of course, he has a special knowledge of the subject. If he has to give a lesson in geometry to the V or VI class, he equips himself fully with all sorts of geometrical instruments—no matter whether they are relevant to the lesson or not. One after another, like the juggler, he brings out these instruments from his magic-box and arouses the curiosity of the class.

But that is not all. While doing algebra in the same class, he puts questions which can set all the mathematicians of the world ahinking, and then come to the conclusion that mathematics needs immediate revision at the hands of our learned juggler. One of his questions, for instance, is: "What is the negative of $(a+b)^2$?" (He means to ask the students what $(a-b)^2$ is equal to). That is his characteristic way of trying to make students think. As it happens, his questions being too learned for them, one of the boys stands up and beats his breast, another weeps

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We must reduce the number of our starved and useless cattle and feed well those we decide to keen,

Cottage industries give employment to a large number of people, and if they are allowed to decay, many people wil! be thrown out of employment. The holding of an average Japanese cultivator is far smaller than that of an Indian but still the former is economically much better off than the latter. The reason is that during his lessure hours, he is engaged in a cottage industry, like scriculture, and supplements his income in this way.

We should wear our Swadeshi cloth and should not look down upon our weavers. In this way we shall be able to consume most of our raw cotton and will become an important industrial country too. "Do this, and we transform the face of India and make it smile." Once again our country will be a paradise of plenty.

The question is who should do all this? "We". We, the sons and daughters of India, the hopes of Morrow, alone can fit together the odd pieces of the puzzle with which this essay started. We alone can make a lovely picture out of them. After all this is our country. Though not yet, but it shall be ours in the near future. If not we, then who else will do it for us?

Therefore all of us should get up today and do, even at the cost of personal inconvenience, what our poor country needs. It is our birth-right to be free and we should leave no stone unturned to achieve our goal—the goal of freedom from political bondage and economic shackles—alike.

KIFAYAT ULLAH QURESHI,
H Year.

Strange Personalities

Each year, we are told, a strange personality is found among the B.T. students. Last year there was a student, a square built man with a large head and even larger moustaches, who was call-

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India is an agricultural country, seventy out of every hundred of her people live on land. This is the main cause of their poverty. In England only ten out of hundred do so.

Now let us summarise the main causes that are responsible for her poverty.

- 1. Cultivators. Starved illiterate, ignorant and unemployed for a third of the year.
 - 2. Cattle. Even more starved, ill-fed, and ill-used.
- 3. Land is cut up into silly little strips, tilled with the same primitive implements, almost starved of manure and thus drained of its precious salts.
- 4. Cow-dung is used as fuel. This is an uneconomic use of dung cakes.
- 5. Much dependence on Monsoons. Indian agriculture is a gamble in the Monsoons. It is irregular, unreliable and full of tricks.
- 6. Far too many people depend on agriculture, which even under the best conditions means a lower standard of living.

Now we should think of likely measures which can remove this terrible poverty from our dear country.

First of all compulsory primary education must be enforced. Illiteracy is the curse of village life. All reforms are obstructed due to ignorance of the village folk.

Secondly land should be divided over again into big enough farms by consolidating the present tiny and scattered holdings.

More canals and wells should be constructed, so that we may be less dependant on Monsoons and the vast areas now lying uncultivated for want of water may be brought under plough.

We should look after our existing forests and plant new ones wherever possible so that we can get wood out of them for use as fuel, and thus save cow-dung for manuring our fields.

Our peasants should be taught to use improved varieties of seeds and modern implements.

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We Indians are like a landlord with a big estate, but we have to ask ourselves where and how it is situated.

India is a country which has all the possible raw materials for making all the things its people can possibly want. The wealth of India was proverbial in times long past "At a time when the West of Europe, the birth-place of the modern industrial system, was inhabitated by uncivilised tribes, India was famous for the wealth of her rulers and for the high artistic skill of her craftsmen." This was the cause that fired the imagination of distant peoples and made them covet the riches of India.

Let us now make a little catalogue of our country's riches.

- 1. Huge population. Ruskin said, "Happy, healthy people are the most valuable things a country can possess." Think what tremendous strength and energy to make and to move things, what great man-power India has.
- 2. Animals. She has all kinds of animals from the elephant down to the snake and the mosquito. Her cattle are the most serviceable and we have a third of the whole world's stock.
- 3. Minerals. Nature has bestowed upon India varied mineral resources, which can enable her to build a number of industries.
- 4. The Himalayas. They are a determining factor in the prosperity of India. They shelter us from attack by other people and from the hot, dry winds of Asia which would dry up our vegetation and reduce Northern India to a desert.

In spite of the riches mentioned above the great bulk of our people are poor, terribly poor. They live huddled together in dismal dark and smelly slums, sleeping in a dark, smoky room, eating of the barest, their children denied education. The lot of our common people is dreadful. Such are the starvation and the filth and the wretched homes in which they are born that little babies die like flies. Infant mortality is four times larger in India than in Sweden. An average Indian collapses before he is thirty while a Newzealander lives upto seventy.

And so India presents a paradox. Poverty in the land of plenty. It is a puzzle, but every puzzle has a key or clue to solve it.

gold. The glow of the rising sun was reflected in the face of the river-side beauty and her charms appeared to have multiplied a thousand fold.

An artist passed by and thought, "She would make a marvelious model for a painting." A poet set his face towards the river and on seeing her said, "Her beauty can inspire immortal lyrics." A young lover happened to pass that way. The moment his eyes fell on her he gave away his heart and said to himself, "Although love is like a thorn which grows beside a rose, yet I cannot help loving her. Beauty inspires love and love enhances beauty. Love for her is my only solace. It is like an oasis in the dreary desert of life, an anchor for the storm-fossed ship of life,"

A little later, a physician chanced to cross that way and an idea occurred to him, "She would bring forth a wonderful progeny of strong and healthy children."

Just then a child appeared on the scene and on seeing her cried out, "Mother, mother." Finally, a Sadhu came for his usual prayers at the river-side and said, "It is nothing but Maya, all Maya."

CHAMAN BASSEEN.

The Glory that can be Ind

India has the largest population in the world next to China. One in every five is an Indian. The geographical position of the country has given it a position of advantage so far as communication with other parts of the world is concerned. It makes us keen on taking our proper share in the ordering and settling of the world's affairs. But size or bigness alone matters very little. It is what one makes of bigness and size that is of importance.

dangling in the air. The stick meanwhile lay in the chair smiling at the great mathematician's forgetfulness.

Chapli Kabab appears to be going out of favour with our students in the same proportion as dati-nakhud is rising in their estimation. Bad days, no doubt, for Kababis in Arbao Sahib's "Commercial Buildings" outside the College. But this is not due to any perversion of taste among the students, who still cherish the memory of the Chapli Kabab of the days gove by. The real cause of this change is said to be a tendency on the part of the 'Kabab manufacturers' to mlx an undue proportion of an creatz product instead of beef—and perhaps of wood dust in place of maize flour. But the kababis need not lose heart; they can win back their custom by advertising "Chapli Kabab for Health."

"ARSH GUFTA."

Maya

The day was dawning and the queen of the night was gathering her flowing robes for exit. Trees growing on the river-bank were just becoming visible in the dim light of the dawn. A gentle breeze created ripples on the surface of the water and a stir in the leaves. The silence of nature was broken only by the presence of a human figure.

Day light was increasing every moment; the human figure became more and more discernable. Lo! It was a young woman whose charms surpassed imagination and chaste beauty of whose whose charms surpassed imagination and the chaste beauty of whose body and form was entirely unstained by any human devices for concealment. She was singing a love song and her melody appeared to have cast a spell on mature herself.

More time passed. The sun suddenly shot up in the east and travsformed the lofty tops of pine-trees into a mass of molten

'You understand it'

'Se' 'Now'

'So on and so forth'

"Isn't it so?"

"Well, gentlemen you see" (with breast creeting and a thomping on the table)

"You shee,"

'Comma' . . . 'full stop' . . . 'Comma' . . . 'Colon' 'S' Capital.

Students should not absent themselves from their classes, without valid reasons. If they cannot help it, they must make friends with those who can hip the evil of fives in the bud.

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Our Accountant's chaptasi is a popular figure. He is so friendly with everybody, so prompt at greeting you on the way. But I don't like him, for whenever he meets me he drowns me under a flood of questions regarding the whereabouts of this student or that. I like his name instead. In fact, I love it, pay for it, and cot it with great relish. He is called Makhan—butter, which has become the classic alternative to guns--something decidely less pleasant.

The most remarkable thing about Dr. Hadi Hassan is nis overflowing wit and genial humour. Once he went to deliver a lecture somewhere. The chairman introduced him (as did our Principal the other day) as a versatile genius, an eminent scholar, a great scie tist, a second Bernard Shaw, another H. G. Wells, etc., etc. The introduction over, upsprang our witty scholar and rumbled in high-pitched voice, "Gentlemen, I am zero, zero, zero, raised to the power infinity."

You might have heard of the philosopher who went to draw money from the bank but could not sign the cheque as he failed to recall his own name, until he had run back home and ascertained it from his wife. Here is one about a great mathematician. Every evening he came home, he used to rest awhile in an easy chair. One evening his mind was so much preoccupied that he utterly forgot who was the stick and who the mathematician. He mistook himself for the stick, caught hold of a peg and stood

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we may seek to make our schools communities," continues Ross, "where individuality is not damped down, but fostered through social contacts and opportunities of service; where the distinctive contribution of each and every member is welcomed and encouraged."

RAJ NATH BHAN.

Crumbs from the Dining Table

Early this session the Darul-Ulum had become the Great African Desert. Lesser brains among you may not understand what I have said. Let me help them.

Sand in stomach because sand in bread, Sand in bread because sand in grain, Sand in grain because sand in air, Sand in air is seen nowhere, But in the African sandy plain, So our College was a desert land.

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Dictators are these days as common as frogs in the rainy season. In our college these Autocrats of the dining hall (I mean the food-monitors) are no less than dictators in their bearing (or should I say, amidst their 'bearers'). The rumour goes that these belly dictators gather quite a respectable following of gastronomists around them during the hey-days of their power—on the analogy of Hitler and Goering, perhaps.

May I recall to the students their class rooms where day after day they hear the following phrases and words accompanied with characteristic jerks, a hundred and one times.

'Well' 'Now a word about it'
(accompanied with much cleansing of nose with handkerchief)

Herbert Spencer defined education as a preparation for complete living and he includes the duties of citizenship among its major elements. The aim of education may thus be described as a preparation for citizenship.

Perfection of nature, i.e. making the best use of all the gifts that God has given us and improving them to the best of our ability, has been frequently emphasised as the true aim of education. It includes the harm mious cultivation of a man's physical, intellectual, aesthetic and moral qualities.

Now let us come to the unimate aim of education, "Education is an activity which is concerned both with the individual and the society, rather the unlevidual-in-society." We cannot conceive of an individual fiving and developing in isolation from society. Education has a two-fold object, the perfection of the individual and the good of the society. "Education is essentially a human process," says K. G. Saidayn, "a contact of a mind with a mind, of a spirit with a spirit. And again it is certainly a conversation with the world. The teacher is not concerned primarily with instructing children in a certain number of school subjects; his primary concern is with the enrichment of their life experiences in such a way that they will realize their own powers and use them in the service of their social heritage." The school, according to Devey, can be a preparation for social life only in so far as the school is itself a society. The theory of education must take account of both society and the individual and of the two we should take the individual first.

T. Percy Nums says: "Nothing good enters the human world except in and through the free activities of individual men and women. Education must secure for everyone the condition under which individuality is most completely developed." But as Ross puts it, "Individuality is of no value, and personality is a meaningless term apart from the social environment in which they are developed and made manifest." The late Sir John Adams used the expression 'self-realization' as the ultimate aim of education. But self-realization can only be achieved through social service. Jesus also taught that the way of personal salvation is the way of sacrifice and self-abuegation. "He that loseth his life for my sake shall find it." "If we believe in this

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pect when viewed from another stand-point. The different views do not necessarily contradict but complement one another. "For our immediate purpose we may say that being educated means going to school." T. Reymont continues: "S. Brown sent Tom to school for, he will turn out a brave, helpful, truth-telling Englishman and a gentleman and a Christian'." In the wider and less definite sense, "education means that process of development in which consists the passage of a human being from infancy to maturity." And again quoting Reymont, "the aim of education is to make the children fit to live and fit to live with."

The aim of education is essentially practical, not in the bread-and-butter sense but in a large sense. K. G. Saidayn says: "Knowledge that cannot be turned to use in some department of practice is worse than worthless. There is perhaps no knowledge which in its nature is of no utility.... In my opinion a system of education which does not equip the people with the desire and capacity to earn their living and to pull their weight in society, stands utterly condemned." But he is equally forceful in condemning the narrow materialistic aim of education when he says: "Living relationship between education and national culture and religion has ceased to function and therefore the general feeling is that education is merely means for the improvement of one's material and eco omic position. modern attitude of 'externalism', the desire to seek happiness in the possession of external things like money, titles and cheap popularity, makes us helplessly dependent on material objects, and in course of time dries up the rich and invaluable sources of joy that are embedded in our own selves."

Against the bread-and-butter aim of education there is the cultural aim. "Education should be the means of conserving the gains of civilized life and introducing the young to the achievements of the past."

According to Herbert Spencer, "the one and the whole aim of education may be summed up in the concept—morality." This view emphasises that the teacher's ultimate concern is to cultivate "not wealth of muscle, nor fulness of knowledge, nor refinement of feeling but strength and purity of character." The ethical aim is supreme here.

ed us of the glory of the great Mughals. On the way back we visited Hazrat Bal, famous for the hair of the Prophet (May peace be upon him).

Next day we went to Tungmarg in a bus. From Tungmarg we rode on ponies to Gulmarg (alt. 8,000 ft.) which is one of the most beautiful places in Kashmir. We went to Khilanmarg (alt. 11,000 ft.) where we saw a natural spring which is known for its cold and sweet water. We had our lunch there and returned to Srinagar in the evening. We spent the next day in shopping at Srioagar.

Afzal and Baloach started for their homes via Pindi, the rest of the party having decided to go to Abbottabad. We started for Abbottabad on the 11th of July and reached there at 5 p.m. Our return journey was also interesting and we enjoyed good sights on the way. At Abbottabad the party dispersed to leave for their respective homes.

KH. ABDUR RASHID.

The Aim of Education

Education has as many aims as there are people concerned with education. Each man's aim in education is a reflection of his philosophy of life, his ideals and outlook on life. The definition which will suit all the temperaments is still to be discovered. We may console ourselves with the old saying that "search for truth is better than the possession of truth" and that "to travel hopefully is better than to arrive."

Education is for life and life has different phases and aspects. According to Dewey, the aim of education may be compared to the summit of a hill from where we get a clear view of the landscape. The same landscape presents a different pros-

took an oath not to follow Ashraf again. The rest of the party, along with ponies and coolies, following the right path, did not find any difficulty and reached the valley below half an hour arlier. When we looked up at the mountains which we had crossed, we were filled with pride to have triumphed over such giants of nature. But our difficulties were not yet over.

We were told by the native gajars that Surakhro, our destination, was about 2 miles ahead. So we all decided to continue our march and thus we entered the beautiful Sind Valley with its multi-coloured flowers spreading on earth like a beautiful carpet. The read was in the worst condition and the going was very difficult. We had to cross five unbridged nullahs. One of the ponies dropped his luggage and consequently we lost a whole tin of kerosine oil. We asked every Kashmiri we met, about the distance ahead, and the only 'reply was two—two—two miles. These only two miles multiplied into so many miles that we could hardly find a grassy plot of land at the approach of night, and Surakhro was still two miles away.

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We were all exhausted by a long and stremuous journey of 26 miles, walking all day long. To our surprise we found Bairam ever-ready with his halva, pulso and chickens. We were thoroughly tired by now but all were satisfied that the labours of the day were amply rewarded by the wonderful sights we had seen during the day.

Next day we took rest, and enjoyed the day to our hearts' content. We played eards and photographed the whole party in fancy dresses.

The following morning we started for Kangan 9 miles ahead. We halted there for a night. Kangan is a beautiful place situated on the bank of the Indus.

On the 7th of July we started on our return journey, and dispensed will our ponies at Wuyle where there is a hanging bridge spanning the river. From Wuyle we returned to Srinagar in a bus.

On the 8th of July we rowed in the Dal lake in a donya, singing a chorus song all the time. We were fortuvate to have a good singer in Mr. Adil Khan and a good tabalchi in Sulaiman. We visited Shahi Chashma, Shalamar and Nishat which remind-

selling milk. Their headman told us that the route which we intended to follow was very dangerous as it was covered with snow and glaciers. He showed us a warning from an English man which said, "The way is fatal as my wife and I could cross the glacier only with the help of 25 coolies." So we changed our plans. Bairam was kept busy the whole night in order to prepare meals for the next day as there were very meagre chances of getting fuel on the way.

On July 2, our party of young and strong men in high spirits marched on. We hired six coolies from Sikwas. The march was very difficult, interesting and adventurous, as the whole day long there was fear of death at every step. Starting from 11,000 feet we elimbed up the Soumas peak (15,638 ft.). We had to walk on soft snow for about 3 miles. It was a very strenuous walk. Maulana and I took the lead and were the first to reach the summit. Between Soundas and Sikwas the country is known as Jagimarg. On the way there was a little lake surrounded by multi-coloured, beautiful wild flowers filling the whole atmosphere with sweet fragrance.

Maulana persuaded me again to take the lead without the help of the guide. From 15,638 ft. we had to descend to 9,000 ft. It was a very steep descent. Maulana and I crossed two glaciers by slipping and luckily twice we escaped death. Ashraf was close at our heels. While trying to cross the glacier he went rolling over the stones. Our foot prints, unhappily left on snow, tempted Chuni, Sulaiman and Mr. Adil Khan to cross the very glacier which had almost knocked us out. Mr. Adil Khan attempted crossing after Chuni and Sulaiman, but due to his unwieldy weight he could not keep the balance and went rolling down the glacier and over the stones in its rocky bed. Luckily Sulaiman and Chuni caught hold of him and saved him from the jaws of death. After this unpleasant incident I heard everybody saying, "If this is paradise, may God not send us here."

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There was another steep descent ahead of us. Ashraf took the lead; Afazal and I followed. After a few yards we found the descent unmanageable. Caught in a difficult situation, we crept very cautiously fearing death every moment. Imagine steep rocks with water flowing over them and we three crawling along. So nerve-shattering was the descent that Afzal and I

Water to St.

a pleasant picnic. Some of us took snapshots. From Baisarn a few of us led by Chuni and Maulana went to see the Tulian lake. Ashraf, Suleman, Yusuf, and myself came back as we were not prepared for hard walking. The other party was late and we became auxious about them. So we went back to Baisarn to ascertain their whereabouts. At 6 p.m. the whole party came back. Afzal told us of the perilous journey which they had taken to the Tulian lake. They had to cross three glaciers, he said. We, who were left behind, were very sorry for not visiting the Tulian lake. That night we passed in the tents.

Next morning we left Pahlgam for Liddarwart with packed ponies. The Liddar Valley through which our road lay is one of the most beautiful Himalayan valleys. We reached Aru (7 miles from Pahlgam) at about 9-30 a.m. Here we stayed for three hours and had lunch. Lofty mountains covered with pine trees, arranged in beautiful rows, provided very enchanting scenery. At 1 p.m. we resumed our journey towards Liddarwart (alt. 10,000 ft.) at a distance of 7 miles from Aru. The path was easy and the journey pleasant. There were buts of gujars on the way. For the first time some of us saw a glacier. We ate snow and photographed the whole party on the glacier. With Maulana and Chuni as our guides we reached Inddarwart at 4 p.m. There was a Dak Bungalow on a little green plain, which we occupied. Bairam prepared tea which we gulped down eagerly to remove fatigue. Here at Liddarwart on either side and in froat of us loomed high mountains well above the snowline. A stream nearby foamed and roared. We had a pleasant night with Suleman singing.

On the 3rd of June, we left Liddarwart for Sikwas (alt. 11,000 ft.) 10 miles ahead. The road was very bad and slippery. We had a bit of hard hiking, together with our ponics packed with provisions and tents. The snow on the way was lying in heaps and mounds and my lively companions ate it with great delight. One of the pony-walas dropped our cooked meals somewhere. As a result he and Ghani, our guide, received a good beating at the hands of Suleman.

We reached Sikwas at 1 p.m., crossed Sikwas Nullah and camped on velvety ground. On either side of us arose barren mountains covered with snow. Here some gujars came to us for

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A Trip to Kashmir

Our party of thirteen, left Peshawar by the night train for 'Pindi on the 27th of June, 1942. Next_morning it was raining when we started for Murrec in a bus. The ascent is not very steep and the road goes winding like a serpent. We reached Murree (alt. 7,000 ft.) at 10 a.m., and resumed our journey after a refreshing rest in the cool, fragrant atmosphere of Murree. From Murree onwards the road descends. At Kohala we crossed into Kashmir State territory. We reached Domel at 2 p.m. where we had lunch at a road-side hotel and paid the toll. From Domel the road runs along the river Jhelum upto Baramula-a distance of 75 miles. On either side of the road are high mountains barren to begin with but covered with thick pines as one proceeds further. From Baramula onwards the scene is very charming. The road is here like an avenue flanked on each side by stately poplars. The rice fields stretched far into horizon and had a very soothing effect on our eyes which were habituated to the barren hills of the Khyber. The whole day long we sang songs in chorus and no one felt fatigued.

We reached Srinagar at 8 p.m. and stayed at the Punjab Muslim Hotel. Early in the morning the whole party left for Shankar Acharya (alt. 6,000 ft.), which is situated at a distance of 1½ miles to the east of Srinagar, with an ancient small temple at the top. From it one can have a clear panoramic view of Srinagar, the Dal, the Maharaja's palace, and the Mughal gardens lying on its skirts.

The stay in the Hotel was inconvenient as well as expensive. So we shifted to a house-boat where we could get a good deal of swimming in the Jhelum.

On the 30th of June we started for Pahlgam (alt. 7,000 ft.), 60 miles from Srinagar. On the way we visited Achabal garden which is more beautiful and lovelier than the Shalamar and the Nasim Bagh. Pahlgam is a nice place with its extensive meadowy plateaus, and air laden with pine-fragrance. We camped on a grassy patch of land on the bank of the Ladar for two days. Here we enjoyed pony rides. Next we went to Baisarn and had

come from the East; and it ill behoves us to inherit only their books, without translating their precepts into action:—

"Let thy life be gentle so that if thou shouldst slip,

The angels might rush to sustain thee with their prayers.

Therefore, I venture to think that if these three principles were actually enforced in our educational institutions then the result would be a marvellous synthesis of Reason and Religion, of Gnosis and Knowledge, and of the mens sana in corpore sano. And then the imperative call for the creative, the productive, the constructive intellect will have been answered.

Truly, gentlemen, you are the architects of your homelands of tomorrow, and o'e aspect as it were of your architectural skill is this new Cunningham Khyber Union Hall, which is associated with the name of your illustrious Governor, my esteemed friend, His Excellency Sir George Cunningham. This friend of the friendless, this man of vision and imagination, this true patron of learning, this sincere supporter of your College, has, by his administrative skill maintained harmony in the Province, and by his deep regard for scholarship lent his sympathy and his name to this magnificent Hall which it is now my proud privilege to open.

The East has always believed that an unknown hand will arise to work miracles. Behold how that miracle has been wrought, and how our dreams have been realised.

And now, gentlemen, I tender you once more my grateful thanks, and I assure you I shall always cherish the honour of having been called upon to open the CUNNINGHAM KHYBER UNION HALL.

I wish the Islamia College the best fortune and every prosperity.

and habits, and even the aims and ideals of a nation, for all these are the immediate derivatives of education; and even as education is the soul of a nation, so should this soul be sublimated in the cleansing fire of religious instruction. The world was created a paradise, but man has made it a desert. In a remarkable passage, the poet Nizami says:—

"Traverse His path without feet; behold His lustre without eyes,

Hearken unto Him without ears, and drink to Him without lips."

And how have we interpreted this lofty concept? Alas, by becoming all feet, all eyes, all ears and all lips. The distortion has been total, and the inevitable consequence followed. Islam, which at first had neither the strength of numbers nor of materials, but even so spread from Spain to India, is now parcelled out into a congeries of separate units lacking cohesion or cooperation. Therefore, it is a matter of faith with me that religious instruction should constitute the basis of all our educational experiments; and nothing has given me greater pleasure than to see that in this great College of yours, you see eye to eye with me in your absolute insistence on religious training and instruction.

The second cardinal principle of our education should be the imparting of physical training and culture. Weak and fragile bodies cannot endure the storm and stress of Life's competition. He who strives secures the prize; and striving demands physical energy. Man should be masculine. And it is a source of great satisfaction to me to see all these happy, healthy faces of the young men of your College who have answered the call of games, sports and athletics.

The third and final educational principle is the inculcation of ethical culture and of the faculty of thinking. Man is man by virtue of his mind and intellect. Good breeding is one thing; mere book knowledge is another. And material progress is different from culture and manners. The two of the world's greatest authorities on Ethics, Nasiruddin and Jalaluddin, both

We now request Your Highness to open the CUNNING-HAM KHYBER UNION HALL.

We beg to remain,
Your Highness's obedient servants.
Members of the Council of Management
of the Dar-ul-Ulum-i-Islamia-e-Sarhad.

The 2nd December, 1942.

Ideals of Education

(Being His Highness The Nawab of Bohpal's Reply to the Address Presented at the Islamia College, Peshawar, on 2nd December 1942.)

Let me first express my grateful thanks for your kind hospitality. I am positive that love and affection, though aesthetic emotions, are subservient to the physical law of action and reaction; wherefore even as your love for me hath no measure, my love for you is equally extremely great. God willing, these ties of cordiality will emerge all the stronger when submitted to the inexorable test of time.

"Perishable is every edifice that you see, Save the edifice of love which is imperishable."

And to the best of my ability it shall always be my endeavour to be of some service to you; and I am deeply grateful to Providence seeing how your affairs have thrived and how the calyx of your endeavour has now blossomed into the flower of Beauty.

Gentlemen, Education is a comprehensive word which embraces not only educational institutions and text-books, but ranges also over the wide field of training and culture, discipline

prizes, medals, trophies and championships. A number of Societies have been established to assist in developing social and intellectual life amongst the students. Of these the most important is the Khyber Union, the students' Debating Society which is an excellent training ground for promising young-men in the art of public-speaking and which aims at fostering a sense of healthy citizenship among its members with a view to raising the standard of public speaking. The Union invites public-men of eminence to address the students on important problems, and holds two debates every year, one open to all Secondary Schools of the Province and the other to all Universities and Colleges of Several of the Union speakers have won prizes and trophies in speaking competitions held in various educational centres of the country like Aligarh and Lahore. The enthusiasm felt by the members for the Union and the keen interest taken by them in its welfare have found expression in the shape of this magnificient Hall, the entire cost of which is to be met by the members themselves. It is only in the fitness of things that the Hall of such an important and popular Society should be named after a sympathetic and popular Patron of the Dar-ul-Ulum like His Excellency Sir George Cunningham and be opened by a great benefactor of Education like Your Highness, who is not only Pro-Chancellor of the biggest centre of Muslim education in India but the son of a talented lady (May her soul rest in peace) who had the distinction of being the first and the only lady-Chancellor of a University.

Before requesting Your Highness, however, to open this Hall, we should like to offer you our most grateful and sincere thanks for your munificent donation of Rs. 50,000|- to the Darul-Ulum funds and permanent grant of Rs. 3,000|- per annum towards the expenses of raising the College to the status of a University. Although we are not yet a University, we are actually providing instruction in more Faculties of Learning than some of the existing Indian Universities. We have every hope, however, that the unanimous demand of the people of this Province for the establishment of a University, as expressed in the Provincial Legislative Assembly and as endorsed by the Central Assembly, will be met as soon as the present financial difficulties disappear.

The site selected for the institution has a halo of historical romance around it. The College stands on the site of an ancient Buddhist monastery and at the mouth of the world-famous Khyber Pass which has played such an important part in the shaping of India's destiny through the centuries and which doubtless saw Your Highness's great ancestors riding past on their way to India. The humble seed sown about twenty-nine years ago has, we are thankful to say, grown into a mighty tree and has borne fruit. The Dar-ul-Ulum now has the Arts. Science, Oriental, Agriculture and Education Faculties and prepares caudidates for M.A., B.T., B.A. (Hons.), B.A., B.Sc., and B.Sc. (Agr.) degrees. There are 600 students on the rolls of the College and 450 in the Collegate School. This number includes not only Muslim students but Hindus, Sikhs and Christians as well; hailing not only from all parts of the "Settled Districts" of the Province but also from the tribal territories from across the border and from other Provinces and States of India like the Punjab, Baluchistan, Kashmir and Kalat. The Dar-ul-Ulum is a residential institution and the Staff and most of the students live on the premises—a system which as Your Highness is well aware. provides valuable opportunities of personal contact between the teacher and the taught. There are seven hostels for the College and two for the School, the largest of all being the Osmania Hostel named after H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar. The College Staff consists of over fifty professors, Assistant Professors, Lecturers and Demonstrators, of whom a large number are old students of Aligarh and some contemporaries and classfellows of Your Highness. A well-stocked Library, the Oriental Section of which contains a large number of precious and rare manuscripts and a Reading-room serve to increase the general knowledge of the students and broaden their outlook on life. Not only is special care taken of the intellectual side of education, but its physical and spiritual aspects also receive proper attention. A Department of Theology looks after the welfare of the students and imparts instruction in Tafsir, Hadis and Sirat. Qualified Physical Instructors are in-charge of physical education and a University Training Corps is in the course of formation under the care of fully-trained Officers. Extensive lawns and playgrounds have been provided for the plating of all major games like Foot-ball, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Volleyball and Basket-ball, and our teams have given a good account of themselves in various competitions and tournaments and won

Address of Welcome

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His Highness Sikandar-Saulat Iftikhar-ui-Mulk Lt.-Colonel

NAWAB SIR MOHAMMAD HAMIDULLAH KHAN BAHADUR

G.C.S.L., G.C.I.E., G.V.O., B.A., LL D.,

RULER OF BHOPAL.

May it please Your Highness.

We, the members of the Council of Management of the Darul-Ulum-i-Islamia-e-Sarhad, beg to offer Your Highness our most cordial and sincere welcome on your first visit to this institution.

Ever since 1939 when Your Highness was pleased to receive a deputation from this Dar-ul-Ulum and overwhelmed its members with the proverbial Bhopal kindness, hospitality and generosity, we have been eagerly looking forward to the pleasure of having you in our midst. Last winter when a rumour went round that Your Highness was contemplating a visit to this ancient homeland of your illustrious ancestors, every heart here was thrilled with the anticipated joy of meeting a worthy successor of those great warriors and statesmen of the Afghan land. But the fates decreed otherwise and important state affairs intervened to postpone the long-awaited happy hour.

Today when we have the good fortune of having in this "Home of Learning," a great patron of Learning of Your Highness's eminence, we take this opportunity of making a brief reference to our humble efforts in the cause of Education—a cause which we know is so near to your heart.

This Dar-ul-Ulum owes its existence to the realization on the part of the people of this Province of the imperative need of modern education on scientific lines with a strong background of sound religious instruction. It was founded in 1913 by the late Nawab Sahib Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum with the active cooperation and liberal support of the late Sir George Roos-Keppel.

Athletics

Khawaja Rasheed, a University blue, captains the team. The departure of players like Bashir, our ex-captain, has left gaps in the team, but there are still some 'old warriors' in whom we have great faith. Some of the new entrants also hold great promise. The team is practising fairly regularly and there is every hope of our retaining the trophics won last year. We are sending up a team to participate in the University sports.

Busket ball

This game was introduced only last year, but already many enthusiasts have gathered round its field. We have in Ghaus a very active captain. He is straining every nerve to train hiscomrades. The team will participate in the University tournament. We have great hopes in Ghaus and his team.

Tennis

Chuni, the wizard, is no more amongst us. We are deprived of Anwar, too. Without these two veterans, tennis would have deteriorated greatly had not Fazli Mahmud, the captain, and Zafar turned up. They are both trying their utmost to preserve the College prestige by retaining the Col. Keen Cup. Our best wishes are with them.

RAHEEM.

ed so abruptly that we could not even form our teams until the last moment. Time was short and the University matches loomed over our heads. In a hurry teams were formed, a little practice given and we entered an arena where each one of our opponents was fully prepared for the battle. But we are not dismayed. Success in the University tournament is not our only ideal. As days roll on we are putting on more and more of strength, and we are certain that in the provincial tournaments our teams will wipe off the defeats and return with flying colours.

Hockey

We won the first match of the University tournament against the Edwardes College. Our second match, against Gordon College, Rawalpindi, ended in a draw on the first day. Our captain Qazi Ghulam Mohd, was disabled by a fall in the first ten minutes of play and the team was handicapped by his absence. On the second day our defence line, put up a brilliant show. But as misfortune would have it, a ball slipped into our striking area in the last 4 minutes and was netted. We pressed hard but could not equalize. We were definitely a better side than our opponents but were handicapped by the absence of our captain. Qazi Ghulam Mohd, and Nabi have been selected to represent the Punjab University. Our congratulations to them.

Football

The session began very late. Right up to the day of the University match we had not formed our team. We were helped by Aman Ullah—a University blue, Waheed—another University player, Aziz Ullah—last year's skipper, and Abdur Rehman Awan. It would be unjust if we did not mention our little left out, the 'Chinaman'. We had the pick of men but lacked well-disciplined team work, and so could not put up a good show. Let us hope the team makes amends for that in the local tournaments. Aman Ullah has again been selected to play in the Punjab University team. We congratulate him.

Cricket

It was with the efforts of Hamid a d Inayat that our teamwas sent up for the University tournament. We are sorry that the team received a rebuff in their very first match. Our boys, however, put up a commendable show in which Zaffar played a notable part.

The Dramatic Club

We welcome Dr. E. A. Pires and Mr. Bashiruddin as its President and Treasurer, respectively. They have set to work enthusiastically and have invited names of students interested in dramatic activities. We hope they will give us at least one play in addition to the one which is usually staged on the Founders' Day.

Nothing has been heard of the activities of the following Societies:--

- 1. The Frontier Scientific Society.
- 2. The Sarhad Agricultural Society, and
- 3. The Day-Scholars' Association.

If these societies are in fact as active as their secretaries in sending us reports of their activities (or inactivities), the sooner they are winded up the better.

ASLAM.

Round the play grounds

Years drift down one after another like so many yellow leaves in winter. The throbbing, pulsating life of a college shifts from one year to another. Many gaps occur in its ranks, but year after year they are filled up by new comers. Superintendants and captains of the various games put in all their energies to train these freshers. After a few weeks' labour old heroes are forgotten and new entrants step into their shoes. A team is built up, laurels are won, victories are reaped and the college once more swells with pride and throbs with activities. Year after year this process goes on.

To a casual onlooker it would seem that our current sports session is a failure. In the University Tournament our teams suffered serious defeats. But a little analysis will prove that we have reasons for this slackness. A certain amount of training is essential for good team work. Practice makes the team perfect. Due to some unhappy circumstances our session start-

The Majlis-i-Islamiyat

The College Dean has infused so much enthusiasm for the Majlis-i-Islamiyat in the students that the election of the Secretary of the Majlis this year was contested no less enthusiastically than the Union elections. Ali Husain has been elected Secretary while the Dean and Prof. Mohd. Aslam continue as President and Treasurer respectively. We have so far had only one lecture, delivered under the auspices of Majlis-i-Islamiyat, by Mr. Pir Bakhsh Khan.

The Khyber Athenaeum

The Athenaeum, which is in fact an intellectual society, has frequently been the stage of frivolous activities. We are really pleased to know that Mr. M. M. Kaleem, its new president, is determined to make the Athenaeum, worthy of its name. Already a highbrow lecture on "the Sublime in Art" has been delivered by Professor Timur, and Mr. Bashir-ud-Din has read an interesting paper on "Intellectual Friendship". The Secretary informs us that the Hon'ble Malik Khuda Bakhsh, Advocate-same when he was a student in the College. The following are the other office-bearers:—

The Oriental Society

Mr. Nafisuddin is the new President of the Oriental Society this year. Previous to this he has been Vice-President of the same when he was a student in the other College. The following are the office-bearers:—

Vice-President — Mukamal Shah IV Year. Secretary—Saced Ahmad III Year. Assist. Secretary—Malik Tahsin-ullah II Year.

So far only one meeting has been held, according to the Secretary's own statement. This Society appears to be bent upon maintaining its previously record of in activity, unless there is some truth in that announcement about the *Mushaira* and the alleged invitation to Dr. Hadi Hassan to deliver a lecture "in the near future".

The Sarhad Mathematical Society

The number of mathematics students in the College has increased rapidly, due to the activities of the Sarhad Mathematical Society. No meeting has been held so far this year, and hence there is nothing to report about it except that Qazi Mohd. Afzal VI Year has been selected its Secretary for the session.

College Societies

In spite of our repeated requests we have received no reports regarding the activities of the numerous College Societies. It shows either their Secretaries have nothing to write about or they do not know how to write. The following reports are based on our personal knowledge in most cases.

The Khyber Union

This session the Union elections were delayed owing to some unforeseen circumstances. Qazi Ahmad Saeed, B.A. (Hons.) was elected President in the by-election and the remaining offices of the Union were secured by the following students:—

Vice-President - Ghaus Mohd. IV Year.

Secretary-Abdur Rahim IV Year.

Assist. Secretary - Waliullah II Year.

. Librarian - Aurangzeb

Standing Committee-Jalal-ud-Din, Jamil Akbar, M. Omer and Ram Rakha.

These office-holders were installed on November 28 in the Roose-keppel Hall.

This session has been rendered unforgettable by the opening of the Cun-ingham Khyber Union Hall by H.H. The Nawab of Bhopal. The first lecture in the Union Hall was delivered by Dr. Hadi Hassan, B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon), B.Sc., Ph.D. (London), Head of the Persian Department, Aligarh Muslim University. We hope that we shall have many more occasions to hear such eminent persons in future.

The budget session of the Union which is usually a very stormy meeting was a rather tame affair this time. Not a single item of the expenditure was opposed, and the entire budget was passed without dissent. So far only one debate has been held, on December 13, in which students as well as eminent debators from the outside took part. The proposition was that "Hindu-Muslim disunity is due more to wrong leadership than to fundamental differences."

the following new-comers: Prof. Adrian-Vallance (who joined the English department in the middle of October and will probably leave again in a short while), Mr. Jalalud-Din, an old boy, who makes a welcome addition to the hard-pressed English department, Mr. Anisud-Din Ansari who comes from Aligarh to take Dr. Mohammed Jan's place in the Education department, Mr. Mohammed Sadiq who joins the same department as lecturer in Geography, Mr. Nafis-ud-Din, another old boy, who steps into the shoes of Mr. Habib, and Hafiz Mohammed Idris who fills the gap caused by Maulana Haji Abdur Rahim's retirement from the Arabic department. Our venerable Lala Abdur Rahim Niazi, after having taught philosophy for a quarter century, goes over to Persian as Head of the department in the vacancy caused by the sad demise of Syed Yusaf Ali Shah.

Of the outgoing members, the name of Maulana Haji Abdur Rahim naturally comes first to one's mind. He has been associated with the Darul-Ulum for so long that it is difficult to think of the one without the other. It is a consolation to know that although he has retired from the teaching staff, he continues to hold charge of the Oriental Library.

Mr. Habib has left us after eight years' service in the Persian department. Dr. Imdad Hussain who was on the College staff for a comparatively short time, has gone to Chittagong. We bid farewell to both these gentlemen and wish them the best of good luck in their new jobs.

A. A. F.

Obituary

During the last year the cruel hands of death deprived us of three persons who had a long and happy association with the Darul-Ulum. Mr. Tipping, who died in England, was the first Principal of this College. Syed Yusuf Ali Shah, our late head of the Persian department, had served the College and the School for nearly a quarter century. Mrs. Abdur Rahim Niazi passed away in December last. Our heart-felt sympathies are with the bereaved families in their grief.

session. This time the installation of monitors took place on the 26th November and that of the Khyber Union cabinet two days later.

In his presidential address Qazi Ahmad Saced expressed his determination to make the Union something more than a mere debating club. He regarded it as an instrument for the promotion of culture and for arousing the dormant talents of the students by giving them a taste for political problems and other vital issues facing the country. Let us hope his pious wishes are translated into action and he is able to impart some of his own zeal to the students of the Darul-Ulum.

* * * *

After a long struggle we have at last been able to obtain permission to start a company of the University Training Corps at the Darul-Ulum. Four members of the staff have obtained the necessary training and are serving as Commissioned officers, with Prof. S. A. Muttalib as the Commandant. A large number of boys have volunteered as cadets and their training has started in right earnest under Captain Cook, the adjutant. The rifle range will be ready for practice shortly. We have every hope that with the training so obtained by our boys, more and more of them will get into the fighting forces as Commissioned officers, and further improve the already glorious record of their alma mater in war services.

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This year our academic session started in the middle of the holy month of Ramzan. The 'Idul-Fitr was celebrated by most of the students by going to their village homes, as usual. The majority of the staff, however, stayed in the College. The Idul-Azha came off in December when the fear of the approaching 'test' examination (which started on the 28th December) had confined most of the boys to their rooms. It was the staff's turn now to go home to celebrate the 'Id.

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This year, too, like its predecessor, has seen many changes in the College staff. Such changes are not always to be regretted. They are both inevitable in a large and growing institution like ours, and desirable in asmuchas they infuse new and energetic blood in the college life. We extend a hearty welcome to

function which gives us an opportunity to meet prominent public men of the Province, or the arrival of an eminent visitor from outside with its attendant spate of parties and dinners—is all the more welcome, according to the well-known psychological experience that pleasure is doubly appreciated when it follows pain.

This session we may be said to have made a good start with a visit from an eminent son of India—Sir Feroze Khan Noon, Defence Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. Sir Feroze addressed the College on the 9th October, 1942 in Urdu—a refreshing departure from the normal practice on such occasions. The most striking feature of Sir Feroze's speech was its emphasis on truth, courage and willingness to abide by the Ijma-e-Ummat as guiding principles for the Muslim youth.

On the 2nd December we had the privilege of receiving His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, the ruler of the second Muslim State in India. His Highness was accorded a rousing reception.

In an address of welcome (printed elsewhere) presented to His Highness by our Honorary Secretary, K. B. Haji Saadullah Khan, on behalf of the Council of Management, a glowing tribute was paid to the traditional association of the House of Bhopal with the promotion of Muslim education. The address referred to the activities of the Darul-Ulum in the various academic fields and thanked His Highness for the munificent donation he had made on a previous occasion.

His Highness' reply (which we are publishing elsewhere) was most illuminating and thought-provoking. It expressed His Highness' delight at the happy mixture of the physical, mental and moral ideals of education found at the Darul-Ulum.

His Highness then proceeded to perform the opening ceremony of the Cunningham Khyber Union Hall and later on attended a tea-party in the Cricket lawn at which over 500 distinguished guests, prominent public men, high officials and others were present.

His Highness has been pleased to make another princely donation of Rs. twenty thousand to the College, for which we sincerely thank him.

The installation of proctorial and hostel monitors and of the Khyber Union cabinet are two of the important College functions which are celebrated with due ceremony in the beginning of each

contact, cajoling and notices all fail to attract articles from the students of the Darul-Ulum, and the poor editors are ultimately driven to write out the magazine instead of editing it. with this situation we begin to suspect that either the minds of our students have gone sterile, or else their attention is constantly occupied with other attractions of the college life. But it is utterly beyond our comprehension that when even the busiest of men can find time to write articles and even books, why should the students of Darul-Ulum find it difficult to write an article once a term. Perhaps, they fear the W.P.B. or think of editors as bug-bears or look upon the whole magazine as some unearthly affair in which they are sure they cannot find any place. We assure them that we welcome contributions and try our best to find a place for them in the magazine. students come forward; perhaps there may be many among them who are fighting shy now, but whom a glorious literary future awaits:

> "Full many a gem of purest ray serene The dark unfathomed caves of the ocean bear."

We cannot help adding a word about the secretaries of the various sports and college societies. These worthies never care to send in their reports for publication in the Khyber punctually. How amazing it is that those who are quick as lightning in playfields, in holding teas and in arranging debates should be found so slow and reluctant in scribbling even a few words about their activities. How long they would persist in their obstinacy and how long we would fret and fume against them! Let them shake hands with us and be so good as not to give us another occasion to complain.

RAUF.

College Notes

Life in a residential institution like ours which happens to be situated at a considerable distance from the town tends to smack of dismal monotony. But it is precisely for this reason that a break in the normal routine—whether it be in the form of an exciting sports duel between the old rivals, or a grand College if it continues to be an anglicised model of the anachronistic Indian maktabs which teach medicine, astronomy and logic to Indian students in the language of Arabia.

A. A. F.

EDITORIAL

The year 1942 slid past, while we were fighting against our arch-enemy—the phantom of examination. It has been a year of hopes and serrows, of joys and regrets—a year of sweet memories and sad events. Our mixed feelings towards it are most exquisitely expressed by a poet:

"Orphan hours, the year is dead, Come and sigh, come and weep! Merry hours, smile instead, For the year is but asleep; See it smiles, as it is sleeping, Mocking your untimely weeping."

Let us not look back towards it, and 'forget the dead, the past.' But the future too has few sweet smiles in store for us. For, there again are the examinations and there, too; the lengthening shadows of the war. Both past and future are our fears. So let us forget them, live in the present and sing with Browning:

"God's in His Heaven All's right with the world."

This issue of the Khyber is appearing rather late due to circumstances outside our control. Appointments to the editorial board were delayed till the end of November and by that time the ghost of the examination was already looming large before the students. Articles came in very slowly and but for the persistent efforts of the editorial staff the issue might never have seen the light of day.

Frankly speaking, we are not entirely satisfied with the standard and number of the contributions we receive. Personal

institution is still judged by the number of B.A.'s and M.A.'s passing out of it every year, even if these ahumni are unable to earn an honest evening's meal by their own efforts!

But that is not the only indictment against our universities. An unnecessary and appalling waste of time, money and energy is being incurred in making students learn an alien language which the great majority of them can never hope to master and without which they could have done equally well in acquiring knowledge and culture. I have not been very long in the teaching profession, but I have been long enough in it to realize the sheer absurdity of making students learn an analytical subject through the medium of a difficult, foreign language. Every day I waste three-fourths of my time in making my students familiar with foreign expressions and terminology, and they probably waste nine-tenths of their time in memorizing definitions in a foreign language. I feel I could teach them far more of economics in Urdu in just one half of the time I spend now in fruitless repetitions in English, while they would probably learn it ten times better and feel far more interested in it, if the bogey of writing answers in a foreign language were removed.

Some three years back the teachers of economics in the Punjab University unanimously passed a resolution asking the University to allow the teaching of economics in Urdu. But a University which had until only the other day thought that Indian students could understand Arabic and Persian and Urdu and Pushtu through the medium of English much better than through Urdu, was evidently in no hurry to see reason. The result is that Indian students wishing to learn economics have to learn English first before they can hope to pass an examination in economics. And thus it happens that the dual task of the teacher of economics (as of other subjects) to teach both English and economics, rather more English than economics, continues. fumbles and fumes in his place, and the students who have to swallow definition after definition like bitter pills fumble and fume in their place.

Not that there is any lack of precedents. The case of Osmania University and the more recent decision of Lucknow University both point to the maxim that where there is a will there is a way. But a University which expects Frontier students to have first-hand knowledge of the Punjab agriculture, instead of the agriculture of their own Province, can hardly be blamed

graces and lacking the aptitude for culture. It was denied higher education, representative institutions, and even the regular, ordinary law of the land, because it was considered unworthy of them. Within the Province itself, local fends, suspicion of the ferangi and dare-devil adventures were regarded as more important than schooling. Caught between these two mill-stones, the education of the Province remained neglected for another decade.

Then came a few visionaries on the scene. They realised how grossly erroneous both these views were, and yet they were fully conscious of their respective strength. They felt that sooner or later even this backwater of civilisation had to fall into line with the rest of British India, and that a policy of 'do-nothing' in respect of education was undesirable even from the narrow official and administrative view-point. But, at the same time, like true realists, they could not shut their eyes to the glaring fact of an hostile public opinion to a scholastic type of western education. The founding of the Darul-Ulum-e-Islamia-i-Sarhad thirty years ago under the collaboration of the late Sir Abdul Qayum and the late Sir George Roose-Keppel was a compromise between the two conflicting views, and it remains so to this day.

Meanwhile, public opinion, here as elsewhere, has undergone a tremendous change. The old distrust of ferangi education has largely vanished, the maktabs attached to mosques are putting up their shutters, and there is a pronounced opposition to purely vernacular schools. But that is not all. There is a widespread clamour against the very fundaments of the existing system of education, a clamour which rose to its highest pitch during the 'thirties when educated unemployment had assumed very serious proportions and was becoming a menace to the entire social order.

The war has ended unemployment for the time being. Consequently, critics of the educational system are also silenced temporarily. But this state of affairs is not likely to last ad infinitum. As soon as normal conditions return, we shall find a vast floating mass of demobilised educated youngmenn who cannot be absorbed in suitable employments on account of their faulty education. In the meantime, our Colleges and Universities continue to turn out baboos on mass production lines, unrealistically adamant in their unwillingness to take heed of the menace of ultimate unemployment, and its attendant political and social dangers, ahead. What is worse, the success of an



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Education-A Retrospect and A Vision

When the twentieth century dawned, amidst the clash of the rival civilizations of the East and the West, India was experiencing the throes of a rebirth. The new India with her modern industry, large smoky cities, universities, baboo loags and representative institutions was yet to be born. The triumph of modernity over medievalism remained to be seen, and charkha and the bullock-cart still held the field. Muslim India was only slowly recovering from the rude shock it had received in 1857, and in spite of the strenuous efforts and persuasions of men like the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan had not entirely reconciled itself to the new order. The consciousness of the change and the inevitable necessity for submitting to it had caught the imagination of but a few, and the universal prejudice against the 'un-Godly western education' was slow to die.

The present North-West Frontier Province was carved out of the Punjab at this period of twilight. For a long time the new Province was regarded as little better than the roving ground of a ferocious, barbarous race of men unaccustomed to social

MESSAGE

You are part of a social system, a factor necessary to complete the sum; therefore your every action should help to complete the social life. An action of yours which does not tend, directly or remotely, to this social end, dislocates life and infringes its unity.

Marcus Aurelius, the Roman Emperor.

Coming to live out here after being in Peshawar, one is struck by the way in which the College seems a small city of its own, standing in the open country, a little independent world. It is, in its way, a world of its own: it is a community which depends for its life and vigour upon the harmonious co-operation of its members, and in this way it is both a miniature of, and a training for, the larger communities outside.

The aim of a University education should be not only book-learning or a degree, important as these are, but instruction in the virtues which go to make up a happy life for the individual, and a vigorous system of democratic government for the society in which he lives. These virtues, such as honesty and integrity of mind, toleration and a sense of fairplay, justice and kindliness, are fundamentally the same in all ages and all countries. They are neither easy to learn nor to live, and I should like the Islamia College to develop and foster them, so that as each generation of students leaves the College they may take away with them something which they cannot lose or forget, since it has become an integral part of their life.

Our New Principal

We offer a hearty welcome to the new Principal and Acc. Scott. With their arrival, a new freshness and sanshine appears to have come over the Principal's bungalow. After having remained the abode of confirmed bachelors for years, it has just assumed the air of a 'home', and is resounding with the laughter and frolic of little children. This is a good augury, and we hope that the new regime will be marked by a predominantly buman element.

Mr. I. D. Scott is the youngest Principal we have had. He was born at Inverness (Scotland) on March 6, 1909, and obtained his degree from Oxford at the age of 21. After spending a year at the London School of Economics, he took the I.C.S. examination in 1931, and came out to India in the following year. He was first posted to Sind and worked as Assistant Collector in Karachi and Sukkur for three years. He was taken into the Political Department in 1935 and has since then been in the N.-W.F.P. As Superintendent of the N.-W.F.P. Census of 1941, he made a careful study of the physical, social and economic conditions of all districts, agencies and states of the Province. For a year and a half immediately before coming to the College, he was an Asstt. Director in the Intelligence Bureau, Peshawar.

He comes to us with a reputation for scholarship, firmness and sympathy and with a wide knowledge of our people. We assure him of our whole-hearted co-operation in the noble, though arduous, task he has just undertaken—that of raising the status and tone of this great "Home of Learning". We have every hope that, with an experienced 'oarsman' like Mr. Scott at the helm, the ship of the 'Darul-Ulum' will have smooth sailing and will steer clear of the rocks and shoals that often lie hidden under the calm surface of apparently stagnant waters.

He has, at our request, given us the following message for the students of the Darul-Ulum, and with it we revive the series of "Messages to the Frontier Youth" which was started two years ago.

وارالعلوم اسلامیدسرصد پیشادر عوان عوان پیروفییوشدروی فان میرانف نی ؟

میر معادنین معادنی مع

4.4

<u></u>	لمبد	۱۹۸ ع	ايرا سط	بالد	?
صغ		صاحب مغمون	مفنون	- 1	نبثخة
P .		ايمسعيد		عرض حال	,
~		نذیر فترا نی		لفتنن وجمل	¥
۵		محديثريف سندعى		انجاو	۳
14		تحامني الريخش		أنتقأ	۲
164		لعبيرامين مي		اللهمَّ رُدُو	۵
19		ايمداست فحيوم		ديوى تخر	4
וץ		عبدالره وشنشفة	_	تنفتيدنگاري	4
77		مسنرا سے قرابشی		اسلاميدكا لجمي	^
40		عبدالقيوم	ب	يا ومذكرول حزم	4
**		ملك دواركاناته رالي راس		ماد .	1•
**		ميغرطى اسماعيلي		ابربادتنا	j#
44		معاج الدين اخر	•	اليستاريني ورق	١٢
10		فحدد وسعت بزاردي	;	اداشتون	. سوا
۳۷		راحكما رشاهان		أعجل	117
177	•	ومخرميد	ي	دندگی کی دورام	14

عرضال

الخير كاسالنا مدآب سے سائنے ہے۔ موجُدہ عالمكر مركب كا دج سے مبدوستانی محافت كوجن فتكات كاسامت مود ہا ہے۔ وہ كسى سے پوت يدہ كاسامت مود ہا ہورہا ہے۔ وہ كسى سے پوت يدہ دو حيار مونا بڑا ہے۔ كاعت كى كرائى فى مكر نابال است ميں اول نافراستدا ہے اداد وں ميں ترميم كرن بڑى ہے ! خبر" كا ايك برج ميش كي جاجكا ہے موجدہ فرن برى من المسامت بيں اضافة كركے اسے سالن مدى مقت ميں حافر كيا جارہ ہے۔

دائے کے موج کو بھیدالاکتے میں نظر کھینیں کہا جا سکت کہ اشدہ پر بعکب اور س شعل میں شائع ہوگا۔ لیکن ہم قادین کرام کو بیٹین ملاسکتے ہیں کہ تعطیلات گر ماسے پہلے ایک اور پرج نا لفتے کی مرام کانی کوشش کی جائیگی۔

بمارسیاس وفرمضایین بری تعداد میں گئے
ہیں ا ور مضمون کارحفرات کی تمنا بلکرتھا ضایہ ہے۔ کہ
انکے مضامین بلاکسی قطع وہر بدکے من وعن شائع کردیئے
جائیں لیکن ہیں افنوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کروصو
شدہ مضامین کامعیار عام طور پر حصلدا فرا نہیں۔ اور
ہم می کوریس کے صفحات

بیں جگد دیں ہے ''خبر''کے معیار برلورے اتریں ۔اور دوسرے مضامین کو ما تومعیار برلانے کے لئے اپنے 'حقوق ایڈیٹری''کا استعمال کریں ۔ یا انہیں والڈ طاق نسیاں کردس ہے

الفرامجي تك فزل وسيكوشاعرى كى معراج اودا من زلويي كو نشر تكارى كامنتها ئ كمال خيال كرت بي -

اُن مع مضامین میں فرسودگی اور خیالات میں کہنگی بائی جاتی ہے مفرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ ہم مالات کر دو بیش کا جزئے کرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ اپنے اوب کا میں کا وطور سے مطالعہ کریں شاکہ ہماری معلومات میں وسعت اور ذہبن میں کشا وگی پیدا ہو اور خیالات اوسیا خرر ہیں۔ ہماری تحریرین نئی زندگی کا بیغیام دیں۔ اور ہمار اشعار در ذشتہ و ستقبل کی طرف دہنانی کریں۔

دارانعلوم اسلامیدمرحد کوشمالی سندوسان میں ایک متاز تعلیمی اوارے کی حیثیت سے بہت بری اہمیت ماصل سے میاں افغان قرم کے عنیقر وجسور فرقان تلیم باللہ سامی سامی سامی سامی میں میں افغان قرم ابنی سیا بیا نہ صلاحی و مالئی ہیں۔

جساس کی تلواروں سے کا رنامے زیان دوظائی ہیں۔

تیکن دمانہ ابھی انتظار میں ہے کہ میدان علم میں ہی اسکے قلم کے جر ہز طاہر ہوں ، اور خنون تطیقہ میں بھی وہ ممتاز معدد ماصل کرے ۔ یہ حقیقت کس قدرد کو اس ہے کہ تعلیم تیک میں کہ اسکار سے کہ تعلیم تین کے اس قدرد کو اس ہے کہ تعلیم تین کے اس کا درا ہے اس کی طرف ہی بہت کم آفید اپنی ملکی ذیان اور ا بنے اوب کی طرف ہی بہت کم آفید وی ماتی ہے۔

اردود بان کی بنیا دعن حالات میں بڑی اوراکسے من منازل سے گذرنا پڑا کہ ایتنیا موصدافرا ، بنہیں تھے۔ ایس ندرنز تی کر کی ہے کہ اب اس کامٹنا محال ہے اب الات نفارسی اور عربی کی دست نگرہے ۔ اور نہ مہٰدی اُسے نفصان بنج اسکتی ہے لیکن بلام الفدیہ نوجوان ا دیبوں کی توجری محتاج حرورہے ۔ اور قوم سے افراد ہیں ادبی فرو

کیمی ہی ادب اور زبان کو نفقهان پہنچا سکتی ہے۔ اگر اپنی زبان ۔ ادب اور تہذیب کی ترقی کی فوامش ہے۔ توشک خیالی اور فرقد دار اند جذبات سے بالا ظررہ کر اپنے اوب اور اپنی زبان کی خدورت کیمیشے ۔

بادے پاس احافہ کا بی میں دہنے والی ایک میں خالون کا مفہوں "عورت کی زندگی اسلام کیے فی سے عوا سی بنج ہے ہے ان کی جات کی وا دویئے بقر بنہیں اسکتے۔ اور ہاری ول تناہے کہ عورت کو ہماری سوسائیٹ میں وہ ورجہ حاصل ہو جائے جس کی وہ ستی ہے۔ ورمز ہاری قرمی ترتی کا خواب کہ بھی شرمند و بقیر نہ ہوسکیگا۔

وادا العادم محائد والمعلق المستمشر قيد في مشرقي المعلق المست كابير المحالي المهدد المعلق المستحيل والموالي المستحيل والموالي المستحيل الماكن كالموالية والمستحدد المعلق الماكن كالمحالية المستحدد المعلق المستحدد المعلق المستحدد المعلق المستحدد المعلق المستحدد المست

اسسال اس کے مناظردن ادر مشاعروں که معیار مجھی کا فی او بنیا رہا ۔ ہمیں خوشی ہے یک مید مجلی ہیں توشی ہے یک مید مجلی ہیں تقریر دیں اور نظموں کے لئے ہرسال کئی انعامات دیتی ہے ۔ اوراس کا ایک رکن مسلم لینیورٹی ملی گڑھ جیسے افرار دو ''سے ارد دلفزیروں کے مقابلے میں انعسام حاصل کر لایا ہے ۔ ہمیں اُمیدہے کہ مجلس ابنی مشاهی جبیا کو تاری رکھے گی ۔

الجهيتجب

ودم سيستى مي كار كجر دخا سب كجد با معفورت بريهل وازم منسف على فرياد كايبلو لي موقى على مثايد كلال شان گذری تی کیونکست

الشنواز في يح وكايت مى كمند وزغدانی با شکایت می کسند مجداسي لوگل على كنم عدم مصيرد وظهو ديرا تهى فراق يارس مبقرار موكي رغب يار كايه عالم -الشالتركس لله حرت افزادتنا مقام والنفين فرهال وشادال يكراني الت كباب سيخ اس فدر والفظى كاصله به الماك انفنل وين فلوق قراريايا منداكريا يؤاكه تقد خلقنا الانسان في احن تعويم . مرونيا كحماساسارب عنى كرياد باربائل جاتى دسي مونيا والول كى اتفكى ليا ركوراليي مِاكْنِي كدا كِ الحديم لنة مجى أن كونظر سعادهل زمونيديا طلسم سامرى فالسا فسون برصاك المصين بجراكثين الأنشون كفاخمين عكرا محياكشن عمر برهارس متى ر والت فيرجون واحداس إن موفي كالمربائ اس مُورنيمان كالبيمان بونا للسم وواتا بالفنل مال نغزايا ـ

كشى كنعسط كاسفى فاطرمنكف ذرائع كالأشكى ائی فات کو فراموش کردیا گرم آمدارکو خاک میں بلاجا تھا جنائج دومروں کا دست تگرمون کے مطانی کیشتی ڈالواں ڈول ہورہی متی۔ **سرگفری پرخطرولات تھاک**یاب ڈو بی۔ امدادِ غائبان كسف مرمو معتبان فنكاه دورًا في بمرميد ويوال مرکوئ مس کابس کشی مبورس مبتلام و رحکوے کمانے کی تباہی کے آثارہ میدا تھے۔ 8 جار تن تبعد پر بدیست میا

موكرية رما منال مقاكدامي محت الشري مي بنج مأذكار ليكن شائد كجددن ماتى تق - ما تف هنب سفراآ أي اے کوئ بودنی ایں بودت كارب ياب ي بودت معنى تقتدريم فبميده

نے خدی رانے ضارا دیدہ

مردمومن بأخدا داردسنياز بالوما سازيم ونو با ما بساز

بقين كرك أخاجو وب برنظر ريى توكر مبت باندى وفدا فداكر كم كشق صنور سف كلي أيمرت اس كيية من شول بوكي يورت واستجاب كي ولي حداث ربی جب صحع وسالم كنادے مالكا -اس لمحداحساس و

اذمن بروں نیست منزل گیمن یقین میم وعل میم کامنجزه دیکه کردنیا کی برشے حقيرملوم بونيانى -

معلوم بُواكم على معالى الرزاد آخت ب قوتشهُ وَيَاسِي بِي بِ _ بِعَلَى كَلَ زَنْكَ يَعْنَيْنَا مُرومِ مِن كَفَ موزول نهبي كيونكرسه مل سدندگانت ب عنت مي منمي يه خاكى ابنى فعارت مي مذاوري مذاري

هنظر انگلیدگای گافل میں بروفلیسرکوری کی مخربی و میں بروفلیسرکوری کی مخربی و میں میں اور موائی جہازہ میں میں می کے نقشے آویزاں ہیں بیروفلیسرمنری کوری بچاس سال سے فراند میر کے ہیں اور ایک بخرب میں مشخل ہیں۔ اگران کی لئم پ منہوتی ۔ تواری کے جہرے کے خدو خسسال اور بھی دھشت ناک شکل اضیار کر گیتے ۔

اُن کے فردیک انسانی زندگی کے مقابلہ میں ہوئے ہے جو شے جو شے جہر ہے کامیا بی زیادہ الہت رکھتی ہے۔ وہ جو بیں موجو تے ہیں کہ جو تے ہیں کہ کو بہت رکھتی ہے۔ وہ جو بی ہے۔ لکین ان کو طبر نہیں ہوئی۔ درستاک دو بارہ ہوتی ہے۔ لکین اسی دوران میں ان کے بخر ہاکا کامیب اب اختیام ہوتا ہے۔ اوروہ مار سے خوشی کے انجول رہے ہوتے ہیں۔ تعییری بار دستنگ ہونے پر موجو ہی ہار دور سے مجبی ان کو خرب رہوی ہوتے ہوئے کے دیں ان کو خرب رہوی ہار درستاک ہونے پر میں ان کو خرب رہونے کے دیں ان کو خرب رہوں ہے کہ درستاک ہونے بر میں ان کو خرب رہوں ہے درستاک ہونے بر میں ان کو خرب رہونے کے بدل داندرا خراجب ای

سموری - ہاں حذک بات ہے۔ حند مسر ملد ان (بر وفلیسر کوری کا بہن ہے جس کا خاونداور اکو تا ٹرگڈ شد جنگ عظیم میں کام آ چکے ہیں۔ اور وہ آج جاتی کی طاقات سے لئے آئی بہوئی ہے، اچھی میں کمیا آپ جائے بینے نیچ آئینگ یا جائے او برہی لے آئیں -کور می - اجھا وہ بہنج کی ہیں ؟

خادمه بى إن و داپ محد يخشن بر كانى نىنغاركرتى رىب بىكن دب آپ أن كولين كىك نەپىنچە تەرەخ دىمى بهان بېنچ گىنى .

موری مراخال دامین برجانی الا استن برجان کا تھا۔ میکن بخر بری معدد فیت میں یا دہی ندر ہا۔ اجما توجائے اور بی مے آقد۔ اور اُن سے کہو کہ میں اپنے بخرید میں کمیا ہوگیا بوس رو مہت ہی خش ہوئی۔

ما دمر خصورو و ببت عملین معلوم موتی میں اور میں اور میں اور میں اور میں اور کی میں مار سے جانے کی میں اور سے جانے کی یاد اُن کو میرو دست اتی رہتی ہے۔

گورگی - بھوں بین تو آج بہت ہی فوشی میں تو آج بہت ہی فوشی میں کررہا بھوں ۔ انسان کو ہرد تت السی المدہ ناک باتوں میں کا خیال نہیں رکھنا چا ہتے جمیری بہن کو ایڈی (سنر میلان سے جیالات کا لدینا چا ہتے ۔ زندوں کو ہروفت مردوں کو باد نہیں کرتے دہنا چا ہتے ۔ دو میری کامیا بی پروش ہو جا تھی ۔

فل دهمه ميراتوخال ب كدوه زياده فلين مو جائمينى فادمه چلت لاف كوجلى جاتى ب-

بیک وقف سے بدر مربیلڈن جوکد ایک جہل سال طور جے رسیا ولباس ہیں الموس بھر ہر گا وہیں داخل ہوتی ہے۔ اسکے چہرے سے بنیدگی اور انتہائی علم سے آٹار جیاں ہیں۔ کوری اُس سے سندشن بہذہ بنینے کی معذرت کرتا ہے اور کہتا ہے کہ ہیں ایک بھر ہر نے میں کا تھا جس میں کہ کامیاب ہو گیا ہوں۔ اور اب میں ایک علم ورومعروف سائنیسلان شمار کیا جاؤں کا۔ اور دولت داعزا زمجو پر بخیا در کئے جانبگے مسٹر میلٹر ن دلین مجے ویون ملم ہیں۔ کہ آپ کس بخرب میں کامیا ب ہوئے ہیں۔

کورمی - ہاں میں المیی باتیں کسی ونہین ایک لیکن آج میں تم کو کچہ نباسکتاموں رپورسی میرے پچرہی ماہیت ہو قت تاکسی کومعلوم نہ ہوگی ۔ حبب تک کدک آن گؤ مجھ انعام واکرام سے مالا مال نہ کر دے۔

منترميل دن يسي عكومت كا آ بِك برب الياب كون ساتعلى بوسكتا ہے -

گوری بیون نهیں - پہلے قدیم مکومت برطاینہ کواس سے آگاہ کرونکا دیکن اگر مجے کسی اجھے صلے کا وعد ا مامل تو تھے کسی اور مکومت کے ساتھ بات جیت کروں گا۔ جب و میری امجاد دن کا حال نینگے قولتی سے آپین مینگیے کمیونک میں انکے لئے بہت کا رآ مدنا بت ہوگی۔

مسترمبیدن یجرجی آخریم نے ایجاد کیا گئی جو می آخریم نے ایجاد کیا گئی ہے ۔ اور منبیدا ور مفیدا یجاد ہے و رفاد مرجائے لاتی ہے ۔ اور منرمبیدن فاد مرکو ہو کا بارلانے کہتی ہے ۔ جے و ہ آج اپنے بیٹے کے نام پر جنگ کی یا دگار پرچر ہانے کے لئے لائی ہے ، مند میلان کی منزمیلان کی بادگار پرچر ہانے کے لئے لائی ہے ، مناد مربا دکیرو ہی آجاتی ہے ۔ ور اُسکویہ باد آجاتی ہے ۔ اور اُسکویہ باد اس و قت اپنی ایجاد کی کامیابی شہرت ۔ اعزاز واکلام ملئے کی اُمید کے سواا ورکچر بہیں شوجتا مرحم ۔ انسانی عمد اندو ہ کا احدا س کے بھی اُس کو بہیں رہتا ۔ اپنی ایجاد مانڈ کر مکر تے ہوئے کہتا ہے ۔ بال تومیری ایجاد طریقہ کا تذکرہ کر تے ہوئے کہتا ہے ۔ بال تومیری ایجاد طریقہ کی میں ایک چیرت انگیز نبدیلی پیدا کردگی ۔

مسترمبالدن - (حران سے) توکیا آپ کی کو جنگ کا خاتمہ کردیگی (اسکوجنگ کے نام سے مبی نفرت ہے کیو نکہ جنگ لاکھوں نوجوانوں کی موت کا باعضائی ہے ۔ ہزاروں فور توں کو بے سہا دا نبادیتی ہے ۔ بے شماد فائدانوں کو بربا دکر وہتی ہے ۔ اور سنیکر دن شہرد کے مذیت نابود کر دہتی ہے اُس کو ہرائس جیز سے جو جنگ میں ممد ثابت ہو نفر ت ہے ، جنگ نوجوانوں کا منظم قتل عام ہے۔ "میں جنگ میں اینا اکلوتا لڑ کا کھو چکی ہوں میرا فادید اُس کے م میں مرحکا ہے۔ اور اب میں اکبلی و نیا کے مقا

سکورنمی گوئتها دا لژها جنگ میں مارا جا جگامی لیکن تم و نیا میں اکمیلی تونہمیں رہ گئیں رئتہا را بھائی تو مدہ در سر

· مُسٹرمیلڈن میکن تم بھائی ہو۔ بیٹے کی مِگر نہیں بے سکتے۔

گوری ساجیاسوئی تم کوابنی ایجادی کیفیت سناتا بُوں عم کو دورکرد ۔ بال توموجوده جنگ رجمبا جگر عظم سے مراد ہے ، چار با بنج سال تک جا ری رہی عالا کر اس کوجاد بابنج مہفتہ سے زائد بہین جا ہے تھا یعنی تھا میں کو ایسے اسلم استعمال کرنے چا ہیں جو پہلے ہی ملامی مخالف کو تباہ کردیں تاکداس میں جواب کی طاقت ہی نہ دہے مطلب یہ ہے کر جنگ کے ہتھیا رہیت زیادہ تباہی بونے مامیس ۔

مُعْتَرُمْ بِلِمُنْ مِتَوَكِمَا أَيْسَا بُوسَكَ بِهِمَ مَعْتَرِهِ فَيُلَا أَيْسَا بُوسَكَ بِهِمَ وَجُلُّ كورى - إن مون بنين بوسكة ما مجاوز المثلاث عليه بي -من بهت كم خطرناك جميار استعال مين لائم عليه بي -مسترم بليش سوابنا بثيا يا واجاتا بصداور

وه" ایدی" دوایدی" بارتی ہے عموالم سے آثاراتکے چېرىيىرمومدا بوت بى دا دروه بېت برلغان افران كورى يبن فركوها بيئه كر ويناكوسياست الس ى طرح وسيع نعط نظرت ديميو-

سنرمبلان رايدى أكرسيات دان جونا. تو فوه زيه مع تحرمي مبيمارتها اور دومروس كوجنگ كي آگ كالينص بنايا - معص بس ازب بيسلوم نهب متاكرايدى كى موتكس ورع واقع موتى بديكن آج مجعاس كي تبث كا ایک نوجوان واراس نے حقیقت بتا ای ہے کراس کے حبم كالك كرا تك مي ذبي تفاير سروس كوسرو فاك كب جانا بميونكرايك بمراس كولك كريشا اورأس كي عم كوكر ریزه ریزه بوکرهاکی فرات محسا مفرجا ملے کیا ایفنوسا . موت نہیں ماور کیا اس موت کی ذمر داری تم جیسے کسالؤ يرنهس بي جوالت دبك واورهي زياده خطرناك فل كى دُهن من لكے بوئے من اور كاميا بى بروشى كا اظهار كرتيهي ر

سلساركام كومارى ركفت بوت عمانى سع بجراسكى ایجاد مصفعلن سوال کرتی ہے۔

كورى إربعا بوتاكرتم مجهاس وقت تبلنه كولنهي الكن بات ير ب كر وبك كمي منى مهيند ك الفي بنين بت سكتى - لهذااس واس قدرو فناك بنا ياجات كريا توباكل ہو نہیں اوراگر ہوتہ جب درختم ہوجائے۔اس کے ضور ہے کہ مجتمیار زیادہ خطرناک ہوں۔ نیں ایک خطرناک ہم الحادكرفين كامياب بوكيابون ميراس الكيابي مے میشنے سے مبراروں جانیں ۔ بلکہ ایک بڑا شہر کا شہر تباه کیا جاسکیگا۔ مسزمیلان این اب سے مرابد **جانیں تباہ۔ایڈی کی طرح کئی نوجوان کیِّ زہ کِرَزہ ہو نگے۔**

بُرُّكُنا و بِي يِنْهِرِي لِكَ اور حورتيس سب مرنيكي كيو مُراَّر ہاری قم اور مکومت کو اپنی طاقت وعرت قائم رکھنی ہے تواس كور أيده جنگ جو كرسب يسي سال ك فرصد مين بونيوال ب مصل تاريها جامع اس وقت ميرا نوا بجاوم برع برعمواني جازوس كافريد معتنمن محيثهرو بريرا ياجاسيكا اس معشهرون مح ثهرطك سارى خالف قوم كونسيت ونا بودكيا جاسكيكا يكيونكياك بم كے بیشنے سے ایک ایس بے رنگ و بوگسین كل كراطرات مېر ميل جائيگى - جومر ذى رُوخ كوابدى نيند ر مسلا ونگی میراندازه سے کہ انجیشر جینے بڑے شہر کو تباہ کرنے مے نے میرا کی برکان ہوگا۔

مسنرمبركذن ساسص توبيح بوره مفرح عورتیں سب ماری جائمنگی ۔

كورى - إن تويه كوفى برمى بات بنيس آجل حنگ میں شہری اور سیاہی میں کوئی فرق نہیں عورت اور مدرب جنگ مين حفية بينية بنيد ايك لاكاج شهرك كارفانون مي بارووتياركرتى بيداورايك سيابي جوسكوستهال كرام الدان دونون مي كيافرق به ونیامی نمیں ہی ایسے زبردست بم کاموجد مواہوں۔ مسترمبلیدن به تو کیا اور عالک می مبید

سائینسدان نہیں ۔اور کیا وُہ الیی ہی جیزی معلوم کرنے مس لكے ہوئے نہیں

كورى برنك ليكن مجديتين نهي كركونكمي السي جيزوريا ونت كرسكام و-اوراكرتين يربم بعلاق مي تياركرليتا فراب ك كوئي جرمن باقى ندره كيا بوتا ـ مسترمبلدن مراخال بحدوه مي مهيا بدودانسان موكا - حن في وم بنايا موكا يجس

ميرابيامرا بيكيابي مبيب بات بي كرجان وكتى مالك اورمجدا والبيت كاانسان بيامد مع بنهاري بن الك مُوَل عودت بُون - كرص كى زند كى من سوام عزيز بیے اور شوہر کی مبت اور یا د کے اور کچھ سے ہی نہیں اور حبيس تم كديد كيت سنى مون كدا بينع رز بيني كى موت برسياست وافر مبيي وسيع تطرفوان ومجتى بورير مم بوق ن ناابل ربحس ورجد بدالون والسانيت مصمترا إنسان بوء . . بنين إ - بلكه مه يوان بولو حب تم مجه وشر من من كن من موركمة في اكيا ياد كرل بيدا وروه ايك اليام ب - جساري كمسار سمروشهروي ميت فاكتررو لهد تومي تم كوياكل بينبي لمكة تبطان معتى موس كورى تم ايثرى واس تعط نظرت دىكىيو - حبيداك ئىس دىكىتى ئىمس - حبسياك كوثى ال ابنے بئے كولفوليت مع وان موت ك وكميتي ب راوروش وي ب اورمچراس مذبر سے دمکھ وکدب وہی ماں اپنے نوجان بینے کومین عالم جانی میں خطرناک اوت کے بعد ما دکرنی ہے۔ (مجروہ ابنی شا دی سے وقت سے بر ایدی کی بیدائش اوربڑے ہونے مک سے مالات مراتی ہے) ایڈی افسر بھرتی ہوکر گھرسے فرانس مک و شمن سے مقابل موجا تا ب عبراك وفرحيي بركرواس آناب-محودانس ازاقي وجأناب ينكن ميرا والمطمئن مؤتاب مير حدول مي أس كي موت كالكان يك معي بنس آنار لكين اكي سي مفته معدوه مار اجاتا بهدا ورميرمي ادرائيدس اورخابشات وكرأسكي عرك ساته ساتعد برجى ربى تغيس ـ أسى سع سائه بى فنابو جاتى بى ـ اورىجر

-5%

موری تم بہت المکین ہو یکین ایڈی فالنے مک کی خاطر مان وی ہے۔ اُس نے کئی جرمنوں کو مارا ہوگا۔

مسٹرمبولٹ میں ہرگزاس بات سے میں ہرگزاس بات سے کئی جمنوں کو اس خائی جمنوں کو مارکر میں ہوتی کراس نے کئی جمنوں کو مارکر میری مبیبی ماتوں کو این میری مبیبی ماتوں کو این میں میں این مبیبی مغزوہ حور توں سے ساتھ مل کرفاہ وہ جرمن ہوں یا کسی اور کمک کی ہوں۔ تم جیبے المناول سے انتقام اور ۔ جرجور توں کی مصیبت وہم کا باعث بنتے میں۔

می کوری می کی سے قوجھ کو اگید بنیں رہی کوریہ کام کی داود سے کو البتہ مجھے اُمید ہے کہ میرے ہم وار البتہ مجھے اُمید ہے کہ میری قد کرینے اور اگران میں کچھ می عقل ہو۔ تو وہ میری قد کرینے اور میرے ہم کی شہرت کی وجہ سے میرانام ملک سے ہرانان کی زبان پر ہوگا ۔ اور لوگ لزنم کی طرح اب کوری ہم کو یا دکر اُنگار دقم میں مکومت سے اپنے ہم سے بدار میں ایک کر انقد در دقم لؤگا بہن سے آج مجت ہے ۔ ا جھا مجھے کیا ما مگنا جا جھے اگر تم میری مجگہ ہو تیں ۔ توکیا ما مگنا جا جھے اگر تم میری مجگہ ہو تیں ۔ توکیا ما مگنیں ۔

مَسْمُ مُبْلِثُ نَ مِنْ الْدَى الْبَابِيا الْمُنَادَ مُورِى - مِروبى بات ہے يہن م كوامنى كاخال نہيں كرنا چا ہے ۔ البخ ستقبل كود كيمنا جائے تم نے قرميرى الحاور برمبارك بادى بنيں دى سروقد عم مرف سے كيا فائده - دُنياس اود كام مى توكر نے ہوتے ہیں -

مسترمبلیدن - بان و مها راخوفاک مراید بچن عورتون اور نوجوان کاخون کر میکا - لانتدادیشهر

می سے جمی زیادہ آدی کم طرسیس مارنا ہے۔ اور در اقین میں سے جمی زیادہ آدی کم عرصد میں مارنیکا ۔ وُہ آ ٹیوائی جگ جینے میں کا مسیت اب ہو جا سے گا۔ اور کی ا ممالی حجک جینے میں بیٹینا کار آ مرثابت ہوگا ۔ اور کوئی سمیدار افسان اس سے انکا رنہیں کرسکتا کر میں نے ایسام ہنگر مکک اور قوم کی گئی جری فدمت انجام دی

مسترمبلیران توکیانتهارے سواکسی اور کونتهار بم سک اجزادی حقیقت معلوم نهیں د

موری دوننی سے بہیں بہیں عرف میں . مسترمبلڈن کیا اجھا ہوکہ آبی ایجا دولول جامد ندیناؤ ۔ تو ایڈی جیسے کف نوج ان بے فوف وخطر زندگی فوش سے گذارسکیں ۔ اور لوگوں کو اس کا علم ہو۔ تو اُس کے دوں میں نہارے متعلق کس قدر اچھ جذبا پدا ہوئے ۔ کہتم حبک کی دھنت کوکس قدر کم کوہ ہو۔ پدا ہوئے ۔ کہتم حبک کی دھنت کوکس قدر کم کوہ ہو۔ پدا ہوئے ۔ کہتم حبک کی دھنت کوکس قدر کم کوہ ہو۔ مور سے فیش ہوں یکن سب مقامد نوگ تو جھے ہوقوف تعتور کریں گئے۔

مسترمبلی نین سے فرو است کرتی ہوں کہ تم اپنی ایما کے دو است کرتی ہوں کہ تم اپنی ایما ہے دو است کرتی ہوں کہ فرای است کرتی ہوں کے فرای است کرتی ہوں کے فیکن کوری مس سے مس ہی بہتیں ہوتا استرمیلی استرمیلی میں ہور دو اور تمام الحیاء کہ جو کرمنے ہے۔ اور تمام الحیاء کہ جو کرمنے ہے۔ مربی میں تو دھی و فرای کو مان ہے۔ موری ہواساں ہو کرمنی ہے۔ مربی کوری ہواساں ہو کرمنیا ہے۔ مربی کردی ہے۔ مربی کرمنیا ہے۔ مربی کردی ہے۔ مربی کردیا ہے۔ مربی کردیا ہے۔ مربی کو مان کی کردیا ہے۔ مربی کی مان کی مان کی مان کی کردیا ہے۔ مربی کی مان کی کردیا ہے۔ مربی کردی کردی ہے۔ مربی ہے۔ مربی کردی ہے۔ مربی ہے۔ مربی ہے۔ مربی کردی ہے۔ مربی کردی ہے۔

مدمری میزیرے کپڑا تھا نے جاتی ہے ۔ آواس کو کی کہ ج بڑو ساجا فو نفرا تا ہے سا کھرکو دی اس کو نجووں کا بار دکھانا ہے ۔ ہو آج اسے جنگ کی یادگا ربرایلی کے نام سے پڑا ناہے۔

مسترمیلیش میا قربات بی التاسی می است می است می است می است می است می التاسی می التاسی

موری در عفت بن استاب کرتی برگرمبرگر مهار صفعول فیالات سے متناثر بهو کور بنی ایجاد کو تباه کر نے بر تیار نہیں بئوں اور اس سے کیٹر احبین کرمیزلؤ فرش کو صاف کرنے میں شفول ہو جا گاہے۔ تیکن بہن کیے دوسرے باقد میں چاقو براس کی نظر نہیں پڑتی مسترملیا آخری بار اپنی انتجافہ مراق ہے میکن جواب مغی میں باکر چاقو اُس کی جمعی ہوئی کر میں گھون ویتی ہے۔

رمجت مادری - ورفوقان بینے کی موت اس کو دیا اس کو دیا اس کو دیا نہا ہے کہ میں بنیں بینے کی موت اس کو کی اور بہائیکے یہ بنیں بنیں بینے کی موت فالب آجاتی ہے کئی اور بہائیکے لیکن حقیقت بیسے کہ وہ ایک حتاس دل رکھنے والی اسایت کا منوز ایک حورت ہے ۔ اور وُہ ان توگوں سے ان خطرناک میں انتقام کینے پر تیار موجا تی ہے ۔ جوال ان کی رہے جوال ان کی رہے کے انتخابی مرمن میں بر تیار موجا تی ہے ۔ جوال ان اور عزت برقر بال کر نے کے لئے کئے رہوں انتقام کینے ہے اور عزت برقر بال کر نے کے لئے کئے موت ہوگئی موت ہوگئی موت ہوگئی موت ہوگئی

معری زنب زب رضد ابوجاتا به بخود سال ا

مِبُوْرِی ۔ محدیثریب سندھی و کی کر چغ دی جوتی ہے۔ ایکسی -ایڈسی سیارے ایڈسی . کس

معما

ومیر میری میری میران کی خطرت ایک از بدایک ما بعد ایک می است از بدایک می است و دری می است و دری می است و دری می اور و میری از بدای میری کار در بدمین از بدای میری کرد بدمین از بدای میری کرد میری می کرد دری کرد ک

می نے جوابدیا ''نہیں شاہدہ تم خلطی پر ہو گھ بھے
اجنگ کسی حدید سے واسط نہیں پڑا بھر سی تیں اپنے
ان خیالات برجہان کی طرح معنبوطی سے قائم میں ۔ اور
رمولگ عتہاری بحث مجھ ان خیالات سے ہما دسکی ''
د م کھٹ نا در ماس سی سی در داندہ میں تالیاں ا

" دیکیف شاہ صاحب آپ نے انجامی مقابلیں مورت کے خلاف تقریر کے پہلا انجام توصال کرلیا ہے۔ انجامی مقابلیں ہے انیکن اس سے یہ لازم نہیں آتا کہ آپ کے خالات دُرست کی ہوں بہر صال جو کچہ می ہو یتب ہو تی کھی کہو گئی کے مورت آب معاہدے۔ آسے مجنا آسان ہیں۔ مفت اللہ سے فار س

(م) گھرمنج کرمیرکوئی خاص کام نوتسانہیں۔ فقا فرقتاً فلسندیا نعشیات کی کوئی کٹ ب المحاکر پڑھ لیڈا مخا۔ میک روز یونئی مطا بعد مین شنول تھا کہ ڈواسٹے نے سپزر کا گھا کی ان فدال دیا ۔ طرز مخرمی نا آشناسی ملام ہوئی محتی ۔ ہیں نے جلدی تصاف او جاک کیا ۔ لکھا تھا ہے جارسے شاہر!

میری اورآپ کی ایک ہی طاقات بھی گئے ہے۔ لیکن اسی روز سے تیں سیفیس ایک نا قابل ہم ہی خامنس عموس کررہی تجوں میرے والدین کا تنفقہ فیصلہ ہے کہ تیں سلسلۂ نقلیم منقطع کروڈوں موسکے تو معمیم مجھے خط کا بعد یا کیمئے ؟'

فقط آبیشاهره دوشاهره میدمنظ خیرارا دی اور برمیری دبان پر اکیا اور دفا فرمیرے بات سعیم نر برگریرا میری انکھیں کھلی کی کمل دو کیا سے اس جا بوئے توشام ہ سی متعلق سوچ دلگا۔ وہ جا رے کا لیم کی میں ترین لیکی متی اسک والین کے تعلق مجھ کچرم لم ترتفا۔ وہ حسین می اور بے ورشوخ و شریبہ جرسورکسی کی

مهد في معاسلاك و احق" بنانا كوياس كاماة من داخل تعلدا و دخرارتي سي كرتي تولمي الوكمي كد جي جا بهاك ايكار ومنه ميس توسنق بي ربي شاهره كارنگ روپ. قدو قامت سب الجواب تقد مي شدم واكد و مشايد مجه سي ابني شرار تون كائخ يمثق بنانا جامبي سه جنان نجمي سف است جواب مذ ديفكا خطاي الم

^{دو} پیادستشاہد!

شاید آپ کا آب نک دمی خیال ہے کر حمدت مکاما ور فریب ہوتی ہے۔اس سے بچکر رمہنا چاہئے لیکن بقین رکھنے کر سمجی دھو کا ند دُونگی۔ عرب ہر آپ کی یا دمیں محدر مونگی۔

جواب کی منظرد - آب کی شاہرہ ؟ کسی نامعلوم خیال یا حبرہ کے ماسمتعا کی سے بیار اسکا معلوم خیال یا حبدہ کے ماسمتعا

«مسری پشامده ۱

کیف کو توش کھو گیا ہوں میری شاہدہ سین انہیں انہیں آ ناکہ واقعی تم میری ہو یہاری شوخی سے افتان میری آناکہ واقعی تم میری ہو یہاری شوخی سے افقان کو دل ہے۔ اوجد مجھے ہمارے خط سے افقان کی آب ہے ہوئی ہے۔ آب آگ سی جو سیف کے اغد طقی ہموئی ہے۔ آب آگ سی جو سیف کے اغد طقی ہموئی ہے۔ آب آگ سی میرانظر ہے ابھی ہمیں ہے۔ اور کو ماہے ۔ کہ ام دیگر فور توں میں انسان میری خواہش اور کو ماہے ۔ کہ ام دیگر فور توں سی سے میں انسان میں افلاس ہموگا۔ میری خواہش اور کو ماہے ۔ کہ ام دیگر فور توں سے میں انسان میں افلاس ہموگا۔ میری خواہش اور کو ماہے۔ میں انسان میں افلاس میری خواہوش ہمیں ہے۔ میں کر سکت آبی اجابة اور کی مالت میں بھی تم کو خواہوش ہمیں کر سکت آبی ہم جاباتا میں بھی تم کو خواہوش ہمیں کر سکت آبی ہم جاباتا میں بھی تم کو خواہوش ہمیں کر سکت آبی ہم جاباتا میں بھی تم کو خواہوش ہمیں کر سکت آبی ہم جاباتا میں بھی تم کو خواہوش ہمیں کر سکت آبی ہم جاباتا میں بھی تم کو خواہوش ہمیں کر سکت آبی ہم جاباتا میں بھی تم کو خواہوش ہمیں کر سکت آبی ہم جاباتا میں بھی تم کو خواہوش ہمیں کر سکت آبی ہم جاباتا کی میں انسان کی میں کہ سکت میں کہ سکت کی میں کر خواہوش ہمیں تم کو خواہوش ہمیں کر سکت آبی ہمیں جاباتا کی خواہوش ہمیں تم کو خواہوش ہمیں کر سکت آبی ہمیں جاباتا کی حالے کی کہ سے خواہوش ہمیں تم کو خواہوش ہمیں کر سکت آبی ہمی تم کو خواہوش ہمیں تم کی خواہوش ہمیں تم کو خواہوش ہمیں تم کی کو خواہوش ہمیں تم کو خواہوش ہمیں تم

کرنم التسلیم جاری رکوسکتیں۔ مجنور مجت : منتها را شامد ؟ اس کے بعد شامدہ کے کئی خطوط کم فلادی ہی جا جا باقاعدہ جیجتا رہا ۔ بیمر کالج کھلے سے دن انگے دو تیں جو کئی بی ۔ اسے سے بیلے سال سے کامیا ب ہو بچا تفاد اس نے مؤسرے سال میں وائل ہور پڑائی میں معمون بہرگیا۔ دعشرے سال میں وائل ہور پڑائی میں معمون بہرگیا۔

مبنددد بین آفرای اهمدر اورماستها می تقریباً دداه باقی ره گئے۔ایسدن دوبیرکو بی دب کاری سے دائیں آیا۔ آوا نے کرے میں ایک خطر جا بایا۔ والدصاحب نے تکھا تھا۔ گر فوب دل لگا کر بڑھو اور امتحان میں کا میابی حاصل کرو۔ گرمیوں میں تہاری شاوی کا بندو اب کیا جا رہا ہے۔ مشکنی ہو مجی ہے ہیں بیروں تلے سے زین کل گئی۔ شاہرہ کا کیا خیال ہوگا۔ میں قور و قاباز اور فریبی کہا کرتا تھا۔ کیکن اب قیس فود و قاباز اور فریبی کہا کرتا تھا۔ کیکن اب و من ابنی خیالات میں گذرگیا۔ دُوسری صبح تیں نے والد کوخط لکھا۔

" والدبزرگوارم -

کیا میں افری۔ می سے خافدان اور والدین کی بابت کچے استفسار کرسکتا ہوں۔ مخرشادی قومیری بونسوالی ہونے ہوئی کا بھر بونسوال ہے۔ مجھ بھی قومعلوم ہونا چا شے کہ ہاڑگی کان ہے کم از کم شکنی کرنے سے مبئیر آپ مجھ سے دائے قود دیا سر لینے۔

فرما نبردادرشا بر^{م.} دوروزبود**جی** کیسخوالا صمیرعشا بد

میری تنگی بوجگی ہے۔ مبلدی میری شادی جی ہو جائیگی بنگلی ہوجگے سے بعد کسی فیرکوخط لکھٹرا ڈرمست نہیں ۔ لہذا اسے میراآخری خط سجھے۔

نا بده"

میرے ولی دیمران نیز ہوگئی مصفی نی ہی ہی ہی ہی ہی ہی اور رخ ہی خوشی اس کے کرس ورت کو مکا رہ مبنا ہا اور بخ اسلے کہ بس شاہ اور بخ اسلے کہ بس شاہ ورج ہو جیٹ فز فوشی سے رخ اور بخ اسلے کہ بس شاہ ورج ہو جیٹ فز فوشی سے رخ من اور والی ایروں اور کیا ایروں مقا ہیں پریشان تقا کہ کیا کروں اور کیا ایروں مقبر درویش بندین روز بعد مجھ والد ما فیل سام ہوں نے کہ مالی اور کیا ورائی کا اور کی کا خوا کہ کا کوئی ہوت ہم رہے کہ دائی تعلیما فائد ہے کہ دائی تعلیما فتہ ہم اور قا ندان اچھ ہے ۔ ہی جہ ہی تہ ہیں آگ میں نہیں دکم ہی اور جھ اکر دہا اور قا ندان اچھ ہے ۔ ہی جہ اری جعلی کی طرح مہاوی ہو کے کر دہا ہوں ۔ جھے اکسید ہے گئے آ ایک فرمانبر دار بیٹے کی طرح میں کہ ورک کی میں کہ ورک کی کر دہا ہوں ۔ جھے آئید ہے گئے آ ایک فرمانبر دار بیٹے کی طرح میں کہ ورک کے ایک کر دہا ہوں ۔ جھے آئید ہے گئے آ ایک فرمانبر دار بیٹے کی طرح میں کہ ورک کے گئے کہ ایک فرمانبر دار بیٹے کی طرح میں کر دو کے گئے کہ ایک فرمانبر دار بیٹے کی طرح میں کر دو کے گئے کہ ایک فرمانبر دار بیٹے کی طرح میں کر دو کے گئے کہ ایک فرمانبر دار بیٹے کی طرح میں کر دو کے گئے گئے کہ دو کہ کہ دو کہ کہ کر دو کھی کر دو کہ کر دو کھی کر دی کھی کر دو کھی کے کہ دو کھی کر دو کھی کے دو کھی کر دو کھی کر دو کھی کر دو کھی کر دو کھی کے دو کھی کر دو کھی کے دو کھی کر دو کھی کے دو کھی کے دو کھی کر دو کھی کر دو کھی کر دو کھی کے دو کھی کے دو کھی کر دو کھی کے دو کھی کر دو کھی کر دو کھی کے دو کھی کر دو کھ

ید بر ورکو با میرے مبروسکون پر مجانگری بنیاتا کا کیب طوفان تھا جو آمنڈ آمنڈ کر مجھے زندگی سے ایوس کرمیا تھا۔ میں جیران تھا کہ فرما نبرداری کا نبوت دعی یامجنت میں نابت قدی کار میں رات دن بھین رہنے دگری کہ فی الواق عورت مکار ہوئی ہے بھیر و جاجب اس کی منگئی ہوجی ہے ۔ اور و ہنگئی کے بعد کسی فیرمردکو خط لکھنا ورست بہیں مجسی تو آخر میری می تومنگئی ہو جی ہے۔ میں کسی فیرعورت کو خط لکھنا کیوں جا نزخیال محدد ۔ ہموتے ہوئے امتحان سریر آبہنیا۔ اور میں

امتمان دست کرگھر کورواز بہوگیا۔ (مع)

كمر كري أواس ساري لكا . فرمط العرمي جى لكنا تفا- نەسىروتىغىزىح مىں - آخر كارئىس. يەو الد صاحب سايك ما وخلم مي كذارك كي اجا نت حال كى اودكا شى مىسوادىموكيا -انبالسلين كى لبيث فاتا برميرت بوئ امانك اكب سكن كاس كاذ نانده معة عمرية بوت اكب سوفكس سي فوكلى . تي الرقة عرقه تي كيا يسوث كس برخ بعودت الغاظ مين كبها تقار "شا مده" به نام برصفي مشامره" كالغظ بےساخة ميرى زبان سے لكل كيا رنا ندق ب كى كفرى مين يصفي ائى مكاراورد حوك بازاكشام ی صورت نظرانی جس نے میری ائمیدوں کوجلا راكد كرديا مقاشابده فعدى سيجرو برقوي جُبِالِيا يَسِ اُسَ سَرَجِي كَهِنابِي جابِتَا مَثَاكَ اكْسَتَّص فِي يكبر كر مجيد في المان فراعلوده دست سامان المواتان غالباً ومُنالِده كا وَكرتها لِلين أنس كما وَثَل مَت رفيق حيات كي شكل نفاؤلك بحقورى دير بعد شامره مي وْبُسِينِي الرّى اورنوكرك بما الثين سے البرلكاكمي. كي كعراسوج رباتها كدمتكن كالوكفعاتها واستلوى مجى كريكي بوكى . أس كى سكرا مبث مصيحه يمعلوم بوتا . تقا كداس كاشرك حيات المصداحت وآدام س ركتابوكا يافرا رام عددكتا بيكيون بني فالمرمي توعتى لا كعون مين أمكيب

وفعاً النبن نيسيش مجائى اورتس البي كري مي داخل بوكرليث دما ميرت الفضل كي تقيق منافركوني حقيقت وركع تقريس البي ساعة وكيروالواتقار أس

صرف ایک بی تصویکی بی اور وه می ایک درخت کیبای حید کی جس پرانی طائر منوم حالت میں بھیا موافقا انصوبر کینج کرئیں نے اس کے پنچ لکھ دیا یہ تنہائی " احربارانیتر می کل آیا - دورئیں امتحان بر کامیاب موکیا ۔ والد کے مکم کے مطابق ان کوئیتیر کی بزریعہ الماطلاع دی ما درود سرے ہی روزگر کوروا نیموگیا ۔ دی ما درود سرے ہی روزگر کوروا نیموگیا ۔

میری خادی کی تیاریاں شروع ہوگئیں لیکن یں افغردہ سار ہے لگا ۔ میں دل میں فیصلا کرچکا تھا کہ والدین کی فرا نبرداری کا جو سے آس میں میں نر نر کی میشد کے دیے گئے ہی کیوں نہ جو جائے۔ شادی کا دن کا یا اور زم ادا ہم گئی ۔

(4)

كُرُهُ حُردِي نَعِم نُورَبَا بُوا تَعَا- سِرِطِ وَ خَبُوبِي نُوسُبُوعِتَى ۔ آئے ہی فرط یاس وحسرت کی وجہ سے اپنا مرا تقو س سِ تعام کرشیدگیا ۔ واہن دبی دبکائی ایک کونے میں جی مُونی میں ۔ تقریباً آدھ گھنڈیں حالت ہی۔ وُہ آجن آجندامٹی ۔میز کے قریب آئی ۔ کا فذیر کھی مُعا ۔ اور کا فذیر سے باتقیں دے دیا ۔ لیکن گھوٹکمٹ نہ میں کو تکی جی تھا بھی تعد سرکار کیوں مجہ سے ختا ہیں ۔ میں کو بھی تو کی بُرا ہُوا۔ میں آپ کی ہرفدمت بوبی میرانجام و دگی '۔

رون مرب فدا میری شریب جات گوگی ہے۔ والدصاحب قد کھتے میں تہیں آگ ہیں دو حکیلونگا۔ میں جوکرونگا میہاں بہتری کے افکرونگا۔ کیا اسی میں میری مجانی ہے کہتا تھے۔ اثری تیلم یا فرہ ہے؟ میری مجانی اندو وہ اول نہیں کتی ۔ اُسے جو کہنا ہوگا۔

" اسبی وسے دیمے " ایک ملی سی آ واز شنائ دی-غصنہ میں توئیں تھاہی ۔ تیں نے سجھاک واہن کی کئی سہبلی با ہرسے جواب دے دہی ہے ۔ تیں نے آگ بگولا موکر کہا۔ "کون ہے سامنے آجاؤ" اور لیتول نکال کرکھڑا توکیا۔ اور کہا تھرمداخلت کروگی۔ ترکولی سے اڑا دولگا"

"پیارس شاہد یوصلا سے کام لو چورت اکی من ہے۔ شونہا رکہ گیا ہے۔ اس کے تعلق مائے قائم کرنے میں جلدی سے کام نہ لو '' یہ کیا یہ آواز توشاہدہ کی ہی۔ میں نے موم کر دیکھا تو دہن کے چہرے کو سامنے دیکہ کرششد روگیا۔ میں نے بے ساختہ کہا۔ '' ہیاری شاہدہ تم ایکیا میری آنکھیں مجھ و حوکہ تو نہیں دے رہیں۔ وافتی وت ایک معاہے۔ میں ہارگیا۔ لیکن اس ہارمی میری ہی۔ ہے۔ تہیں تو پالیا ''

قاضى التخش سال جبارم

ناكام آرزو

نيجد شاقع بوارسعيدانثرس كحامتان يراقل درج مي ياس موكيا- اس كي عزبيب والدين كي ونني ک انتہا ذرمی - ناائسیدی کی تاریکی میں آمیدگی ایک مِکیسیجملک منو دارتونی _سعیدکی اپنیخ امیش ا ور دوستوں کے اصرار کی وجہسے سید کے والدنے سے علیٰ تعليم سي يف مجيبا منظور كرياكا بج اوركابس سي اخراجا كاكس طرح انتفام كياكيا يسعيداس سي لاعلم تفار كروب وه كالج مين داخل مؤلف كم المع يشا ورروانه موف لكا. تواس كى والده في يرضروركها" بلياسميد خرب جى لكاكر برصاء اور دوسرول محلات كود كمه كراني هونرى كو الله من كالمنشش مركم نا" اورسيد في والده كي نعيعت ك مُعان مل كرن كاه عده كيارا وروان موكيار کا بچ کیدوسروں تڑوں کے امیرانہ ٹھاٹ ۔ انگرنیک اور تغربها مغرى دمني قطع كو ديكه كرسعيد بعلاكب كالمطيرات مين اكيدا ونطف كى طرح زندگى مبركرتا ـ باپ كوتاكيدي ط لكهدوالدند دوم يتحرض بسكراً سيستوث بنوا ديية - سأتيل يوى ونشن بنافريدوا -

كالح والوركوسينمامني - ماش ـ ريدلو ا وركيس بأعمة سے كب خ دست ملتى ہے كہ يڑھنے كے ہے وفت نكال سكيں ۔ اورسيدي كالجيث بون كى ميثيت عداب انبى فربوكا مال بوكيامنا يسيدكوكالج مين داخل بوك ووسالكا عرصد بوكيا- اوراليف ما ميكاسالاند امتحان مررياكي سېدامقان ك كئي تارود تفاركر ميدكى ـ

ليجنكا يسعيدياس وموكيا يمرانطونس كي طرح وريم

اولى بنبي بكرتير الديم الديك الديك عصاسك دل يرايك يوكسانكارا وراس يرم ل أيك ساقدوبى سلوك كيا جوبواكا جواكا جراح كى توكيسات كياكرتا ہے ۔ كائج ميں سيركو تاديلا _ كرد فعثاً حركت دِل کے بندہوجانے کی وجہ سے اُس کے والدکا انتقال ہوگیا۔ تار پره کرسیدکی شکسوس می انرمیرا میا گیا گرمزاکیا نكرتا ككرروانه بوكيا ـ

سعبدك والدتكري سعبادج دابنا بإضر كمكامك كريقت من الله أسابية والدكيمن وفن كصلسله مي مجى دالده كى منسلى فروفت كرنى بيرى دچندد اوس تك توكرمي صف ماتم بحبى ربى كمانا بيناحرام رماء ونياألث عمى موركروقت آف يربيث كومبوك مرورمسول معنى ب-ادرسعيدكواين الكاليك اورزيورسي مجوك كينة محمد ينابرا-

سيداجها خاصرجران الين-اسه پاس رمجائ وس ك كدما ركو كم كركماتا - وس كو دُهارس دينا - إ تعد ير با تددهرعديكاد بناكرس بيمار بار كرا فركستك اسطرح بيماريتا -اس في ايك تكاه فلط الذائدية تاركيستقبل بردالى - اوروكري"كى ايك بكي سي اسعنغزائى سيحرضكاسفكي فوكري وحوندتا انتابئ آسان ب - جنائم بجر كواك لكانا - ياريت ك ايك المارس في كمي ذرات كاش كرنا -

سيداج معمل س قدر عيثير جالا كيرمب ناشتك اورلوكرى كى كاش من كرس بالبركل كالرابوار

و ماد وا تقا كباس و آسه يهى معلوم در تقا - و و يه بى در مان القالي الله يه بي معلوم در تقا - و و يه بى در مان القالي الله الله الله بي الله بي الله الله الله بي الله

دونهیلهان ایسعیدند آه میررجواب دیا- مان یپ مورسی-

وكين كاب اس ميں ريمنى و و ليے بيت وك معرتا مُواكم مينيكي -

فيسرمه ون فيسالات كي تومن ببت اروا سعيد ديوگرسه جل محسيثرا بُوا - داست ميں دفيد اورنا مرف سيمة ي دونون كول يميدك كاس ملي ہے۔ ان بیش ہے ایک ہی سات میٹوک ہاس باسس کی مت ۔ گریہ دوان دنیا اور دائی کی تفسرس النان سطة رسي نكددولت مت او ن مے بیٹے ہو نے کی وہر سے اچھا چھ جسمادل بر فادم بو م من من اوهراً و هركى كيد بالتي كرف كالمد ده چلے محصر میں کدد فترسے انہیں دیر بوری متی - اور سعيد آليا سعيد بي سعيد بيسها داسفيد اور بكارسعيدا بيضواخ يس خيالات كي ونياب الآبست م مستدا محرار صف لكا ـ ومهما را مقال" بهم يميون نے ایک ساتومیترک پاس کیا اورتین نے ایف -ا سے مبى ربيا ـ گروه انسان بى - سكول كى نغناسے قدم . بامروص تے ہی دہ اپنے بیروں پر اپ کھڑے ہوگئے ۔ وَهُ محدسے ذہن ندیتے میری جمانی محت مجی اُن سے ای مختی۔ وہ رد فی کھارہے ہیں۔ اور کمیں دانے وانے کوخماج بُوں۔ گرنتلی قابلیت کی اس دُنیا میں کو لُ حیّت نہیں۔ وكريان آرع كل نيلام بوتى بي عده د بنى غيالات يع فرق مايسى كما دكيوس مبتكمارا - آؤمنوك اورثكان كشا كشال أسع كمريعكى -

جے تھے ون سعید معول سے ذراسویر سے بی جاگا۔ آج آ سے نا ائمیدی اور مالیسی کی تاریک گفتا ہیں میں آئمیدا در آس کا ایک جھٹا ساستارہ جگتا ہوا مفر آل باتھا سمونک کی اُس نے لائم برمی میں ایک مقامی اخار میں جُمط مقاکدایک کامفا نے یں چندمزدوروں کی مرفعت ہے اور شہری نگ و تاریک محلیں سے فکل کرسیدایک ہوئی موک پر ہولیا۔ قاصل کے کامونی جارہا تھا۔ اور و کیھے والوں سے لیوں پر ہتھتے۔ آ تکھوں میں چیک۔ اور چبرے پر مال کی کیفیش د فقال متیں۔ معد کار فائد ہوا۔ و دیگرا من نے دورائی

معيدكارفانهني وفركي مينم نع دميا كيا د،"

ور المرائد من المرائد المرادمين الكلاعمة المين أسى كالمرائد المرائد ا

دوم ب تورش مع فكم معلوم بوتے ميں - اور سي بوجم

" يكن من مزدورى كرفة يا بوك" . " آب بوجمنهن أضاسكينك دنشريف معاية"

منجرنے فیسل کن ہجس کہا۔

اورسعیدنے ایک بھی سے جرجری لی اور مکراتا بڑوا دیل مج با مقوں سے کرنے دیوا رکا سہادا لیکر بابرنکل گیا۔اس کر ور دانسان کی ما ندج اپنے شدز ورح لیف کے مقابلے میں آخرکارٹ ست سیام کر نے برمبور ہوجا کہ ۔ وہ ایک مؤر بہولیا۔ اُس کا دماغ خوا دوری کیلئے کاآ ماجگا ہ بنا ہوا تھا ۔ وُ وسوج رہا تھا کہ ' مز دوری کیلئے علم نہیں کھا قت جاہئے ۔ گرمیرا دماغ خواد مطابق میں ہے۔ مگر باہوں میں بوجد اضافے کی سکت نہیں اور یہ ہی تو تھ کے کئے میرے بازوں میں تو تعد ہمیں اور اس اور جد اضافے کے لئے میرے بازوں میں تو تعد نہیں۔ نیں نوجان ہوں بھر ہڈیوں کا ڈوائی کر اُلی کا ڈوائی کے رہائے۔ انہیں موجُدد نسلیں اپنی صحت ۔ رہی تندیسی اور نیا تھا کے انہیں۔ برسینہ بڑو ہادتی میں کیا اسی دن کے سے ۔ انہیں۔ سات آیذ موذ کی مزدودی بھی نہیں الی ۔ نا تو ان حبے ۔ سات آیذ موذ کی مزدودی بھی نہیں المی دن کے سے ۔ انہیں۔

برون چېرك مىنكى مماج د مندلى يې چېسى كانينة بوث إ تدري تفك سياؤر ولم فالكساي چزكوبارباريادكرنى وجرعدسوج كىماميد مارى داوركس فون سوخالى - بديس موجم معالياتي كے نمائج مجد سے تو و و مجرب بعرب باندن اور بائدے يطلسينون والمسان فرههى الجع جنهيس مرايدها رزياده سے زیادہ او جدا کانے کی منت دیکھ کر مزدوری بھالمے مِن سن ف بن مرعستره سال تعلم كى دادى برعياور كرويد - بابكواسى داوى كى تصبيط برا باديار حىك ائنى سارى يوخي مجى اسى ديى كى نذركردى حرمت نيغ مستقبل كودوش كرف ك لئ عي تعليم كي مير مي سعام عودج پهنینیا چانها حاکرنزی حساب تایخ عنراید سائیل کفور سبكيسكويا دسكما تومون وفي كما فيكام اوبيث برفك الد. ونيا ومافيها مصب فبرسعيد خيالات كمدهاس مين بهنا مواآبادي سيبهت الخفال كيا تفاريبان بنيكم اس كا دماغ اجائك وككيا ـ اورا صحب شهرس

دنیا د ما میمها مصید فرسعید فیالات کے دھاسے
میں بہتا ہوا آبادی سے بہت اکے نکل گیا تھا۔ یہاں بہتی کم
اس کا د مل فی اجانک اور کے کیا ۔ اور اسے جب شہر سے
کافی وُدر نگل آنے کا احساس ہُوا ۔ تو د ماغ سوج سوج کو
اور لما لگیں جل جل کر تھک کئی تھیں ۔ و ہیں مرک کے
کنا سے تھوڑی ویرستانے کے لئے بید ویکی ۔ اور چرنہ
جانے کیا رگل اس کے دل میں کیا میال آیا کہ آگا کر
دالیں شہر کی طرف جل دیا ۔

رون می در رو برای در بید تنے بادارس و ب دون می دیدون کی میدوں میں جاتھ ڈوالے سیا تھیڈوکو جاتے ہوئے دولت مندوں کے اوج ان بیٹے براے بڑے تاجر در روں کی سرزگ فارسٹوں پر میٹے جہتے لگاتے اوجر ادحرجا رہے تنے ۔اور اُن کے در میان ہے کارسیسد

سعیگر بہنجا۔ اس نے کھا ناسا منے لاکر کھا۔ وُہ کی نے کو کھا رہا تھا۔ گرشڈ تِ عُمْ سے نوا ہے ہی کھات سعے بچے نہیں اُٹر سکتے تھے۔ مصیبت زدہ ماں ون مجر کی مرگذشت مینے کے لئے بتیا ب متی ۔ اُس نے لِو جھا۔ موکوں بتیا اِ آج میں خالی ہا تعرف نے ہی۔

الم المال إلى المال المعيد في النظمة مو في المنائع من المنائع منائع من المنائع منائع من المنائع منائع من المنائع من المن

ا ماں آتھ ہر مگر بنیوں سے تھیں کھیلے جارہے ہیں۔ مہنیال کی میارولواری خیرات فانے۔دفتر اور عدالتیں جہاں دکھیو بیسے کی حکومت ہے ''

، میسی می است می در از بوکیا اور ماں مائیسی کے اختاہ سندر میں ڈوک گئی -

بانج می دن سعید منبع بی گفرت نکله اورسیدها مب شال گیار و باس سے کیک نازه اخبار خرید ا ۔اورائی و دت گفروث آیا۔ ماں اُس کی فرری والبی برهیان ہی مہرکئی ۔اور فیوجھا۔

دوکیوں بٹیا ہے جاری ہی اوٹ ائے'' '' ہاں۔اخباروں میں المازموں کی صرّورت کے شہراً ہوتے ہیں۔آج انہیں سے جاب میں درخواتیں بھی کوشمت ''ونانا 'جوں''

ماں کہب ہوگئ اور سعید کا غذفلم کیر بیٹے کید اور ہراکٹ مترودت "کے جاب میں ایک درخا ست معیدی۔ اب سعید کاروز اخباروں میں عنودت سے کالموض

نظیم فی افتهادوس سے جاب میں ورفواستیں لکھنامول موجوبیت موکیا تھا۔ اس نے بسیوں درفواستیں لکھنامول اور جبیدی اور جا استیاری استیاری میں انتخار میں روز انڈوا کا نہ جاتا ۔ اور استیاجات جاتی ہے انتخار اس کی ماں وعاشی ما تکنے میں مقرون ہو جاتے ہے ۔ اور است کا جاب آ جاتے ہے ۔ آج قواست کا جاب آ جاتے ہے ۔ آج قواست کو کری بل جائے ہے ۔ آج قواست کو کری بل جائے ہے ۔ آج قواسی کو کری بل جائے ہے ۔ آج قوالی کھروش ماور ماں امیدو ہی کی حالت میں نہ خوالی کے در ماں امیدو ہی کی حالت میں نہ کہ کہنے ہی ہی ہے سوال کرتی ۔

`````````كياچاب؟'` •• نوكريكاظم إكيا" • كهار الى"-• دكيت كي الى "

سعیدمان کے انسلسل سوالات کوسنتا ۔ مگرد است خاموش دہتا ۔ اور مجراپنے خالی ہاتھ ماں کے سامنے مہیلا کر کہتا " نہیں اماں اسی درخواست کا مجی جاب نہیں آیا" اور ماں جس کو عاجزی ۔ اور آمیدسے مانگی مجوئی و عاقوں کی بنا پریفنین ہوتا تھا ہے ہے آج منرور جواب آ جائیگا۔ بیجاب شن کر گھنٹوں بنے دماغ میں جنس کرتی ۔ نا آمیدی۔ مادیسی اور ناکامی کی ملن ۔

وقت سے گھڑیال کی سوئی ۔ بھراس تاریخ سے سہر براگئی جس تاریخ پرسید بہلی مرتبہ اپنی فتمت کا درواز ہ کشکمشا نے نکال تھا۔ ایک ماہ گذرگیا تھا۔ سکین افلاس۔ مُرَّب اور میکاری کے جوبا ول اُس کی کا نمات پر بہلے جہا بہوئے تھے ۔ اب بھی منڈلار ہے تھے۔ وہ بہلے بھی دوسوں کا دست گرتھا۔ اور اب بھی ووسوں کے ہی مہارے کا ممتاع کھا۔۔۔۔ند پرست مہدورے ن کی اس مرزمین میں ہرطرف شخصیت پرستی کی جہلک وبالمبیلی ہُوتی ہے۔ بے جارہ صد معید کے نظر کوئی جگر نہ متی ۔ وہی ہے کا ری متی اوروہی افلاس ۔ وہی مستعبل کی ہو دناکیاں مقیس اور وہی تفکرات ۔ ایسامعلوم ہوتا متا کر یا وُرہ اس و نیا کے لئے منتقا۔ یا یہ وُنیا اس کے لئے نہ متی ۔

مستقبل سياسان براميد كيدوستار سعيدكو عِلْمُ اورمَّمْ كَانْ لَوْزَ يَارَ نَهْ فِقْ وَهُ الكِيمَ كَال كرك مَمَ بوكئة راب أمس كو ابنامستعبل بادوباران والى رات کی طرح سیاه منظر آنا تقا کیمجی **مبی اپنی ذا**لت اور کمتری کانس<sup>ی</sup> اس محدل میں اتنی شدت سے پیدا ہوجا کا یکر و محفظوں منة وصائك كررو ياكرتا - اورسويتياكهاس بيكاري اوتفكرا سے معری دندگی سے تیمرجانا ہی بہتر ہے۔ اور معینتوں اور سخيتول كية مني ينج بيه سخات حاصل كرنے كا وا حد ذريع موت ہے۔ میرفیال آناکہ اس کے مرفے کے بعداس کی ماں كاآخرى سبهارامجي جاتارب كاراور بيخودس ابنة آب عصك مكتا كرد مين زنده بوت مو في ميكس كام كا و كمي نے زندگی میں اسے فائد ہ ہی كيا بہنچا يا ہے يحد مبر ہے لئر سے اُسے کچر نقصان ہوگا ۔ ونیا ونٹی افد کامرانی کے ساتھ جینے کی جگہ ہے ۔ اور مشرت اور کامیا بی میری متمت میں ہے نہیں ۔ تواس فی ایس دندہ رہے کا مجھ کیامی ہے موت كاجام جربرس وناكس كوابيك مذايك ون نوش كرناهير كبول مراج بى بى كوس - ادر أميد وبيم سع جومراب يكي بدر

سیز تیز فدم اُتھاتے ہوکے دیل کی بٹری کی طرف مار ہاتھا۔ حب نزدیک بہنجا۔ توشام کی دصندلی می وہی محق اور سکنل کا ٹری کے لئے بہلے ہی سرگوں ہو جاتھا۔ اور ففنا میں موت کی سی فا مونٹی جھائی ہوئی محق ۔ وہ بٹری کے قریب ہکر کھڑا ہوگیا۔ حب انجن سعید سے قریب ہا یا۔ تواس نے اپنے علوم ومعارف سے محد مسرکو پٹری پر رکھ دیا ۔ ایک دل دوز چنی ملبند بھوئی ۔ اور خود پرستی اور زر پرستی ہے دیو نے ایک فلک شکان فہوتہ متکایا۔

### نصيرالدين حيثي

( مقیم صفره م ) حال سه اورمیرے نزدیک انبات فردی ( ASSERTION ) اسلامی نفتذ تگاه سعه نیاده مغیدالا قابل صل ہے۔

مهخرس بن بروش رنامزدری مجتابون کرفط اسلامی الفذه مدد ، این بر در رو مل مان در رسی در س

میرے اس معنون میں برجادکا دنگ فایاں ہے۔ بلکہ میں نے دندگی کے بارے میں اسلامی تفتود کو پیشی کرنئی کوشنش کی ہے۔ اور وہ اقبال کے اس شخرے اچھی طرح واضح ہوجا تاہے! کا فرکی یہ بہچاں کہ آفاق میں گم ہے ایم سعید مہم نہ کا رو بھان کہ کم اس میں من افاق

## دبوى تكر

دیری گرطبی سنواس کی کلیند دا مدملیت تعالاً کونی موسی جواد باس بسند آجی جا آقر در کسی تیسی علی صرور فائب موجا ۲- اقل قدادی گری تام نشست مرفا میں اُس کی تنها تی اسے کا دی کھانے کو دوڑتی - ور تنہمیں طازم مونے سے باعث یا پڑوس کے کسی بڑسے تصب سے تجادتی کا دوبار میں مصروف ہونی وجہ سے اسے وہاں سے لیحدہ مونا پڑتا ۔ تمام آبادی میں صوف ایک مردمعالی کی پیشت مونا پڑتا ۔ تمام آبادی میں صوف ایک مردمعالی کی پیشت جونکر معالی نہیں ہوسکتا ۔ اِس کے قصد محقوری کو مرد خواہ بھاڑ میں جائیں ۔ لیکن دایسی گرسے دور رہیں۔

خوصورت بافن کومنت بیجول سے لدا ہوا رکھنے

کے لئے۔ ان بیجولوں کومشاق کا جم سے دیکھنے والے

بی کو قررا نے دم کا نے کے لئے ، بافوں کے دروازے کھلے

پیکر میں کبھار وافل ہونے والی کر ایس کو معتکا نے کے لئے

ادب اور سیاست کے تام عقدوں کو بلا ترقد مل کرنے کیائے

ادب اور سیاست کے تام عقدوں کو بلا ترقد مل کرنے کیائے

نگری کے تمام کمینوں کے حالمات جیج اور واضح طور ہے معلوم

نگری کے تمام کمینوں کے حالمات جیج اور واضح طور ہے معلوم

مالت میں رکھنے کے لئے مغربیوں پر اپنی آ مار خوب میری مرکبے

مالت میں رکھنے کے لئے مغربیوں پر اپنی آ مار خوب میری کے لئے

مالت میں رکھنے کے لئے مغربیوں پر اپنی آ مار خوب میری کے لئے

دبا محصوص انتہائی عمر و فقتہ کی حالت میں) ولی کا کما طبقہ نے

وہا نہوں انتہائی عمر و فقتہ کی حالت میں) ولی کا کما طبقہ نے

وہا نہوں انتہائی عمر و فقتہ کی حالت میں) ولی کا کما طبقہ نے

وہا نہوں ارکہ چورکا فی تھا۔ اُس کا قیاس تھا کہ مورک کی گھر

نہیں ۔ اگر جہ وہ وہ ایک دوسرے کے اوضاع وہ المواسے شوب

واقف منس - تا بم سی و فاطر میں ندلاتی مخیس - بطا ہرگو ان میں سے ہراکی فی نفسہ زاد معلق الی مخی ۔ لاک جوک سی انٹ کا جاب بقر سے دیتی گئی ۔ گر مجر مجمی کا فی صد کک ایک دوسر سی خیر فوا استیس سیجی مجمی ایک چوشا سا قضیہ مل کے لیتی ، ایک دوسرے کو فوٹ معلواتل سنا ب اور دانت بیس بیس کر کھو پریاں کھا تیں ۔ تاکہ ہر دوز کی ریسکون ندندگی بالکل بے صن نہو جائے

دیی نگرمی کما قانس سے بنے فاص قانین انگے تھے۔ جو نہاست ہندگی سے میرانو دارد کے گوش گذار کم دیے جاتے تھے۔

(۱) محری بآج دات سفر کرنے کے بعد آپ کے مزاج کیبے میں بکل دات آب آدام کریں۔ برسوں آپ ملافات ہوگی۔ برسوں بارہ بچے کے بعد فادغ رہے کیونکہ طاقات کا وقت بارہ بچے سے تین بچے تک ہے۔ دی دُبل محبا نے بعد آج تیسرادن ہے آمید ہے

آب کو بتایا گیا ہوگا ۔ کہ کما قات کی اطلاع موصل ہو نے اور

اس اطلاع کا بواب دیفیں تین دن سے نیادہ عوصہ ہرگز
صرف نہیں ہونا جا ہے ۔ اور ہاں یہ بی یا در ہے ۔ کہ

مرطاقات میں یا فرکھنے سے زیادہ وقت مرف نہیں ہونا
چاہئے ممکن ہے۔ آب ہمیں ۔ کیا تیں سالدادقت گھڑی
دیکھتا دہوں ، ایکن عوض یہ ہے کہ وقت کی بابندی لائے آپ ہمیں اس خیال کو ہر کرز فراموش نہ کریں ۔

ویکی ہرشف کو اطلاع موسول ہو نے ہریا اطلاع کا جاب او بینے

ہرکو کہ اس قالات کا علم ہوتا تھا۔ اس لئے کھی کسی محور کردینے

مہوٹے اس قالات کا علم ہوتا تھا۔ اس لئے کھی کسی محور کردینے

والے موضوع ہرکفتگو فہ ہوتی محق محت کی بابندی

عبوث فقرات استعمال کئے جاتے تھے۔ ادرو قت کی بابندی
کا خاص خیال دکھ جاتے تھے۔ ادرو قت کی بابندی

دیوی کرکے جند گھرانے ان غرب سے کوان کی گذر
افغات شکل سے ہوتی ہتی ۔ لیکن با ایں ہمدا تنے بابد ہنے
سے کہ اپنی قسرت کو زیر شبتم پوشیدہ کرجا تے تھے ۔ وہ مال و
دولت کا کمبی نام کا د لیتے تھے کیونکہ اس موضوع سے
انہیں اپنی نلاکت کے احساس ہو جانے کا گمان تھا۔ اگرچ
چندتی الواقع فریب تھے لیکن تمام کے تمام حالی مزاج تھے۔
ان وا بنی رفاقت کا اتنا پاس تھا۔ کہ جب کوئی اپنی فرکت کے
موسیف دازمیں رکھنے کی کوشش کرتی ۔ تو دوسری اس کی
خامیوں کو سراسرنفرا نداز کر جاتیں جنانچہ مجمد نے ایک فید
واجنے گھروندے میں وعوت دی ۔ ورحب ججو دلی خا در نے
وہانوں سے کہا "آپ وراادھ کو ہو جائیں کے تمیں بائیگ کے
وہانوں سے کہا "آپ وراادھ کو ہو جائیں کے تمیں بائیگ کے
بہانوں کے اور آس یکھرہ نے کی گویا انہیں کا مل بقین ہے کوئیزان
سرا نے میں گفتگو ہو نے گئی گویا انہیں کا مل بقین ہے کوئیزان
بیرا نے میں گفتگو ہو نے گئی گویا انہیں کا مل بقین ہے کوئیزان

كمياس وكرانيون كاهليمه كمره فيكيداما ورطيخ كالنجاج سبموج دبس مالا كرنجد فياس شام كودوت كى خدات مرانجام دینے سے لئے نودیک سے تبیم خانے سے ایک لٹک متطافی عنی . ا دراوی بعی ابسی که بخد اگر جیب کراس کی اماد ملائق واس سے بازو خوان شمت کو سمبی زینہ بادنتلا سكت بخداب مسائل سعه باس اس طرح ملمثن مبغى بتى محوباا سے معلوم ي نه نفاكد ديمانوں كيلئے پيجے سے كيا كجھ بمياجار باب رحالاكه است بخوبي علم تما- اور جا و ركيمي ب معام ضا يكروه تمام دن وكوت كيدا بتمام مين شنول ديي اس عام ليكن سلمه فريت اورميم شرافت جس غلطى كاشائبة تك فتحا - اورج ان كى سوساشى كى مبترى سے لئے بہت مقد موسکتی تحیں سے ایک وواہم شامع مجی ببداموت عق مثلاً ان انفباط اوتات رات كوبب سورے اختام بذیر ہوجایا۔ نو بجے دو اپنے ڈرلیس میں گُفُ مِاتِیں . اورساز مے دس بھے تک تمام دیوی گر خواب استراحت میں ہوتا۔ دو ساریہ کہ دعو توں میں ماکلات ومشروبات مبتياكر نيرب مدكفائت شعاري سعكام ميا جانا الميرخ اللين على ساك وروئي اوركمتن وغيره كعلاني براكنفاكرتي بوئي كفايت مشعاري كالثوت دينيس والجي نزدكك كفاست شعارى مبشه عمده ادرخره كرام بشرط اورجعن وكعلاوي كيمترادن بوناء الكورون كالحشامينا ان كيك مبيشه باعث اسائش وتشكين قلب تعا معز دوالي كىي دىوت مى بىدل جاننى يا دائس بىدل آنىي . تو اس وج سے نہیں کر بالکیوں پر خرج ہونا تھا۔ ملک اس مے كرموم نهابت تطيف مدات مبكى معتكى اورموانها يتطافغراء بوتى دنني كبروس كى ملكم جينت زيب تن كرتي - قاسك كدورة سانى سدومل مافعاك كبرون كوري ويكتي

اوراسي طرح باتى امورك متعلق كونى ندكونى علىقاش ليني-حي كدة وإس امرسه بالكل انجان جوجاتيس - كدة ه تمام كل

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### شقيدنگاري

مسلک کامالک ہوتا ہے۔ اور اُس کے نزدیک جوکوئی اس کی ابی تعین شاہراہ شاعری سے مبتک نفر آئے شامر کہلائے جانے کا لوکسی طرح متی نہیں۔

شعری می قدر وقیت کا اندازه لکاف کے فیص نقاد فن کی خرورت ہے جواگر چرخو دشاع نہ ہو یکئی خر کے فتی اور حفوی من وقع ہے تج بی واقف ہو۔ ایسے نقا کاد ماغ قدرتی طور پرشاعری کے کسی خصوص نظریہ سے اثر نہیں ہوتا۔ اس کی قبل لیم اس کی راہم ہوتی ہے ابول وُم میں خور کو اجھا کہتی ہے۔ وہی نی الحقیقت ، جھا ہوتا ہے کیکن اگر نقاد کا فرض مرف اتنا ہی ہوتا۔ تو ایک ناعر (شال کے طور پر فرآت گور کھیوری) اسے بخ بی انجام دے سک تقا فقا وسے نے کسی شاغر کو تحدید مشتی نبائے سے پہلے بہت سی اور باقس کا خیال رکھنا فروری ہے۔ اول شعر کا مفو سی اور باقس کا خیال رکھنا فروری ہے۔ اول شعر کا مفو

شاعرف اگرشوس فارجی یا عام انسانی مذبات کا افہارکیا ہو۔ تو نفن و منورع پرچنداں و ت گیری کی گرفت کی گرفت کی گرفت کا خانب داخب مونایڈ تاہے میکن اگرشعردافلی مذبات اور دان کا حامل ہو۔ تو بڑی د توت کا حساسا موتا ہے۔ بھارے ہاں مام

اكي انكريزي شاعرا ورورامه وسي من مب النن ( BEN JONSON ) كاخال به كشام كه كلم برمرت شاعربى قلم الماسكان يدين اسكابه باين صداوت برمنى نظر سبس ١٦٥ - سرشاع حيد مضوى مذبات اورائك فاص ميلان كاماكك بوتا ہے يوام كى سببت دیاده حساس بو نے کے باعث مدبات کی بیفاس رُواس کی زندگی کے برایار کو دھانپ لیتی ہے ۔ نیتجہ بیہونا بكدوه مرتفي براس ففوص مذبكي عديك لكاكراك نن كرتاب مثال كعطور يوشرتن سان دهيت سع برويتار برطنمون كوالم الكيز نباديتا بيدجن فاكير اكب باراس كا بُشْ بِعِرِجا لمن - وأس معصرت وياس كا اطهاد و في كالما ب وإس طرت آفتر شيراني لذميت مصد شاد نطرآ مي. وه ہر تعبویر سے اپنی لڈت اور فوی کی طمانیت کھان پداکریت ہے۔ اسی مفحب ایک شاعرسی اورشاعریر تنفيدكر فيبيماب رتوايني بى نظريرشاعرى اورداتى دجانات كومعيا ربناكراش كمسكلام كي جانئ كرتأسيصه تنفيد منعنقا ندمرت اسى عورت ينمكن بوسكتى بعدك نقاد ك ذبن يريط سكونى فاص ربك حادى ندموجام اليتافيد كى شاع سە توق مكنا بيسود ب كيونكراس كاد ماغ ايب فاص برف كے زير افر كام كرتاب دو و فود ايك فاص

نقدونؤکرنے والے عبت اپنی رائے وے ویتے ہیں ۔ شعرکا معنون اگران کی بند کا نکلا۔ توشعراجیا تھرا۔ ودہ قرا۔ اسی ہے لگام رائے نرنی سے ہرز مانے میں ہوادب کونقعیان اٹھا نا چڑاہے۔ تنقید کا ایک ایسا ہی اسکول '' انگریزی رومانی شاعروں کے دور میں بھی ہوگڈر رہے ۔ جس نے کیش (REATS) سے نغر گوشا عربی ہی کیچڑ آجھا لئے سے گریز ہرکیا۔

کی نظم کی تنفید سے بہلے نقاد کو چاہئے۔ کاول تو اس نظم کی فوج تھی۔ "معکوم کرے بینی ید دیکھے کہ نظم کی خضوص تافرات یاکس ماحول میں تھی گئی ہے ۔ اور جم اپنی تا نزات کو د ماغ میں جگہ دیتے ہوئے ۔ اور اس پر اس طرح نظر و اسے جس طرح کم وبیش شاعر نے و د و الی اسی طرح نظر و اسے جس طرح کم وبیش شاعر نے و د و الی ماص فلیف یا سپرٹ کو و بہن نشین رکھے جو اس شاعر ہے فاص فلیف یا سپرٹ کو و بہن نشین رکھے جو اس شاعر ہے منال سے طور پر اختر نیران کی اور الی میں کا د فراج و بین اور شراب و برسی کا مظاہرہ برکا اس میں کا د فراج سے می کوئی نظم انتا ہے۔ می کوئی نظم انتا ہے۔ می کوئی نظم المی ایک میں دنگ میں دنگ

ایک شهرورفر اسیسی نقادسین او (۱۷ تا ۵۲۰)
کا قول ہے۔ کہ نقاد بنا اتنابی ہمت طلب ہے۔ جتناشاگر
بننا۔ و و اس بات پرمعرہ کے تنقید سے پہلے نقاد شاعر
کی تمام زندگی کا مطابعہ کرے۔ اور ان واقعات پر فاص ہر لکا و رکھے جن سے شاعر کے تاثرات ا ورتحیل بر خاص اثر بڑا ہو۔ اس سوسائٹی کامطابعہ کرے جس میں شاعر کو در ہن نعیب ہوا۔ اس محصلا وہ وہ اس شاعر سے ذکنے در ہنا نعیب ہوا۔ اس محصلا وہ وہ اس شاعر سے ذکنے سے دہا نات کو بھی ہرگز نہ تھو ہے۔ ان سب المود کی دفتی

سي اگردك قلم تنتيدا تقلت ـ توسيا اور انضا صليد نا نعا دكهلائے گا-

تنیڈ کے یہ اصوک نہا بت مدا ف اور سلجے بھٹ معدم موتيس يكن نقاد حب كاس فوتاً وسفا فاليد نديو ان بيول برانهي موسكما - يونكه اس مي واملك شعرا کی سبت می من دنبی کا ملد زیاده مواسع -اس ک مملعنا شعراء كعمطاك كعبده ايك محفوص طرنكى شاعى بندكرنے لك جاتا ہے ۔ اس كا خدا ق مى ايك سائے مي دهل جاناب -اوروكام اسداس سايغ صفاف نظرة تاب أس معزاج منين ماصل بنيس كرسكا-ايسانى اكي نقاوتى - ايس الميث (٢٠٥٠٤١٥٢) ہے۔ج شیلے (S H E LLEY ) کی الہامی شاعری سے نے صرف اس كفي مخطوط نهيس مبوسكتا بكه و وخودان افرت الفطر احساسات سے باعل عاری ہے۔اسی طرح من اوگوں پر اقبال كيروش اورمل أموزكام كاجادوموجكاب بنب تنگور کی شاعری جو مربرجن اورسکوت سے مورسے شیخر۔ مصيمي فالى نظرة تى ب ودر بالعل البي طرح جونعا دشاتي يامتقدين ك كلام مي ابنا دل الجابيضة مين - ان ك لئة جديدشاءى كنت ففرجانات مي كوفى شركاني موتى -تنقيدكرني والع ايك اوزملطي كابعى شكادموجات

تنقیدر کے والے ایک اور لطی کا بھی سکار ہوجا کے
ہیں ۔ وہ شاعر کو بحثیت بجرعی ہر بہلو سے نہیں بر کھتے ۔ بلکہ
اُن کی جاریج صرف اس بہلو تک محدود ہوتی ہے جی سے
انہ بین فر دولجی ہو۔ یا جس سے کوئی فاص مطلب پولا ہو
ہو ۔ اسی ہی تنقید ہم یہ بیتی گورٹلڈ (MATHEW AR NOLD)
سو ۔ اسی ہی تنقید ہم یہ بیتی گورٹلڈ (MATHEW AR NOLD)
کے وال ملتی ہے جس نے ور وزور تقالا R O B S WO R T N)
برتب و کرتے ہوئے اس کے کلام کی فلسفیا نہ رفعت کو صرف
برتب و کرتے ہوئے اس کے کلام کی فلسفیا نہ رفعت کو صرف
ارس سے نفر انداز کردیا ۔ کریا تو اسے فرو فلینے کا مذاتی ہیں

منا- یا هدفد ورف کوزیاده معبول بنا نے کے گئوه ال کی شاعری کے اس چیده بہلوکو باصل ہی مذت کردینا ماہ اس کا مقال ہی مذت کردینا ماہ اس کا ماہ کی شاعری ہے۔ وہ بالحقیقت مج ماس کام فالمب کی شکل میں کبی ہے۔ وہ بالحقیقت مج منظیم بنا ہے اللہ کے شاہ اللہ کا میں ہے کہ اداوے سے اس کے اداوے سے اس کے کام سے ایمے معانی لکا اللہ ہی اللہ کے این جوشا بد قالب کے این فراب ویال میں بھی نہ آئے ہوں۔ اس طریق سے شاعر کی فلط تھو یا ہی ہے داوں میں میٹیم جاتی ہی ذیادہ د لفریب کی فلط تھو یا ہی ہے دوہ اس سے کتنی بی زیادہ د لفریب کی فلط تھو یا ہی ہے دائی میں میٹیم جاتی ہے ۔ لیکن جب کی فلط تھو یا ہے ہے دہ اس میں میٹیم جاتی ہے ۔ لیکن جب کی فلط تھو یا ہے ہے دائی اس میں میٹیم جاتی ہے ۔ لیکن جب کی فلط تھو یا ہے ۔ آئی شاعری برفام اٹھا کر حقیقت کوئی منصف مزاج فقا داسی شاعری برفام اٹھا کر حقیقت مدریہ خوا ہے۔

تنفیدکا ایک طریقہ تو یہ بنے کئی شاعرکا و ثیائے شاعری میں مجھ مقام معلوم کرنے کے ہے اس سے کلام کامواز کسی ایسے بہتے ہے ہے اس سے کلام کامواز کسی ایسے بہتے ہے ہے ہم ہرت کسی ایسے بہتے ہے ہم ہرت کام احد بقائے ووام حاصل کرجیکا ہو۔ اور دو مرایی کرشگر کا کلام خود ابنی جگر پر پر کھا جائے ۔ اس کی تنفید بائل جاگا اور الگ ہو نقاد کے میں نظر تناوی موثوں تا ٹرات س کا معین مسلک اور ماحول ہو۔ تنفید مواز نے کی صورت میں تب مسلک اور ماحول ہو۔ تنفید مواز نے کی مقابلہ کئے جانے والے مخوام کسی ایک اہم مشترک صونت کے مالک ہوں۔ اس فرع کے مواز ند اندی و دیر اس فرع کے مواز ند اندی و دیر اس فرع کے مواز ند اندی و دیر اس میں بل مکتی ہے۔

عبدالروف شكفته

# اسلامبه كالج ميں عورت كى زندگى

دامدانعلوم إسلاميه شهرانبا ورسع ميميل وودجمر مددو در به بكال سع بكر فاصلي دره بيرك د با فير و المعينار واقع جد اس كى شاندارها دان - سرىفبك هينار فويعبورت سبره وار- با نيان كالح كى دهنت فيل كى يا دولا بي - يدوس كاه چ كوشهراور جها وقال سے دور به اسلیم میں - يدوس كاه چ كوشهراور جها ورطانين كى قيام كابي بهاس مرسوں - طابعلوں اورطانين كى قيام كابي مجى اس شانداد عاست كے اروگرد - باشل كيا كابي - كوارش اور كلوں كي مكل ميں ہو و د بي - تاكم سب دن بھر كام كورت ميں مقورى دير سے كے دُنيا و

ا فینها سے بے فر بو کر بیکون فضا میں و نیاوی تفکات سے عجات پاسکس حید بر وفیسرا بیسے بھی ہیں جہوئے فی الحال از دواجی زندگی میں قدم بنہیں رکھا۔ اس میے ان میں بین کی میل میں مرت اور العلم میں مرت اور العلم میں مرت اور کے باشل ہی ہیں۔ دارا تعلم میں مرت اور کے باشل ہی ہیں۔ دارا تعلم میں مرت اور کے بیات میں شرکی بی بیاہ میں مرت اور احت میں شرکی بی بور فیسری جی بیاہ گزین میں دیکن مردوں کے لئے ۔ فوا اور ابرد فیسری فیشت کے بور اور ایسی میں میں میں اجر اسی سے بوں یا بہرے بیشنی کی۔ طالب علم کی ۔ یا چہر اسی جو کیدار کی کارکوں کی یا خزائی کی رغر صنیکہ الحلا سے

ليكراد فيا كك كما لين دل بها في كاسامان وجدي ليكن خداه ندان وادالعلوم كوممي فيتول رميى بدخيال بنبي كرأن فواقين كى دلجبي كالمبي كجدسامان وبياكيا جائ جواتج مے کار موں کی خاطر کر دس کو دس بنا کے بیٹی ہیں کالج مصنتنفین شب وروز سیاسی - قازنی کانگرسی میگی جدی بِغابی سِب بی متم کی تھیاں مجانے میں معروف رہے۔ وورمصروف میں ۔ مرووں کے منے دلیبی کاسامان میا كريندس كوئى وقيقدا شائبين دكحاكيا يروفيسرون مے منے کلب سے لئے برقم کاسا مان ۔اورایک فاص كر مفيص ينيس كے اللے عالم كر أوند و در معلوم كياكيا دلجبي كاسامان موجود ہے بيروفسيروں كوجيو أكر ببرے يہشى مىكام سے فادخ بوكروث بال دفير كميل كرابيادل بهلاسكة مي مغرصنيكه مرديجو ليدمعي آزاداور خود ممآرمیں ۔ ان کے لئے دلیسی اور تعزیع کے ندائے اور سامان وفيره مهياكرنا-ادباب تبت وكشاد فعابنا ذا ا دلین مجدد کمانے - بہاں تک کہ ببروں دفیرو کی تعلیم کی كوهموس كرمي ان كے لفتي ايك ماسٹرمقرركياكياہے. جوفرا عنت سے وقت ان کی تعلیمی کو پور اکر ماہے بیکس اس کے عودتیں تونورتیں کا لج کے بروفسیروں کی بجوں کیائے مبيكسى قسم كالقلبى استفام موجود نهبير واورخو ردسال بحوي موتعليم سي كفي حياوني ياشهرجانا برتاب.

ا المنسلين برورش الله الله يسم مردوں سے آرام وآسانش سے لئے برطرح کی قربان کوئی اسکارم وآسائش آکی تفریح اسکی دلیے کا اسلامیہ کا کیس کیا، نتظام کیا گیا ہے۔ کیا ہی کائی ہے کہ ان سے شوہرائیں امجی فرراک اور احجال اس مہیاکر دیں۔ اور کم می کھی ٹاگھ

یاکادیس بھاکر بنہرس بھرالائیں۔ اورو ہجی مہینرمی ایک یا دوبار یعض اصحاب بچھینگے۔ اس سے نیادہ ہورت کو کس بیز کی خودت ہے بجاب مرض ہے کرموت اجھا کھانا اور اچھا بہناہی عورت کی زندگی کا واصوفقد نہیں جورتیں گھروں کی چار داداری میں رہ دہ کرمہائی اور ذہنی طور پر کمزور بوجاتی ہیں یجروہی اصحاب جوس صورت عال سے ذمر دار ہی بمائی اور دامی قرت کو ناقص نا نے کے ذمر دار بھی مروہی ہیں۔

تاریخ کامطالوکر نے والے اصحاب پر بیامر تم بی دو ترخ کا مطالوکر نے والے اور می اس کے ورت کو موقع دیا گیا۔ انہوں نے موجوں سے بڑھ کر کارہا نے نایاں کئے۔ اور آب جیسے قابل مردمی آن بالیا قت عور توں کے نتا دو پر ناھے ںہے۔ پر ناھے رہے۔

بے بہر ورکھ کر۔ خلامی کی زنجیروں میں مکو کر۔ مردوں نے نافقی امقل نبایا ہوگا . بہ مبی یا در ہے ۔ فداینج انگسٹت کیساں نیکرو

مرووں نے فائی معاملات کے جلاوہ کسی سیاس۔
تقری معاشر قی معاطی میں کھبی فورت کی دائے لینی گوادا
ہنیں کی ۔ مرد کورت سے داھے لین اپنی تو ہی خیال کرتے
ہیں ۔ حاف کھرورت میں اطلاص محبت اور نزمی سے مرد کو
مشورہ ویے سے قاصر ہے گا۔ قدر ناگر دکا ول گورت
اسے مشورہ ویے سے قاصر ہے گا۔ قدر ناگر دکا ول گورت
کے مقالم میں ہوت ہوت کو دی ہے ۔ وہ نزمی کا
سلوک کرنے سے معذور ہے ۔ مرد چ نکہ فود کو حاکم اور گورت
ہواس معاطی میں جو اس کی ہمبودی کا باعث ہو۔ تجاہل
ہواس معاطی میں جو اس کی ہمبودی کا باعث ہو۔ تجاہل
عاد فانہ سے کام لیتے ہیں یہی وجہ ہے ۔ وہ اسلامیہ
عاد فانہ سے کام لیتے ہیں یہی وجہ ہے ۔ وہ اسلامیہ
کا کی میں حور توں سے ہے کسی متم کی بہتری کا سامان

يدا ندمو نصويا -

حب عد کا لی کی بنیاد رکمی گئی میروفیسرون اور فا بسطور اور فا بسطور اور فا بسطور اور فا بسطور اور اور اور اور اور اور کا برای کی طرز و بیلیمتی و وه بی ربی ما دو و زنوس کی برحتی موثی تعدا و مرووس کی بید و عنانی کوندشاسکی م

و بنین نے فوداین دقت کو محسوس کرتے ایک دو مرتبدا بید ہے ایک علیمہ و کلب قائم کرنے کی کوشش کی ۔ مرتبدا بید ہے کی کوشش کی ۔ مرتبدا بید میں کا میابی نہ ہوئے کے باعث یا اور دجوہ سے ان مساحی میں کا میابی نہ ہوئی ۔ اب بھر بند فراتین کی کوشش سے منز سکاٹ صاحب ( ذوج برنبل صاحب ) کی زیر صدارت ایک لیڈیز کلب کی نبیاد ڈالی گئی ہے خاتون مرکورہ کی تھا۔ ایک لیڈیز کلب کی نبیاد ڈالی گئی ہے خاتون مرکورہ کی تھا۔ سے اپنی کے نبیط میں مورتوں کو مل بیلی اور بیڈ منشن و فیر کی کھیلنے کا موقع مل جاتا ہے ۔ اگرید ہے کر یہ کلب کا میا بی مصلی رہے گئی۔

مسنراے قریثی

## يادنه کردل حزيں\_\_\_

ہم گرانٹ ہاشل میں دہاکرتے تھے۔ ہمارا کم و کافی بڑا تھا۔ ج جابر کسی زمانی ہی و انینگ ہال یا کامن دوم دہا ہو۔ ہمارا سامان بڑی ترمیب سے بٹرار مہتا تھا۔ اگر چاد پائیاں کرے سے مین وسط میں رونق افروز میں تو کرسیاں یمس اور میزی دیوار سے ساتھ ملوہ مگن ۔ ایک کھونی سے ساتھ متہا کو کا تھیلا آ دیز اں۔ دومری سے ساتھ هت صاحب کاشخوا بی کا د صاریدار با جام چکی آموندندی کا غیرفانی شام کارتھا اور کا ایک باننجدوت سید سید سید سین ایخ دیا چرانی بر چیز ما می سید کی آخین بوتی بر چیز ما می سید کی آخین بوتی به موتی این این با می ایست کرسیس مرجیز ما می سید کی آخین بوتی به میسی این اخراجات کے لئے نفخ و نفقهان یشرکت مورت نام مدر گئے۔ اور تناسب کے شوف کی آخی کرد کی واز میر فواذ برکر نابرا۔ بات فی الحقیقت کو م بوتی کرد ایک دن ہم صدر گئے۔ اور این کاس سیا ، بالش ایک ایک ایک لوگا ۔ ایک گئی دوگوی س و دو میرمینی ۔ اور ایک می دوگوی س و دو میرمینی ۔ اور ایک می دوگوی س و دو میرمینی ۔ اور ایک می شی خاد خربدلائے۔ کی دوگوی س و دو میرمینی ۔ اور ایک می خرید نگئے ۔

ابعفنب تويه تفاكر رحمت صاحب جاشے بينے مے عادی منتف - ان کا خال مقا کہ جائے فرشی سے دیے اکیسواک عارصے لاق ہوتے ہیں گرمپنی خرج کرنے میں ما بر کے مصد دار تو تھے ہی جھٹ دویتن لڑ کو ں سے بإرا شكانشرليا ـ اوربلا لحاظ موسم وآب و مواركياصيح ـ کیاشام جب دم دکھیفتکنمین تیارہے ۔خودمجی بی بی کر مخبوم رہے ہیں ۔اورد وسروں کو مجی ساقی بن کرؤنیا و مافیها سے بسخر نیا رہے ہیں ۔ مگر اونوس مدامنوں يرودرميرس زياده حرصة كاسقائم ندره سكارج بني كفت شرت كى شهرت مالكيربولى - لركور في آب كا مذاق أثنان وع مردياء اوراب كانام شرتي شهور كردياآب بورے ایک سال تک اس مقب سے سرفرازرہے۔خیر آپ نے شرست کا قفیہ مجا دیا ۔ مینی چائے بینی شردع کرد آب كامرتوما شاءاللدسوكزك فاصلهس بوببو مرفى كاتا زه اند المعلوم بوتا تقا مطلب يدكرآب إل نہیں دکھتے تھے۔ بلکہ ہرمغتر سرصفا چٹ کر اتے یگر سرم

اتناتیل نگاتے کہ وہ گردن کہ بہنے لگ جاتا ہموراً دھو کراسے دُودکرتے بچرتیل نگاتے ہم دورکہتے اور وہنی دن میں صرف با بخ مرتبہ میماں دئیرا تے کیوں نہ جججنج کے سرمینی کا تیل - اس ممول سے اکتا گئے تو ایک ماہ بعد بال رکھوا نئے اور ابنی تمام ترتجہ بالوں کے سخوار نے کی طرف منعطف کرلی ۔ دن میں کوئی چروہ دھ دیال سنوارنا ان کامشخلہ بن کیا ۔

جائے نماز سے متعلق قواتنا کہددینا کافی ہے رکم ہم ایک سفقہ سے بعد نماز بالکل ہی ترک کردی اور جائے نماز قوببرے کو " بختیش " میں دیدی۔

ایک دن سویرے جبیار ہوا۔ تودیکھا کر مت صاحب بو شیائش کرر ہے ہیں بچر بحب ہی منظر تھا بجت آقا نجاب کے مرخ تھے۔ پالٹ آن برسیاہ مورہ بھی سمجھا کہ شائد میری آ نکھیں مجھے دھوکہ دے دہ ہیں ۔ گر ہو فوک دیوری آویا را خر فدا کی بایش خدا ہی جائے '' میں کریا کہتے فود اپنی ہی جمبوریت کی نیک نامی ہوتی تق میں کریا کہتے فود اپنی ہی جمبوریت کی نیک نامی ہوتی تق میں ماحب کے متعلق بھی سن لیے میں دہ کہا میت نگا دویات کی ننیٹیا ل ساتھ لاتے۔ آب افہا دامی لیے نئی ادویات کی ننیٹیا ل ساتھ لاتے۔ آب افہا دامی لیے بڑر ہے کہ کوئی دوا کا اشتہا دہل جائے۔ اور ہر اسے فرید نے کاآر ڈردیں۔ آب قوانین صحت سے یا بندد ہے کی ہرکن سمی کرتے جون کے دون ایس بافائی دو بجدود پر ہوسیر کی فاطر نکلیے اور بانچ ہے والی آتے۔ گر ہو ہی آب کی محت گر تی ہی دم تی ۔ آب کی عادت ہوگئی تھی۔ کہآ ہی تیک موت گر تی ہی دم تی ۔ آب کی عادت ہوگئی تھی۔ کہآ ہی تیک

" دشیرصاحب إآب ستى دوليا س كها ياكرت مهيا؟" " جى تمي توصرت ايك مى دولى كهاما موك .

" إن إلى بات ب كرميرى محت فداب ب كيونك من في شدودني كما تا بول " اوداس ك بعدا ب كم فوى كى عادت والت بعركى اوركود كيف اوراس س في في . " الكوم وساحب إآب متى روثيال كما يكرت من ؟" كوم ر " وهم صاحب إميرا قيار دوثيوں برحى ي ي

"يى وجرب كآب كى صحت اجبى ب اورميرى فراسى ب كائيد ومين مجى جارروتيان كها ياكرهن كائ

اوراس مے بعد آب نیادہ ردثیاں کھانے کی کوشش کرتے بگر آب کی محت مبیری علی دسی سے ۔

مِم تَينُوں ايك بى خيلى ك بيٹ تھے بم ف الكيشن الله الكيشن ميں فائده ندا تھا يا۔ حالا كو الكيشن ميں فن الروس كى مئي واكرم تينوں تام مئي واكرم تينوں تام مئي واكرم تينوں تام مئي واكرم تينوں تام مئي واكر ميں فول مئي فول بنانے ميں لؤكوں كوكيا مزا آنا تھا ۔ ايك وفوكا وكرہے كر بن فرائد تين كار ميا تھا ۔ كدايك صاحب مين اور شرى خيد كى سے كہا ۔

" فیوم صاحب ا باشل گیٹ برآ ب سے جہان آئے ۔ بوئے میں اُ

ئیں نے اُسی وقت کھا نامچوڑدیا سمجھا شاید سرے جھائی صاحب آئے ہوں بگرجب میں ہاشل گیٹ برہنچا تود ہاں جہان تو مجھ کوئی نظر نہ آئے ۔ البتہ دوگد سے کھڑے تھے۔ جو غالباً کسی دھوبی کے تھے۔ اب میں مجھا کرمیرے ساتھ مذاق کیا گیا ہے میں دائیں ڈائنگ ہال میں بہنچا۔ توکیا دیکھتا ہوں کہ کھانا نائب ہے۔ اور سب لڑ کے مہنس

میں ایک دخورحیم صاحب بھار مو گئے بنیں اور رحمت حقا

مسببتال کو گئے بم نے کا لمج کا کونا کونا جیان اوا گرسببیال کا بتہ نہ لگا سکے ۔کوئی تو ہمیں ہرج ہری شکی مبید تیا ۔اور کوئی ٹر ننیگ کا لمج ۔آخرا کی شخص نے ایک محالات کی طرف اشارہ کر کے کہا کہ یہ کا کی سببتال ہے ۔گریم وہاں سے مجی لوٹ آئے ۔کیونکہ وہاں قوم مان خانہ مکھا جواتھا ۔

حب ایک دوماہ گذرگئے ۔ قوام کو نے میں تنگ کرنا جود ویا - اب ہمیں کسی جزرکا کھیکا شرمیا ۔ اس کے ہم میں شدید اختلافات روغا مونے مشروع موگئے ۔ فوج یہاں تاک بینچ یہ کہ میں شدید اختلافات روغا مونے مشروع موگئے ۔ اور کریاں تاک بینچ ہارے کر علیدہ فعلیورہ فغل لگانے شروع کئے جنا بخہ ہارے دردازے پر بیک وقت تین الے گئے رہتے ۔ گریوط بقیہ ہم تینوں کے لئے کلیف دہ فغا کیو کھرجب تک ہم تینوں موجود ہم تینوں موجود نام ہم تینوں موجود ایک ہم تینوں موجود ایک ہم تینوں موجود ایک ہی قفل پر اپنی پالیسی بدنی ہری ۔ اور ہم ضعرف ایک ہی قفل پر اینی پالیسی بدنی ہوئی یا ہر بر آ مدے میں ایک کھلے کینے پری رمبی ۔ اور ہم سے میں ایک کھلے کینے پری رمبی ۔ گری رمبی ۔

اجانک بلائے ناگہانی کی طرح امتحانی نازل ہوا۔ گریم تینوں نے امتحان کی تیاری میں کوئی دقیقظ و گذشت ندکیا بیں توخیر زراعت کا طالب علم تھا۔ گررجیم اور ورث صاحب تاریخ بو سے کا زالاطور تھا۔ بہت کا ہم سے ۔ رحمت میا سے تاریخ بر سے کا زالاطور تھا۔ بہت کتاب میں سے ایک فر ہ بڑھے اور بھرتمام دن اسے رہتے رہتے بناگا اکبر ہمایوں کا بٹیا تھا۔ جا یوں اکبر کا بٹیا تھا۔ جایوں اکبر کا بٹیا تھا ہے اکثر رمیم صاحب آب پر بہت مہنے ۔ اور آپ کی تاریخ خوانی کو اوروں کے سائے ڈوائنگ ہال میں بڑے مزے سے بیان

و المرسى الح إكر على في المراكب المراكب المراجع المحافية

سے اہر طیا جاتا۔ اوراکفرکسی درخت کے اوپرچر المحکوری خفا۔
ایک دفع کا فکر ہے۔ کرمی ایک شاستوت سے اوپر منجیا ہو کا
مزے ہے پہر صد ہا تفار کہ مجھ جینیک آئی اور اس سے ساتھ
ہی میں ورخت سے گری افض متمتی سمجھ کیا بہتمتی۔ مجھ چیس
تومعولی آئیں۔ گرامی بیاری عبنک سے ہا تھ دھوناپڑا۔
اُس دن سے بعد میں میں ورختوں پر نہیں چڑ ہا۔ اوراب تو
درخت مجھے بہت بر سے لگتے ہیں۔ شائدیہی وجہ ہے۔ کرعلم
بناتات میں گذرہوں۔

ہاری مفرکر ندگی ہیں سب سے دلیب واقع ہارے مطالعہ کے اوقات تھے۔ شام کورونی کے بعد وحت اور جم تو سوماتے۔ گرمیں بارہ بج تک پیشارہ یا ۔ وراس کے بعد و مانا ۔ گرمونے سے قبل دھت معا حب کو دیکا دیا ۔ آپ ہاتو نشر و حوکر ساڑھ جا اربچ ہی محا حب کو دیگا میں موجد کا دیا ۔ آپ مانا خرائ میں موجد کا دیا ۔ ورم معا حب ساڑھے آ تھ بج ہم دونوں کو جگا دیے۔ کو مساور ساڑھے آ تھ بج ہم دونوں کو جگا دیے۔ کا ش ویم صاحب ساڑھے آ تھ بج ہم دونوں کو جگا دیے۔ کا ش ویم صاحب کا بی خور تے۔ ورم دونوں کو جگا دیے۔

گرخیر میری نود عاہیے۔ تم سلامت دیمو ہزار بریں سبر بریکے ہو ن ن بیاس ہزار

رحمت صاحب ۱ ب مبی پڑھتے ہیں ۱ ب آو آپکی ذندگی کامعیار بھی لمند ہو گیا ہے۔ آپ نے پہلے حقہ بینا خروع کیا۔ گراب گرٹ پنتے ہیں۔ اگرکوئی آپ کو حقہ بیش کرے۔ تو آپ یہ کہ کر انکاد کر تے ہیں۔

ده فهر بانی آنکلیف شکریں صاحب ایک نشایی کردین اسے پیاہے ؟

اب رحت صاحب مانیٹر بین کیجی کمجی کا بہت کہ بہت کہ بہت صاحب مانیٹر بین کیجی کمجی کہ بہت کہ جو ایس وکسی کو بھو کا بھی دکھ سکتے ہیں۔ اگر جا ہیں وکسی کو بھو کا بھی دکھ میں " میں بین کی میں " میں بین کی میں " میں کہ میں آوند مانیٹر بھو ا اور مذہ کا گر شائدا سی میں ہمتری ہو ۔ اگر میں ایک جہدہ صرور در کھتا ہوں یعنی کھیتی باڑی ہو سائٹی کا معتقد ہوں۔ اس پر بھی نمیں جو کہ میں سے کم ہوں؟ وارتھا پر ہو سینیٹر سائٹ کا معتقد ہوں۔ اس پر بھی نمیں جو کہ سائٹ میں میں کا بچ میں صنت ایروں کو وُل کہنے سے ہیں جی کما اور کا بہنے سے ہیں جی کا اور کا بہنے سے ہیں جی کا اور کا بہنے سے ہیں جی کا الدور کا کہنے سے ہیں جی کا اور کا بہنے سے ہیں جی کا الدور کا کہنے سے ہیں جا کھی کا کر بی صنت ایروں کو وُل بنا نامیرے بائیں جا کھی کا کر بی صنت ایروں کو وُل بنا نامیرے بائیں جا کھی کا کر بی صنت ایروں کو وُل بنا نامیرے بائیں جا کھی کا کر ب

عبدالقيوم سال جهارم ددرمت

جهاو

مادرمهند کے جگر بارو میرسے مندوستان کے ایش ذکر جبرست باب کرتا ہوں دور ماصی براک نظر ڈالو کے وجمشید سے سواتھے ہم نوجالؤ اوطن کے سردارد ملک وملت کی شان کے ارث آج تم سے خطاب کر تا ہوں عیش وعشرت میں مجئو لنے حالو تم کوم ملوم مجی ہے کیا تنے ہم

عهدِ رفت کو اینے یا دکرو نوجو الو! اسٹوجہ د کرو

خابِ عفلت سے موش آگا بھر سے اکبار جوش میں آگا فیر کے جارہ سا زیاں دکھیو اپنی بہاں افرانیاں دکھیو کب خاب ملائے کے دعب دولت سے کملائے کے کبوں ہو فاہوش ہو جے ہوکیا آگری ہے ہے آجاں سے ندا وقت ہے آج ایک ہوجا گا مفل آسٹنی کو گر ما گر میں ہے او اپنی تقدیم ہے تھے میں ہے او کبر جائے کہ جو جائے عہد ہیں گا میں میں ہو جائے گر دین میں جو جائے کہ دین میں جو شام کو بدلو دہر کے اس نظام کو بدلو میں میں دورگا رہ جائے میں میں میں ہو جائے کے جو دہی دورگا رہ جائے میں میں میں ہو جائے کہ دو جائے کہ دو جائے اس نظام کو بدلو میں میں میں ہو جائے کہ دو جائے کہ

د وارکاناتحرراز متلم بی ش

## بربادمتنا

لا كلور أميدول كي تنكست كع بعدايك تمنّا كَيْفَانِ موقی ہے سعید نے ریت کی مبنیا دوں یما کی گربنایا ۔ نىكىن الىي تعمير كاج انجام مُواكرتات وسي مُوا- ومايى عرى دنيس بهارس وكيه جا تفا-اس كي ذندگي كانيسوال سال شروع ہو نے والای تھا کر اچانک بھادی نے۔ اس کی ماں کواس دنیائے فان سے رخصت کردیا سعید كے والدا عصے فاصے وواست مندا ومي تھے۔ اور ولتمند بمونے کے علاوہ کچوا تعند یا دوم عربی مذتص اسائے ستورنماند كمطابق انبوس في ايني فاشة بادى ووباره كرلى دنى ال فعام سوتلي او كرح سيدكود قرم في كوني وقيظ أنفار ريما - الصطرح طرح كي تكليفير بينياس. باب كواس سے نارامن كرا ديا۔ بات بات برا سے جركيا كحلواً مِن عن كا آرام ا وردات كي نينداس برحوام موكمي ً وه اليف دانس مي كاامتحان دي حيكا تضاء اور نتير كا ب مبری سے انتفاد کردم تھا۔ اُ سے گھرکامہم ذاد کانے كها ما تغا - اور وه شب وروزاسي نا قابل بر واست زندكى سيفلعى مأصل كرني كي مفود باند هاكر اتفار يمرع صرك بعدامتمان كانتجه برآ مدتجوا اورسعيد ا چے مبر لے کریاس ہوگیا ۔ گھرسے ڈیلے ہی اس کا ول أماث بوجكا تفاءاب أس فيكل بعا كف كالتبيد كرايا. چنا بخد موقع باكرامك دن و كسي كوبغير اطلاع ديد كمر سے ملا گیا ۔ اس کا ارادہ تفاکہ ہت کرے اپنیاؤں بركورًا موراوركيدكما كرس اندازمي كرسله تناكه خاسى كي

لعنت جس کی دجرسے اس کے دل کی مالکہ عذراکے ماب نے اُسے اپنی فرزندی میں قبول کرنے سے الکا دکر رہاند دُور موجائے۔

سعیدی دانده نے اپنی دندگی میں ہی عذرائی
ماں کی بہت منت سماجت کی سمتی کی عدرائی شادی
سید کے ساتھ ہو جائے ۔ گرعذرائے والدین کوسیگوارا
شہوا ۔ کہ ان کی بیٹی ان سے کم حیثت سے گھرا نے میں
بیا ہی جائے ۔ اب سعید کی شی ماں سے ہ جانے کے بعد
قواس دختہ کا تصور کر ناہی نامکن ہوگیا سعید فوسی کی
ماں کے ہاتھوں نالاں تھا ۔ عذراجسی تعلیم یا فتہ نرمی
کے ماں با پ کب شفور کر سکتے تھے ۔ کو کہ ایسی اف تی شن کر اور سعید
د نیا میں جاکر سعید کی شرکی ہویات ہے ۔ عدر ااور سعید
ایک ہی محلیں پیدا ہوئے ۔ ایک ہی مکتب میں بڑھے
د کو مرب سے مافس ہوگئے ۔ عرب ساتھ ساتھ اُن کے
د کو مرب سے مافس ہوگئے ۔ عرب ساتھ ساتھ اُن کے
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د کو مرب سے مافس ہوگئے ۔ عرب ساتھ ساتھ اُن کے
د کو مرب سے جانے گئے کئے۔

ا واُئل فركسب وا فعات سعيد كى آنكوں كے سامنے بعرك اوراس في مصم اراده كر لايا كہ وہ اپنى روزى كان فرك اپنى روزى كان كوشش كرك كم عيثي " اور " ليدون كارى "كے واغ كوان بي جرب سے دُودكرد

تلاش روز كارمي أسعميني جييمنعي مرزكانال . اُس نے فیصلہ کرنیا یک ویاں ماکر اپنی گجڑی بالم الموتعير له كى كوشش كرے جانيمنى و الماريد المرتع بي أس نع ايك اخار فريدا. ررت کے کا میموٹرصغا شوع کیا۔ ایک میکر کھھائی . ت بدايك وجوان كي يجوكم اديم ميركي ورابل بڑے کادفانے دفتر میں کا ممرفی السيدر كفتا مورور ورفواست اصالتاً بيش كي جائع " سىيد سمدل مي ائميدكي مجلك بنو دارمجو في اور وہ سیدھامحدابراہم کا قد ل کے وفتر می گیا۔ ما لک فا ف سعیدوسرے یا وں کاس ورسے دیکھا۔ اوراس کی طرز كم منكو . حام و ا تعنيت ا ورستعدي سيمت الزيوكراسي ادرت میں مے ایا۔سعدی اُمیدی برائیں۔اسنے ابناكام برى محنت ادرجالفشاني سيكر ما شروع كرديامنيم اس کی دیا نبداری اور قاملیت سے مصدوش سے لكا والسيدكي زقى مى بلدهبد مون كاكسكى - اب أسعدن برونياى داحت وأسأن عال مدنعكى الميضل اس كهول من يوشيده روگئي وجو باربارا سعساتي عني. اورس كامدا دا أس كيس عابرتها سيدكوتواه سراه وقت بربل جاياكرتي عتى يكوني اور نوجوان موتاقه اپني آمدنی کو بدور دی سے بادر بغ خرج کر دیتا بگرسدانی آمدني كااكي حمد واذمات دندكى برخرج كرف كعبد باقى سيخدى ابرامهم مالك كارخان كي نام جع كرادياكرا صًا بعبلاالسي فيرمه وكل حركت كب تك بوشيده روسكي منى -سين كويتيدلك كياكه يهوفا شعار يركا ابني قليل آماني س می کید باکرمیرے نام برہی جمع کرادیتاہے۔ ایک دن

ابرائيم في سيدكران إسملكر بدرداد الجرس ويافت

کیا کرد دسیدیدرو پر اپنے ماں باپ کے نام کو جمع نہیں کراتے ؟ سیدی آنکھوں میں آنٹو بھرآئے اور اس نے درد بھری آواز ہیں جواب دیا کرد میرے ماں باپ نہیں ہیں یمی توآپ کو ہی ماں باپ محتا ہوں '' سیف ابراہم کے کوئی ادلاد نہیں ملی ۔ اُس کے ول بیسید کی ممنت تعالمیت ۔ دیا سدادی ۔ وفاشعا ری کا گرانفش قائم ہو چکا تھا ۔ اُس نے ہے افتیار سے کو گئے سے لگا ایالو کہا کو آج سے مہم ہی میرے ہئے ہو اسید کو مدت کے لوکھی کو اسہارا با اُس کی جکید ہے کھاتی اُونی ناؤک رسید ساکھی رکھراس کورہ رو کر وزراکی یا و ترزیا فی سی - وزراکے مناوط اس کی زندگی کا بیش بہا ترین فوا اند تھے جے وہ جیش سینہ سے لگائے رکھتا تھا ۔

کھے وصد کے بعد اُور صیدے اہم ہے جا ہا کہ جیے
جی ا نے کے بالک بیٹے کی شادی کی فتی دکھ ہے جہانچہ
اس نے سید کے لئے و ابن کی خاش شور ع کردی سعید
اب ایک المارض کا بٹیا تھا۔ اب اُس کے دشتہ کو کئ شخص کم میٹی کی بنا پر نا منطور نہیں کرسکا تھا۔ جا بنجمید
کا نکا ح سیٹھ ابراہیم کے فیصلہ کے مطابق سیٹھ مذکور کے
ایک پُر ا نے ووست کی لڑکی سے ہو گیا۔ لاکی کا والد کسی
میٹر کی میڈی بہت مالدارتھا لیکن اب انقلاب و مان نے کے
میٹر کی میڈی سے الدارتھا لیکن اب انقلاب و مان نے کے
میٹر کی میڈی سے احرام کی وج سے دشتہ میڈل کر لیا ایکن ایک
میٹر ارسا ہو گیا۔ شادی اس کیلئے پیا م مرگ بن کرائی۔
سے بیزارسا ہو گیا۔ شادی اس کیلئے پیا م مرگ بن کرائی۔
سے بیزارسا ہو گیا۔ شادی اس کیلئے پیا م مرگ بن کرائی۔

شادى كى دات سعيدياس والمنظراب كى حالت

این کرسیس کفراتهل دم اتحا۔ اُس نے مدراکے ایک ایک خطا ور فوق کو بار بارد کیما ده ره کرمذراکی یا د اُسے ستاری متی ۔ اُس کے دماغ میں المالم با بھا ۔ وُه ابنی اس ناکام نہ ندگی کو مہنیہ کے لئے خم کر دینا جا ہتا تھا۔ اُس نے تیں بار نہری بوتل اٹھائی ۔ . . . . . بجرسوجا اُس نے تیں بار نہری بوتل اٹھائی ۔ . . . . . بجرسوجا کسس کے دو کھونٹ پی ہے۔ اور عذراکی تصویر پر اکی جسرت میری نگاہ وُ الی۔ اُس کی مانت غیرونے گی ۔ اور وُه میری نگاہ وُ الی۔ اُس کی مانت غیرونے گی ۔ اور وُه

سرتهام کرکرسی پر مجھے گیا ۔ اتنے میں دلہن کر سے میں داخل ہوئی ۔ اس نے اپنے خط اور فو ٹوسید کے قدموں میں کمرے می کمرے میں کمرے ہوئی ہے اور اس کی ذبان سے بے ساختہ جیے نکل گئی سعید نے عذرا کو پہان لیا ایکن وہ ما الت مزع میں تھا۔ عذر انے اصل حقیقت کو بھا نب لیا ۔ اور بول میں جرباتی ما ندہ ذمر متا۔ وکہ بی لیا ۔

صفرعلى الملعلي

# ایک ناریخی ورق

فامون چاندنی می بہرے دار کورے اُونکو دیہ تھے۔ جہاں چند کھنے بہلے جدال و قال کی گرم پازاری معی ۔ اور تو یوں کی گرم پازاری معی ۔ اور تو یوں کی گرم نے شور قیامت برباکر رکھاتھا دہاں اب ایک سنالے کا عالم تھا۔ شیر حبا اپنے نیمی کے اندر تہا بیٹھا و نیا کے تمیل کی سیر کرد ہا تھا۔ چہرے پر کھرک کا محمل کا دیا ہو ایسے سا نے کے فیے میں شیر حبا کا مجانی شیر دل یا دشا ہت سے فواب دیکھ دہا تھا۔ اس کا وفا دا دفار م افوراس سے پاس بیٹھا ہو اُ تھا۔ یکا کہ شیر مکل کے کرے میں فیرمولی دوفنی مؤواد ہو تی ۔ اوراکی جبک کے کرے میں فیرمولی دوفنی مؤواد ہو تی ۔ اوراکی بیر کوری ۔ اس کے چہر میں دافل بوری ۔ داست یا زی اور مشرونت نیکٹی میں۔ یاس کے دائیں ہاتھ میں تراڈ و اور بائیں ہاتھ میں تراڈ و اور بائیں ہاتھ میں دائی سے توں ہے کا میکٹول تھا۔ وافل ہوتے ہیں شیر حبال سے توں ہم کام موثی ۔ ' اے شا ہزادے !

دنیا والے جینے کی کے ام سے بکارتے ہیں میں طالبان حق کی عمکسار مہوں میراکام دنیا دالوں کو داورا ست بر جلانا ہے جو شخص میرا طالب ہے ۔ اُسے خدا کا دیداد حال ہوتا ہے ۔ آج کا ستیری عرز مہوسخا میں گذری ہے ۔ آو نے کڑے دفتوں میں بھی جانی کو ہا تھ سے نہیں دیا ۔ آج تیر بائے استقلال کو نفز ش کیوں ہے ۔ آج بیری شقی میات عرد دب فنا کی طوف تھیں ہیں جا دہی ہے ۔ آج بیرے فکا فناس دل بر شیطان نے کیوں قائی بالیا ہے بین فکا فناس دل بر شیطان نے کیوں قائی بالیا ہے بین میرا طالب ہو ۔ وینا برلات مار اور جان کے کو ہو ٹراور فائن سریہ

شیر حنگ کے دل پراس تقریر کا اس قدرا تر مُوا کردُه مارے مثرم سے ببینے لبسینے موگیا محتوثری دیر سے بعددُه عورت بجراولی "اب میں مجتم سے فوش ہوں بترے جهانی کے تکے برخبز ملائے سے بھیجا تا ہے ہو آگر تو تاریخ کا قائل ہے۔ تو تاریخ سے اوراق اُلٹ اور دیکے کہ بادشاہ سلف کے ساتھ اُن کے جائیوں نے کیا سلوک کیا ''

شرونگ كا حال درگرس بوگيا . گروه فاموش با برى بىلى اب مين بخد سے فوش بتوں ـ اندادر ميرے بات كابوسه نے " شرخگ نے آنكه اُنها كرد كيا بدى نے ابنا داياں با قد لبند كيا ـ تائ جو كه فور كے ساتھ بورست تفا۔ بوا ميں تكنے لگا . بدى بولى ود و كيوبر تاج اور فور آلبن ي بورست ميں ـ اگر تاج ماصل كرنا جا نها ہم تا ہے قو خور كو ك " اب اس فعيت برونكي نے كى تى ۔ بالى بحركيا بشير شك نے بات برا يا اور فور كے يا ـ اور برى غاثب بوگئى -

خير حبك بحانئ كوموت سح كماث آلانے أنحار ول میں خیال آیا کہ سیلے جاتی محدو فادار فادم الور کا كلع فتع كرنا جا مع راب ما بين جد لوكرور كو أسى ودنت عكم ديا -كيس وقت افر با سريطے اسے فراً قتل كردو۔ يہلے تو اُن کے دوں نے الیا کروہ کام کرنے سے انکارکرنا جا ہا۔ ظرشير عبك مي مهيت غالب **ا في - اوروه وا**رأ تيار سوكك شرطك مسترا ستشردل معفي كالمون برحا شيطان اس وقت خجه كمآ أمير كمرُاسب فاشا ويميم ر باتنا ياس سعد با شكيا - فزراً داز فاش كرفير تيا ر موكيا ـ كربرى كاجروعفة سه لال موكيا - جا باكتناف کوئنرا دے بگروہ اِمبالناکو و تابشرد ل کے نظر کی طرف مجاگ كيا-اب شير كب فين درواز م كم مقابل بينم كيا تھا۔ اور کوئی حرکیت نہ تھا۔ مین درواز و کے ساتھ جاكرانوركواشادهكيا -كدبا سراسة -الورنكلاسي ضابكه ٱسے موت کے فرشتے ہامتوں ہاتھ شوشے عدم ہے گئے۔ خير حكك ول مين مهج مسرودة الكر فكراف

چروے سے معلم ہوتا ہے کرمیری فیعت کا دعمرم ان سے۔ أثه . ينجول اودترازُومِ تيرسے لئے تخوال أي بُول '' شیر خبک نے ہم کھ اٹھا کر دکھیا جوزت نے ہاتھا گے بربایا شیر باستار تا کاس معاقد کا بسے ہے۔ كرماة ول مين مجدخال إيارا وروه وكرك كيا عورت منب سر كنيه لكى " ئيس فيال كرتى حتى كرتو داللويتر بنهم ب يمكر تونيه ترازوا ورفيول كامطلب بسي مجعاء وكميد يرزاد والفعات كاسه . اوريئه ول حيش ابدى ـ أكرعيش ابدى جاسه-تورانعان كر "شيركك نے إتحا كي د إي اورترادو ، ورمعيول مع يع مورت فائب موكئي يشرطبك كى زبان برا تفاط تشکر می تقے کہ دروازہ بھر کھلا ۔ شیر حنگ نے مگر كرد كميا كرشا ندنكي مجراتي ب يحراس ده أس في ايب فونعبودت جرا سسال عودت كود كميما بكرتم صع نباس نيب تن کئے۔ وروازے کے باس کھڑی ہے ، اس کے دامیں ہاتھ میں ایک خبر ہے۔ اور ہائیں ہاتھ میں ماج . مجھ <sup>دی</sup>ر ىك يىھىين د**ىدى خاموش كىغرى ر**ېي - با لاخ **ئوں گ**ويامو<sup>تى</sup> " شرحبك ادنياوال محديك نام سے يا وكر فيس زابداورسفىميرك نامس ككبراتيس عارف محفظة كي نفر معه و مكينة بي مكرتي نوع انسان كوامك نفر مد د مکیتی مرس اور اُن کی طعن وتشینع سے در النہیں گھراتی۔ یہاں کک کرسب میر سے گرورو موجاتے ہیں۔ مجرام بدام بدوش منت بمصاب ادروه ميرك مِعِماشق بن ما تع بيري در دوامرأن برنما ركم تي مُون - بادة معنت سے سرار كرتى بول اب جامتى مول ك نيراخل تتناممي مرسبروشا داب مويكيا توجا نتها ہے كوبياں كى كومت تىرى ما تقة مائے بائير جگ" بان ؛ بى " توكيركون إي ارادك مفخوف مورياب - كيون

آن اسکانی اسده مرای او این ایک با او اس کے باقی الدر کھا۔ شیرول کی فیجا عندسا سے آگئی ۔ اِس کے باقی الدر کھا۔ شیرول کی فیجا عندسا سے آگئی ۔ اِس کے باقی نے آگئے بھر صفے سے انکار کر دیا۔ با تعظم القرائے یہ قال کی بیت کی جہت طوف مجاگیا ۔ موس اور محبت بیں جنگ بیخر گئی یخت کی جہت و کے بیتی متی ۔ است میں بدی جمرو وار تبوی کی اس کے ویکھتے ہی جبت فائب ہوگئی مبدی بیرو شار اور میں اور تبرو ای بیا اور بہوا ہی اور تبرو کی بیا اور بہوا ہی اور تبرو کی بیا اور بہاد رسیا ہی محبی تھی ۔ تیری کوتا ہ ہی اور تبرو کی بیا افوس آئی ہے ۔ اس اور خیا سے مرانجام دینے میں اس قدر انتوان ویکھ میں تیری تا جوشی کے انتقال رمیں میں جینے کے میں تیری تا جوشی کے انتقال رمیں کھڑی ہوں ؟

شیر دنگ آگے بڑیا مگر سر کیا نے نگا فی فی اقتصدے کرا جا انتخا ول بیٹھا جا ناتھا ۔ بدی مالت دیکھ منسکی ۔ اور فوراً بولی : مص جگر بمت کام خدے ۔ تدبیر کوهمل میں لانا چاہی موشکار خیز نتجاعت سے زیج نکلے ۔ اِس کودام تدبیر میں معینساکر گرفتار کرنا چاہئے ۔ حرم سے نتھے بیچے کو بلا کی توسمجہ گیا"؟ بیر کہ کرر بدی فائب ہوگئی ۔

نظابِدِ الغام كي شوق ميں دب باكوں كيا داور شير دل كي تعاد ا تعاكر شير هنگ كے باس ك آيا يشر هنگ نے بھرلا ليج ديا دا در بجنے نے خبر مبى لا عاضر كيا واس مصوم كور علم

سنر تفاد که و واپنے چیا کے ق بین زیرفال کاکام کردہا ہے۔
اب شرخاک نے عکم دیا ۔ کہ شردل کوفوراً گرفاد کرایا جائے
جلا و بٹریاں سے شیردل کے کرد جمع ہوگئے۔ غریب مشیر
دل بڑی ادشاہت کے فواب دیمید را بتھا۔ فوراً بدیار
ہوگیا ۔ چا باسب کوموت کے گھاٹ آتار سے مگرافنیں
تعاریم کی تقییل کرتا ۔ وہ بھارہ وجن نمک اداکر جہات افور کہاں
افور کی عدم موج دگی نے مثیر دل کو اور بھی تو یا دیا ۔ اس

سلطنت کی وامش نے بھائی کالبوسفید کردیا۔
کہاں ہیں۔ وہ مسیں جو قرآن پر ہا تقدد کھ کر کھائی گئی
حقیں ۔ کہاں ہیں۔ وہ و عدے ۔ جو قبلار و موکر کئے
گئے تھے ۔ آہ اِ تو نے بھائی کے لباس ہیں مقعاب کا
کام کیا ۔ کاش میں اس سے وا قف موتا ۔ . . ا"
دُوسرے ون صبح سویرے شیر حباک کی بادشاہت
کے نغرے بلند ہور ہے تھے۔

مرز اصلاح الدین آختر فرسٹ ائر

> کوئی مہیں دخت ۔ عنم دل فکار ۔ آ جاں سے سے تھی گیا نہ تراانتغاد ۔ آ اوبعول جا ننے وا ہے فراموش کار ۔ آ کیا احتباد سہتی ناپا ٹیسہ اد ۔ آ سید عبدا فرسٹنید کیلانی

صبردسکوں نے عشق میں اپنا دیا نساتھ آنکھیں کھلی ہیں بعب دنیا انتظار میں مجھے کو ملا رہا ہوں تو بنیبہ مکومل ہے گل ہو نہائے دیکھے جبرا بغ حیات ۲

## ادائےفرض

وسے ریخبدہ کر نا بے فائدہ ہے !' چائی کا ریڑ جاکر بھرتی ہوگیا۔ اور مبلدی اپنی ہاری جرآت اور فرمن شناسی کی بدولت اپنے تمام سامقیو ل الح امنروں میں شہور موگیا۔ یہی وجوسی بکہ آج و کہ ایک خطرناک مقام کی حفاظت پر ما مور تھا۔ سکین تکا ن اور گرمی کی دجہ سے اس وقت اس کا آہنی ادادہ فیند سے

كرديم مويلكن خير الرزنده رب وفاك كعبعد

اس معاطم محفظات بحث ليس سحد واكثر كهما سه كرممها ري

والده دوتين سنن سين ساده زندونبس روكتي -اس ك

برم با مقوں سے کہ ست کھاگیا تھا۔ ورود اپنے فرص

سے فائل فاپ فرگوش کے مزے بے رہا تھا۔ وُہ زمین پر
لیٹا ہوا تھا۔ اور اس کا مرہا ئیں باز در رکھا تھا۔ اس کے گرو در فول
دایاں ہاتھ سنروق کے گئیرے پر تھا۔ اس کے گرو در فول
کا صنبۂ تھا جو ایک بٹان سے مرب کا ب جلاگیا تھا بٹا
سیدھی بنج وا دی بک جاتی ہی ۔ یہ وا دی در فون سے
وُھ کی بنوئی مقی ۔ اور اس میں اس وقت بائخ شالی
فرجوں پر جلکر نے والی تھیں۔ شمالی او اے کا سیسالاجا ہا۔
مقا کہ وسنمن کو اُن کی موقود کی کا علم مذہو۔ میں دھیمی مورد اُلے
مقا کہ وسنمن کو اُن کی موقود کی کا علم مذہو۔ میں دھیمی مقرکرد ہے مقے ۔ کارٹر وار وزمی ابنی پیرو داروں
مقرکرد ہے مقے ۔ کارٹر وار وزمی ابنی پیرو داروں
مقرکرد ہے مقے ۔ کارٹر وار وزمی ابنی پیرو داروں
مقرکرد ہے مقے ۔ کارٹر وار وزمی ابنی پیرو داروں
مقرکرد ہے مقے ۔ کارٹر وار وزمی ابنی پیرو داروں
مقرکرد ہے مقے ۔ کارٹر وار وزمی ابنی پیرو داروں
مقرکرد ہے مقے ۔ کارٹر وار وزمی ابنی پیرو داروں
مقرکرد ہے مقے ۔ کارٹر وار وزمی ابنی پیرو داروں

ا جا کا آس کی آنھیں کھک گئیں۔ اور اسکے

ہاتھ کی گرفت بندوق پرمفنو طربوگئی ۔ اس نے آہت

عصر اٹھایا ۔ اور اپنے چا روں طرف نگاہ ووڑائی ۔

اس نے ایک مجیب منظر دکھیا ۔ سامٹے بنجان کی جی نی

پر ایک کھوڈ اکٹر ابھا ۔ گھو ڑ سے کی مینت پر ایک سیا ہی

بیٹا تھا ۔ جو دورسے یونانی دیو تا معلوم ہوتا تھا ۔ کارٹر

نے آنھیں ملیں یکھوڑ ا اور اس کا سوار ایسے بیعی و

حرکت کھوٹے نے کہ سے خیال آیا کہ شاید میں اصحاب

حرکت کھوٹے افتا مجنگ تک سویا رہا ہوں اور بیمیرے

ساسنے و کت کورا ہے۔ و ، جنگ کی یا دکاد سے لور رہتے ہر كباكي بدر اما كسوار فركت كى اودكا ر تريروان بوگبا یک به راروشمن نے ان کی نقل وحرکت ویکھنے مے منے معجاب اس نے مدوق اُتحاثی ۔ اور کندیے يك كياء النفيس موارف منه موزاء اوراس كاجرو کا رٹرکی طرف مڑکیا ۔ کا دیڑکا دنگ فی مہوکیا۔ ا ورآ<sup>ں</sup> ف بندوق ما تقدست د کعدی - اس ف سوچا که مکن س كىشايداس سادى العبى كونى جيزالىي نه دىكىيى بورجو عارب ففظره كاباعث موسك ميك مكن معا اس كانظ ي وا دى كى طرف كئى - جهاس كوئى عائبت نا انداش فهر ابنے سیا میوں کو تھلے میدان میں ورزش کروار ہا تھا۔ كاراد كو اينياب كى آخرى وصيت يا والى كى . كم "كارثرابينه فرمن كوكهجى منتفواننا "أس ف كالنيقة موسك ما متوں سے بندوق اُتحالی ۔ اور بائے سوار سے اس سے كمودُ معيرنشانه باندها -أسكى الكلي كونبش تهوى -محمورًا أمجلا يكن سوار نے ابنى كنست قائم ركمى اور نہایت المینان سے گھوڑے کے ساتھ الکت سے ممئد مي جلاكيا - وهماكر سوا - اور معرفا موشي جماكي -

کارٹر ڈروز نے مندوق محری - اور بیادے لگا بمنتکل دس منت گذرے ہو نگے کر ایک ساون جا ڈیوں سے نکا کا رٹر نے اُس کی طرف توج نہ کی۔ اورديسا بي بيعس وحركت بردار ما - اس كى نفريس مقام برعمى بموني تقين ببالبكح ويريبط كلموا الكوات أسأت ينة بسندس يوجيا بركياتم في كولى على في متى و" كادراك اب طرف دكي بيرواب ديا إلى " ایک نموزے پر روسا منے چان پر کفراتھا" كارشركا چروسفيد تفا ينين أس كى اورسى با سے اُس کے مذبات کا بنہ نہیں جانا تھا سادھ نے

مجدد برسے بود کہا۔ ١٠ وكيمور وروريهليان مذوالورصا من من بتا فركيا كمورك بركوني سوارا يا تقاب "يال" وميراباب الأ وبكون م

ر ما فوداز الميوز بائيرس، محد ليست سرادي سال م

ك عالم ميس كلوجا تاموك - ا در بجرهنل مي عوطرن حب مول سربری جائے کے بعد تیں سرونکل بوكربيت دورنك جا يا بول. كيار عام طورير تواندهيرا بكوك سع بيط بي باسل كو اوت ایکرتا بموں بلکن حب مجی اسان بربادل میائے موت ہوں اور الی الی فوندا باندی بوربی مو۔ تو مین تقورات

كل مجى قدرت اين جوبن بريقى يموسم بهارتماء الكى مكى بارش بورى تقى ـ برندوں سے مرسطين فوس

ن دروا جار ما تھا۔ ہوا کے ملکے جو کو سے انک بار ہما ، رعیب سا سیش کردہی معیب ۔ مگر قلدت ورصین نفادے سے سی پوری طرح کطف ہو دیکا ہےا۔ کہ بیک نم والک میجول میرے با مُل یے انے آنے بی گیا۔ فدا جا نے کس بے درو زمین بر صین کے والے تھا ۔ ہیں نے میکول کو زمین سے اُتھا نیا۔ اور جا آنہ بی تھے کو ٹ کے کالرمیں نگالیا۔ اندھے ارفی عام ارفی تھا۔ اس سے میں نے ہائل اندھے ارفی عالم ارفی تھا۔ اس سے میں نے ہائل

المرهرام وقا جار الم تقا- اس الله مين في المثل سووث جانا مي مبتر محما اور آمب ته آمب في الشل كافر جانا في مرع كيا - مكر اجانك اس خاموشي اور تا ديكي ك عالم مي مجهي ايك آواذ شنائي وي " محترية الي وركياء كيونكه مير صفيال مين اس محروو الا اح مين اس وقت كوني النان موج و دختا - كجيد وصل كرك اوبر اوم و كمجا. توكوث كالرس يه الفاظ آت شنائي دية-

'وگفرانے کی کوئی اِت نہیں '' میں نے کار کی طرف دیکھتے ہوئے کہا ''آ باحضرت آآپ ہیں۔میرسے تو ڈر کے مارسے اوسان خطا ہو جلے تھے''

بھُول ہُوں گویا ہُوا۔ مگر بُرسوز ہجے ہیں۔ 'آپ خایدا پنے دل میں خوش ہور ہے ہونگے۔ کہ آپ نے اپنے کوٹ سے کالرمیں مگر دے کر مجھے مزت بختی ہے۔ اور جند لموات کے لئے ایک نئی زندگی عطافر مائی ہے میں آپ کی اس مہر یائی کا دل سے منون بھوں۔ مگر آپ شاید یہ نہیں جانے کے میری زندگی تواس وقت سے ہی ختم ہو کی ہے۔ جب مجھے شاخ سے الگ کیا گیا۔ مجھے مس شاح سے ہے مدمت متی ۔ اور تیں اس کی آخوش

میں مرنا جا بتا تھا ۔ مگروائے برغنی سیمی سے خالمہا تھ نے۔ مجھے اس شاخ سے جُداکر دیا۔ ادمدہ در شتہ جا اس کے اور میرے درمیان قائم ہو چکا تھا۔ ہمیٹہ کے لئے تُوٹ گیا۔ میری سب اکیدیں جا س در شتہ سے واب و تھیں ۔ خاک میں مِن گئیں۔ میہ زائن ہو بینا میں مجلنا مجھ ننا خلک کو شاید سناور در تھا سے

وائے ناکامی فلک نے تاک کر تو ڈا اُسے
ہم نے میں ڈالی کو تاکا آٹ بیا نے کے لئے
دوسروں کی زندگی ہمری خشی تم الشان اپنی کھر
ہمری و شی پر قربان کر دیتے ہو ۔ تیں ہمی دل دکھا تھا۔
اُس دل میں اُمنگیں تھیں۔ اور اِن اُمنگول بہ نیر تی جو اُن اُمنگول بہ نے میں میں موال میں موال میں موال اور مونگھ کرھینی دیا۔
مان میں کہاں تھا۔ اب کہاں مجوں اور کیا ہموں۔
شاید اس کانام انقاب ہے۔
شاید اس کانام انقاب ہے۔

کیں نے آپ سے و کھ کہا و میرے ولی اسات کا میرے المبار تفایتاکہ آپ میرے معانیوں سے ق میں وُنیا سے کھ کہت کیں۔ گرکیا معروسہ آپ سجی تو وُنیا

وانوں میں سے بیں ۔ ضرّ احافظ ''۔ کیا کیے گھنٹی کی آ دار سُن کرمَی ہے کہ بیڑا۔ جیسے کوئی فراب و کیو کر ماگ آفتنا ہے ۔ یہ ہمار سے ہاسٹل کی گھنٹی تھی ۔ تیں ہاشل کے دد وازے کے فزدیک بہنے جبکا تھا کرے میں ہنچ کر تیں نے بیٹول کو کالرسے نکال کومنر بررکھدیا۔ ود مرے ون حب اُسے دکیھا۔ تو دہ ہا تکل محط

راجكمارشادان سال ومدنداعت

# زندگی کی دوراہیں

حدا وندتحالی نے ابنی قدرت سے کائنات کی خلیق کی اور العسرطرح معة داستدوبير ستكيار زمين كافرش مجياديا اورا سان كى نلى جيت كورى كردى - نفاد شى كانشكى موكئ يمويمون كأ تغيرو تبدل عل مي آيا . ون اوردات عدام سكة - يها ثمالم وفرد مي آك - دريا وكاجال بجيرتيا فرض بماداكرة أرض وب برطرح سي كمل بوجيكا. خان من معرب النان كوخليفه بناكر دنيا مين مبيد يا. أور الصفة ركل مُناويا - تأكدو ودُنيا كي با وشامت كي زم انے اعتمیں سے لے۔اس نے انسان کو ذہن رسا عفائميا . أوراس بي فطرت محبربت سد جيمي بوت را دَ ا تَنْاكروسِيِّ - أورنظرت كي طاقتين أس شَّعُ ما تق میں دیدیں ۔ تاکھنی طور پرسارے کائنات پر مادی موما ستة أس ف اسان كود بن رسا ك سا مخدادر بہت سى قابلِ قدرصلامين، ورسيت فرمايش جنكى وجرسے استعتمام ارمنى وسما ومخلوقات بروفيت كامس موتى رادر إس طرح اس ف المرك الملوقات كالقب بالاور فرشتو س كم روا يكروه الساني عظمت سيساعض مرسليم م كروس. يرتمام بالي اسلط واقع موس كه خاوندتوا ساسي فكمت بزرعی اور قدرت کا مطاہرہ کرنا جا بتا ہے۔اسلفے اب وكمينايه ببيكه السان جع طدا نعاتني ثري خفيت كا مالك بناوياً بهدا وراس كي ذات مين التي قابل فدر اورمِغیدصلاصیتیں دکھدی میں۔ اس دُنیا میں تیونکر ذندكي لبركه يستكدان الاركائنات ص مقعد كع لغ عالم وجودس الت وه فيرا مود

سب سے بہلے بیسوال بیدا ہوتا ہے کر شخصیت ہے کیا اوراس کا اسانی زندگی سرکیا اثر ہوسکتا ہے۔ اور ہماج کرتی یافتہ شخصیت سے کیا فائدہ ہم جی ہے ، مفقر الفاظ میں شخصیت ان بیٹیا انسانی صلاحلیتوں کی مطاا اور ترقی کانام ہے جو اسے قدرت نے ود معیت فرمائی ہیں۔ اور انکی موج دگی اسے باقی مخلوق سسے

اورانى كىيل سى يفوكر محنبول سىمتاز بناتى بي كرور ايك كامياب ان تن مورد عني زندي كذار سك يشلا أيكف كى هبيدت مي مزاح كي صلاحت مبديم المرود بديكين و وايي ال خبى كوترتى وينانهين جابها علكه زندكي تصبغيه ومسأس وورنية توی کی طرف متوج موکرایس اس صلاحیت کود باناچا بشاہے ۔ تو تنروري بيكراس كي فحضيت كاندرنقص واقع موجائ اورس نبردتقة سفخشك زبرى صورت إفتيا ركرس اوراس سع تام اعمال كاندوفيرفرورى بيدكى كيداعث بيكاين اجك اس سيعلده وج تعفى ايني ان فسور كوج اس كي دات مي قدرت نے دولیت کی بیس بہیں مجتنا اور انہیں ترقی ویف كى جائے محض مديمي يا وطنى اور قومى جد بات سے مناثر جوكر مسار رناجا بتاب. وه وكسي مورت بي مي ونيا دي واداب كا مقابدينبي كرسك والعداعة ناموافئ مالاسمين بلاوجر بقيادكال ويفيريمو وموار تاب اوراس كمزدري محفظو معطور وتفقيت محدمتبارسي إس تم كادمى مفرّ منى سے ملدمتِ ماتا ہے۔ اسى طرح وه لوك منى طبيدت مين قدرتي سجيد كي موج ديد عير سخيره امودكي طرف مألل موكرا بني تخفيدت كفو منيق مب ليكن ان شالوں سے یہ نہیں مجدلینا چاہشے کمزاح اور بخیدگی ایک وسرمے سے بالکل متصاومیں اور اہلی انتہائی معنوں میں تعال مولی مِن كِيوْكُر بِهِ الراط وَلَق لِيط كَا خطره سبع - الركسي تحف كي فبعيت س مزاج موجودہے ۔ توبیولازم نہیں کہ زندگی سے بغیدہ سے سنيده مسأئل اس بحنزديك نذاق بن جائيس أدروه انہیں کوئی اہمبت ہی ہ دے۔اُوراگر اِسکی طبیعت یں سنیدگی ہے۔ تو وہ سرممولی مسلے کو غیرضروری اہمبت دے اور بلکہ پہلی صورت بیں زندگی کے اہم سے اہم اور خبرہ سے جیدہ شار واہی طرع وملكيسا تدمل ريح اسكى لمبيت برك أي وهيبي شاكة . اوردوسر مح مورت ميں زندكى كے حمول مسأل كي طوف اس كا ج اسقد رخيده ندم وكرونيا اسك الع مصيبوني آماجكا وبن جائه.

وكون كاب عن كامطم نفر معف رُوحاني ارتعاء عاور ي نروكي انساني ترتي من أطلاقيات برمني ب -موفرالد ترنظريدي ارتخ بب براني بصان يطيط سال ببله مها قائده نے آئی نظرہ پر ٹدھ ندمہ کی بنیادیکی متى أن مذهب معافر ديك انسان كي ميثيت وييج جه-ونيان سهداد رونيا سے بزار رو كرى زوان ماصل بوسكتا بمقصت يبط مذكومت مين اس نظرير كوسى قدرام سيداي المرج مي منه وسوساجي كم مراكب منعبه براكي تهذيب تداياه اسكادب ورون بركم رى طرح الثرا نداز به يهان انسان كى مين كأنات علم بد وباند ورتارون سيمي اسكا ورجكم ياك زوان مامل كرف كيك فروري ب يبجال ميسانيت كام درم النت على طوريد عبى يفي فودى ( (SELF NEGATION) جهال أننان ويناوما فيها ييزاد ادراكى كماكمى سند معيائ فلاسىدهان سي مكارساب اسي طرح اول الذكرنظرية كي تاريخ عبى يهت فيرافيذ والع سطفرع موتی ہے ورسب سے بہلے دومیوں نماس نظریہ علی کیا من تعزد كيد وم كاهينت أي فيرتربت بأف بجم المبيري حتى ودان كاخيال تفاكرمرف أدمي فاندان كوكون وي بات كان ينفي به كرده عوام رمكورت كري اس نظري كوورة دورمين فيمول مهريت ماصل رسي ب جونكديد ز ماند ماد وميتي كا اسلفها قنضاد إن مصلكراس نفريه سنكم التلق مها ورآج توكونى ايسا مكسنبس جال اس الخريسية فحار نما يان مون فيق اورسغرب سيحبهورى اورعيرتههورى مألك مين طلنيت بيتي كاج مذبه كار فرما ب و ده اسي نظريه كاكسي عد تك مرجون منت كي دُنياً كاند المودّت دوام تركيس جارى بن جامول الله سيهاب وونون توكوك فالعنابي ان وونون توكوك فالر الركوني ومولى موافقت معاقده وصرف يدايمي منيا دي ملاطويد ا ثبات فردی ASSER TION) بردهی کی بس عوافت کا ايك كمة يعي بيك بددونو تركيس كوفانت كم مثاني مي اور بها وظاميات كادرج اقتاديات مصمقدم نبي للبروني نتينادم ويال ب برى وكيب ب جي قوم في الماعي اورانفرادى مينيت سماشات فودى ( SELF ASSERTION) ے ہول رقول کیا ہے اس تورک کی سنے بڑی مای جس وہ من وہ ہے۔ م كالبدرا دون شاركتها و كرمني مبديات المومعات

ا مدا سے دندگی کی معدّ میں تعک کر بار مانے پھمور مونارے۔ ساج اورسوسایی کا داروهارافراد پرہے۔افرافکر تصنيد كا متباري كميل يافة مون وسوسائي ادريماج كامعاربت طندبوباناسهده وبربيلوسيرق كرناس اسكى تېزىپ وتدن كا درج البند موجاتا ب-اس كاوب اورمن س برمتم ي شائعتى مانى بد وردندى كاكونى معى عمية اسانهاس موتارهب مي دونر في زكر ندمون عود رم يع جهانك قدرتي فدائع كانتلق بي عربهتان اي بخرطاقه بالكربت بزاموا بديهان اب وبواشت ى بى داس كان بى بىن بىن كى دىنى اور جىمانى ترقى كى ايد موسکتی ہے گروب عراب نے انفرادی اوراجماعی فوریرانانی ملاميتون كوجلا دين كي طرف توجه كي - تو رو صرف النبول وناس ايك دسيع اوردير بأسلطنت قام كرى للدونياك ساعة وه نظام ينفي كيا ورعلم ذن مي و وترتى كي- تعبي مثال مع كيرو في بافتة فه مازمين فهذب سعد مهذب قوم سكاند بهي نبي بالمنكني يلين اس كرخلات بسيا نيدا ورفرانسك روم المتيولك قوم ويعي أس قرم عدافرا ودندكي سعاليك بي معرب ينده مسأل بي اس قد رغرق بو تكف يك زحرف في فكومت كوشيق بالكداسي فدمب كوسي كمر وركر سي ركعد بااور زندگي سيكسي ستعبدير عبي كوفئ خاص ترقى منكى -

ب د مجمعنا برب کر شخفیت برطرح سینمسل پانے کے بدرونسا داستہ افتیاد کرے ۔ اکداس سے مجے معنوں ہوئی اورساج کوفائد و منجے ۔ اور ایک تحدن اور دہذب قرم فلم منجے دنیا کے سامنے اس وقت ودمی نظریثے میں را ثبات

فودی (SELF NEGATION) انفی فودی (SELF ASSERTION) انفی فودی (SELF ASSERTION) انفی فودی (SELF ASSERTION) انفی فودی (SELF ASSERTION) و قیت دینا ہے۔ اورائی تمام فزائی صلاحتیوں کو مبلا و کر انفزادی حیثیت میں سوسائی اور سمائی اور سمائی اورائی فی فیت کا سان مرف ابنی شخصیت کو سماج کے اندا اسکے مرا وید ہے کہ انسان مرمون ابنی شخصیت کو سماج کے اندا مرف ابنی شخصیت کو سماج کے اندا میں وائی کی مرف متوج ہے کے اندا میں وائی کی میں کی بیدی کی مون متوج ہے کے اندا میں وائی کی کی میں کی ہے۔ یہ نظر ایال

أكروف ككويد مردنس به الممقد ع كليدنا رواليست قرآن شرف يهي البيك كهلام كساندرا نبات ودي (SELF ASSERTION) كامِدْمِهِ اللهِ أَوْمِ عِلَى المُواوِرُسَا فرالب كوئين فيمسلما نوتل كيريع وين وما كيافيكن ملامي فلا اور المتراكبيحا ورصفائيت كصدرميان مبت بدافرق ب منطائيت الغوادي ادر جباعي حيويت سے البات فودي (ASSE NTION) بي كرتاب س يرسي وي وي بي كداس عقام كالمناب كامديديدا بومانا بعدع لامنها ترفول كاستكب بادت كريافام عالم ان نيت كياد كافي عنوناك بي بهي، كي عزد كير في ووسر التنال اوراكي قومى زندى دورس عينزامكن بصاورس وسائني محط فراوبا هروكيران ان كالأدبرت ي فاميال بيكتي بي البنهر مطلق كوف البشركا ورجديد يقيب الدراس فاات مي مي ميانيمي احتماح بنبير كرسكة أورنهى استقر ومنع كرده قوانين عد الخواف توسكيفهن أبي طرح سوشار مجدثيت احتماعي وعالم السأينت كيلفه معنيد ب عربها رسی انبات فودی ( SELF A SSERTION ) معنی علط مع تعني إدريها واد" لاسالي لاكليه الاله كالغر لكاكرعالم النامنيت يركومانيت كعددوا زيدكونبوكرديقيس والاكرافيقا ويأت وربيب مقعدنين اساكرم عصدكوثي جزو سكنى بقوده رومانى ارتعاب وخلاقيات بعد معاشيت بعد يمي وجه بفكرية قرس اسوقت بالهم دست دكرميا برس ادركه ما من حكث مدل كا با داركرم بدر أسام ملح نظراس نغري كربات مى اسلام كاسبعد بهار رهمانة أمريت بقى ب يسكن ساقتهى عاقلة مبودي بمى يهان قانون انان دمنع نهيس كرسك علكه ايك خلاقى قانون مى موجود بي جس برسوسائن عمل مرتى ب يهان معيانيا كامشلهم نظرانذاز نهس كياتيا بعركم افلاقيات سكاد معروق مقدم بنيس اورسوسائن كالهم مقصديك ماني ارتعامية ياوى ومابات بنبي بهاس تهذيب وتدلن كى بنيادين معافيت مير نيس بكرافلاقيات يركى كى بن - يدنفام أيب امرك زياوم سكن دسك دة يسكفان سرائني كابرورد احجاج كريكتاب يبا كادفراب عرائ كدومني الدوائد جالى كاترتى كيلفاد سرمولك فوتكيد اللاى نظام مين اثبات وري (SELF ASSERTION) بونقورا CONCEPTION) ہے۔ وہ بیرت ی فیوں کا سی

ونياكى بهترين اوكل ترين قوم بصاوريين مرمنجرمن كالبغيا بسك وه دنيا برطكومت كريد الحكواد كيك نيالى ده مري في فالوس جينكا من بي بنيس ور ومناكي بيدا وار كوهرمن جرمني بالتمال رسك جرمنى كمفلاسفود كاختيده بكرجبد للبتعاجوانات نبا مات کی ماندان و را میں می موجود سے اور چ نکرجوا مات اور بناكات كاندراس جبدالبقاك نتوك الموديروني ونده دوسكن ب جبك اندر دنده دعفى صاحبت موجود مويدودياكى اقام اورافرادس معى مرف اسى كوزنده دستفا ورحكومت كرفيكا می مامسل به بور روز سیامین یا خد بورا در کر در و موس ن كا ج المول ( DOCTAINE) ونيا كيسا غيوش كيا وواف جاءاور فاقتورة موس كوكروركم فعكاكي بهآنب يرعقيده نتوات المعلى ( SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST ) كملاتاب وطن يستى اس شعل كى ايك جيكارى بدجي ف جبوريت يوسنة فكور كومجى ابنى نبيث ميس مع اياب. التنفي سائقه سائقه ونياس اس اغربير بمعنى اكيك وسرى ترك مى ودوب جى وتلزم يا استراكست كبلال ب يدخر كب تعامد ا ورا ولو كا اعتبار عدا ول الذكر قركيد كى مند بدريها ل جداد عاكا سوال بي نهيل لكتمام دُنيا كالناف كونعرف النافي فيتي ما أاكي طرف الله بصلكة مقادى ميوت بعي كيث عياد برالكر الرق بيضي ا دُرميي كاملياد باقى بني رسبنا - التيس اختراكي نفا م مرب فاليقيا مع اقتقاديات كادرم مقدم ب غروكيت مديد كم عايد وكافيال كمائكي تهزيك رتدن ورادب من كامداري المقدادي يربها وبك بغروبنى سمانى معاشى ورافلاتى ترتى نامكن بدالك برأك عليم بوتا ہے کربیال بھانی فودی ( SELF NEGATION) کاروگا "الاسلالين الكليسالااله"وشتر كميت كابنياوى مول بي عيمال أر اوراقوام ابنے می برتری سدستردار میں اور قام امنیک است ماج معاص سون كري دوالكمائز حرق وموريا الهي الي ישני כנול ואוש שו ולו בו SELF ASSERTION אליל אלי كرداب موكلفرد فيسى بضاف معارزندكي مقردكر ركعاب ويدفع اس برمعرها مکنی بیمی درستای افزادی دیندگی بزرگی ما ابرانیکا متدرمها لاخركمو كمصلاوه اكياه دنظام مي معج اثبات ودي ( SELF A SSERTION ) كينيادون برقائم ته نبال الما 

## دارالعلوم إسلامتيه پشاود



مُعاونگن عبدلاؤن نوشهروی مخملشرف مفتون

كم كم ان : سرحافظ محمل درايس رايج . لمدرايج . لي . ايج . لو مدر بير : سرميال محر بوسف كاكاخيل

نمسطبر		فهرست			جسيل
7		ليكوبك		مقمون	شماح
۲		مدبير		م کودنتی خبوی	ŀ
۲		مهنالتا خان دبالتبعو	نظم	262612	<b>y</b>
۵	ت	قاحق احمد سعيد الميو		شع شاعهی	۳
9		حبيب الوحمان سيواتى	نظم	مؤدوس	<b>6</b> *
4		مختأئاحد مختأتم ذا	•	غيبىسىزا	۵
بالا	يم كال	نفزالدخان نفر د دم	تظب	خوشمال خان فتهك	4
10		عبدل لوؤث مغلق	1	عبدالعظيم دانويزى	4
In	اولكال	عبدالجهيد فادوقى دُ		توفي تقالي	^
19	-	محداش تعمقتون	ثغلب	كمعالمتق غوب	4
PI	أير	سلطان محبود فوماقع	1	ربنتني تعليم ياضتر	1.
10	-	اہے۔ آرمیکوفتاد		غزل	1)
40	•	محد شایرد اول کال	••	دبيني پرغاليه	· 11
14		عبب العزيز	نظم	بوخيال	 19 <b>0</b>
<b>₩</b> ,	دلكال	جها تک برخان وزبردا	•	لائمان اوپيزنن	164
Ju.		سيدسلطان محود		یا ۽ دی پختید	10
مهمه	لوديكال	ميال محد يوسف ديم	ونها	النامي نظم بردادالعا	14
هس	هل ُ	مخد بولس عيس تق	,	موور انشا تر	14
1-4		نقاد		كاشكد	10
144	رمکال	سليهان دربوي دنخلوا		دهموانسرد	19

چه دخزان ويوه باتى ده خوشما لى مه كوه

کورنبئ خبری

د يوطالب م د زندگی بحتوين حصد حفرده . جربر کوم دخت کن د دع م حاصلی . ددی ژونل په دومان کن په ده باند د حیث تسمه تکلیف نه دی . اد دے د دنیا د نومی کومی نه خبواتو نه دی . دده مثال مجنت و حفر تیا د خوم پشان وی کوم چرکی نی مثال مجنت و حفر تیا د خوم پشان وی کوم چرکی نی خوملک سکا ك د پام حیثر لاس خپی نه خوزوی . په تیا د و و ته ملحی او په به د م یی س الوروی . و ک افسوس دا دے ۔ چرکه خوشنی د عند و م کی چیو زدتیوی افسوس دا دے ۔ چرکه خوشنی د عند و م کی چیو زدتیوی افسوس دا د دے ۔ چرکه خوشنی د عند و م کی چیو زدتیوی اوولیست شی او میلی د نیا تد چرد م م م اومعید تبواد افرم

خامنالهم حوهبود عددی ، برکالج کس دخلوش لنه کلونو تیرولو نربس ما ندهم ددی کائے دیس پیبود حکم کیل کے دی ددی عکم پر کیش سرح کما دوستان او دخیار لوستگو ترخفکان سردی پکاس ، بلکددا غابر دخوشخالئ دی چر دخلی پیفسل و مهربانش ذه ددی خبوی قابل شم ، چردمقره میعاد د سنر ما صند کارس ته اوس سولو . دکوم دپاس چرزه دی کائی تدرالیو لے شوکی و مه ، و لے د دی سی مان جدی خابوه افسوس حم سائی ، چرددی کم پرسبب برده اوس ددی قابل پاتی نشم ، چرپر اصلی عنو پرسبب برده اوس ددی قابل پاتی نشم ، چرپر اصلی عنو کہن د خیار صغر خل معتبداد کور مے شم ، کور چرما بر ایرو

شوو دوه دوه نیموکالوکښ ترخیلد وسدکومه ده زه دانشم وئیلے جدد کامیا بئی توکومه حل زه بددی کوشش کښ سید لے یم . ولی سرم ددی آولو ما شبل ی ضرح رفخر حاصل دے چرزه دخیبر لوستوج خل متکام صنح دوم - ددی منعلاوه دخیبر لوستوج سرم دا لوظ هم دی چدد خیار بردس بحرد خیل مونی شبا خل مت کول بدزه حیبری هیونکوم . او تر خیلہ کوششال بدزه دخیبر صرف مت برس ساکوکو قیل م

المكلابرتانددايه دكدخولخندلمنعدى

شوی ده راو خریی بیا تا ناکیم چرتیجیجدی دیده لاسدن خیربی - تویخ پیری چدد کالج آول گینتا ند حکان پیجعد ددی پانو و شایستدکو لوکوشش اونکوی - س پورچ کی اذرے کان برکوم کوم کارشن تد اورسوی ۹

پدد عدسلسله کین خددخی بولوستوکو توجه ددی حقیقت طرف تشکودوم سیرخونده دامتنع تجویز درجه روسای اونظرونه درجه به خال د او او اونظو در کم اغشتی شی داد ددی به خال د او او اونظو دعمه مالات تا درجی او د لجیسپ واقعات او د غد شان وی اد یل ادعلی مفعولونی او نظرونی به خوشمالی سوه قبلو له نشی د

ددی تسمدمضمونو کو اونظمو کو لیکلوکش برنمکوان اومل میر د حلکا لوح قسمدمکن املاً دکوی -

دی د پام موند ندهم بکاس دی چراین د نتو

طرفته ديره أوجر اوكويد شيء

په ک دسید لی معنامینو اونظهون کښ کا یی پرځاین اصلاحی اشادی شوی دی- ۱ و امیل دسے چرلیکوکی دونړه به دحنی خبوو ډ برحنیا ل اوساتی -

دعبل لوحان کو دستاس موند دیوممنون احسان یو چدد کا لجیت او کا لج په زما در کین دوئی دومی شعره نو به معنون به وخت کین دد کول . د شعره نو به میل ان کین دا دومی سپاحی به دی در بند شهسواد شی . که دی لو شان نوج دی طرفت داو ورسی و مرسی و در تر د ا حم بکاس دی - جد د کهی و بیل د شاعر یی په کها یک د بنیادی شعره نو کمک د نفی او حبیب الوجها ال د بنیادی شعره نو کک د نفی او حبیب الوجها ال مواتی ته ذیا ته حیل طبعه ما بگد کوی .

ملہو

### داناد ملز

لانى ئى ئىلىم جناپ مىنى دىسا دىرىنى بىلى سوسائى بەكالىن مىلىس أۇچ كى دو. موندە ئى دىير بە خوشى الى سىرە دىنى بىر ئوستونكوتە بىش كود .

دد نیاغم که وه یوغرائدنودی عمانه ولوبدم كدوه أوامهم أوام كن بعالدغونلي شوم ليدل ما دا چريو تکشين چن مرفح تركل مندان صفت ننرف مقل نابالغ زباب قاجع كم ابعيل شميم اوسودى شورى حم شل شميد ميوى عمل دسر کبن دیکا ونافی کمل کا دی د نندل دو يه يوديدن ددى شرى مبر الحض شوغرغ غم غامته خاتمت بلادولت دتا دبياه او ته ي دانادماد اوم اوي بيشا نه بيناي دى تال زوليوريدا خاعوند اداوبكى ستا مغالف باد اوسن تکری خودبلن کس خند بی ہے وكره أوادنا أى تولى دنيا بعل حسأ تا لا مكوداتكم نددى بوخترج رستاقام وىموعم مودى اوشوى چرك ووليش اى دشمن دُروليشى تهى ماعبى لإذاون سبق د توند بعتوس مكودا غويدم كآشناددى ملى كُوه أو نا سبقوه نعداندتانه عرمادا تودى واستل

برون يورم خريركالئ يركب بستوتد ولويدم نه وم سيدارج داخوب الدوه بوكا لرغونل شوم شوتن تعبوير او دوح لارو بواسما ند تواسمان نظمعانوم نكري شوددى كلشن دوسعت عل ككل موكل تداودنيا يعموا دنك خيوى دى كيس بوخوشها خوشراك او زيسا محل دسرد يروركبن بكادى ايودوشن ميد بداي بنيادم كمرشوم ودمخكبن فيمشيكي شوماوى السلام يحياس جهان الكاه أى ماحب عرده ستا لديه داناني سنديم به جشت ديونطري به مخكس ستا دَانُطُكُودَى دَسْتَايُلِ تَدَى صَاحَبِ وَكُوونِي ى بدخشان اوعدن دِكول دَمشر ف جهوبه ما دِتا دخول الف بي تدودى دودى دعيسى تكم مودى وشوى حدئ خاموش كى دشمى خاموشى مدن دخولی نرای دانا وما یوبیند کوم س په دی دینالسی خاموش شوم مسکے شو دا دانا اشادى وكري دى حفن د يَقِتني يهم وو بكل

فودی کو کر بندا تنا که برتقدیر سے پہلے . فدا بندے سے فود بی ہے بناتی مناکیا ہے

# شعوشاعرى

د لويو لويوشاعل لؤ دوردا نا يا لؤوينا ده يشاعي دزندكى تعبيردى ويرزيكددزندكي ماصيت متعلق دائئ قائميد مطشى دادنك د شاعرى يح نترين كول ډيوكوان دے رد خنوخلتو يه ينزد د تخیل اظهام نوم شاعری ده ریوامویکن آی المرسن والى بيدشاعرى دغيزواني د دوح و اظلما كولوملامي كوشش ندواني - يومشهود أنكروز فيلة شاعری متعلق داخیال لوی معرد شاعل نرصل د د شاعوارهٔ سِنایست دُشطونوماتحت دُوندگی تنقتیل شاعری ده . لیکن دائی نه ده واضح کری جدشاعلى بنايست غروى تناعل عدينتياغه ته وائی ، اوصدرشرطورد کوم شخیادی ریوانکریوی فلاسغر كادلأس جددخيلى دمانى خنيقت شئاس حستی وه . وانی کچوی ستاسویه کلام کبن خیالا ادچتوالىموجودوى - او دخيالاتوپه ترودتيا كبن اد دعنوبه اظهادكس توتم اوموسيق مى نوستاسوکلام شاعری ده رودنر نه دلنده دا چەد شاعرى ئەمىللىپ سىرودىى خيالات دى سىھ ټولو تعملينولوکښ يومم ځان لد د شاعم ي پر خاصيتونو بالمياحادى نه دے رحُاخِل الكِش شاعهى دجذباتو دخيا لاتؤنبا يستبرادس دئافها

دُ شَاعری نه متواد صغر کلام موزون دی بهری کوم خُروند حذ با تو از از از این دهر او فن آیک اطیفه پشان د شاعری مقصد مهخونونفوشحالات آیک دوسده د کول دی ر

دَ شَاعِرِی تَلوریهلوکیدی شی . دول مغلاقی به ل د شاعرکلام داستهیکار ببرد لوستونکو اخلاق بوی حرابيكي . برعكس كه داخلاقي غوبيا دنك كين البيرى نوښده رککود شاعرکاروعظ ونعبیت نه دی. بعمنى خنق دانى عيدشاعرمعلم وى مكوروا غلطدده د شاعرادل كادمُون خوشمالول دى . ما سيينيو ده كده عرجون دياش ديرس علي و ادمونو دحنی ناه پیمامی اخلاق یا معاشهتی فائده ولغلو معض حلايت وركول او يوهيول و الفلاقيالو یه ذمه دی رشاعری د نندگی او تصویردی . شاعردائى مادحقيقتونو اظهام اوكرد رتبول كو لایکیکدی کرتوینرسبق اختسل خوادی واخلی-ماجه فرنكددينا اوليده صغرشان بيان مكوه دعدخاكلام خامشاصل خاخوب دى ركهوى غد سبق كيس موندى كيويى وصدراحسس اسونه دے د حفے تبلیغ حُاکاںنڈی عب

شاعری دجن با تو دخیا لاتوکنبلیسته دسی دکاظها کتیاعری دویم مخ صدافت دی - داعلی شاعری بنیا نوم دی . عدد دی شخادامطدن دی چرشاعردخلقودخیمالولوکیشش کوی رود حداث نفس معنمون نوی سخامطلام کس محض حقیقتوند نه بیا لای رواصیشدسایس کام دے مشام دحقیقتونو تأ ثبات محمود میکس یو بہی طوز کس بیش کوی -

د شاعر قابل قبول دا یو چیرا کسی مجت د هے پیر اسلامی کسی در شاعری کبنی رستیا توکیم حده پوس کا لاخی وی کشور آنفاق به دی داخل هی شاعر کوم نقطهٔ لکاه چی پخیل کلام کبن پیش کول غواری صغر و قابل قبول دی . د صغر و کلام کربنیا د په حقیقت با منر ایخو وی مشری دی . مثلاً د مهمان صاحب د با عیات یا د میالاتو د و د تیزی سائل ، مثلا د مسئل و مفات " و ایلم بخوکم" به حم حالت کبن بیکاد دی بید د اسی کلام قل د قل د ق بیکادی ، او مونزه نا اعتبادی پر نه کوو د اسی کلام په اصلی معنو کبنی شاعری ده د د و د عند شناعل ی ده د د و د عند شناعل ی ده د د و د عند شناعل ی ده د د د

خوشخالئ سوه د دی قبلولوته تیاد یو ر او میڅکله د دی په باش کبن په خپل نده کبن شک له کانی نه ددکوو ر

شاعری اصی مغمدهٔ دیم پو زیات خوب واکی نه توپیوا کے پیداکوی ۔ ددیم رچہ دشاعری دُلغلاقی پہلؤخواہیں شخطع وی ۔ پوٹوشعے ہذواؤدئی ۔

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بنائسته زندنى سيب دجنتوال

په دسیلی ماشن صیرقندونو یکه سپین کودن کی مواحده دشوا بو

له د غدش او غوك پوهيدگادی که پخنجو دسپينوليچوم زخی کا ساچيله د موهسو تسيادی که ليغودوميووني پور دسپنی باغ دکی

په محکل در نمؤد در که جمهادی که ده بندان مناشق خولنی براد می

وربنکاره چر پستگاسپنی مرمدگاکه دی شعره نوکبن دوم خودوا لے دی . علی که سهی خوله ادبه ادبه شی . ایکن عاموخلقو مه خلورم او پنځم شعرم نه دهسی سرا د په خاکی شهروانی لذب و د کوی اد دا لولقس کنولیتی و دشاعری شلورم او د ټولو نه مغرودی پهلو د شاعری شلورم او د ټولو نه مغرودی پهلو عسن دی . دهسن عنص پودنه بیان کړی عنصرونه پراسی موزون طولقه با نر او به داسی مناسب تو تیب سرم مداوی چه نتایجه داسی مناسب تو تیب سرم مداوی چه نتایجه کی بنایسته تنایش وی و داعنصر بهرک نی نه دی بلکه دلفس مفهون په تو در نیاکبن شود وی وی وی اعلی تسم شاعری کبن ټول عنص دنه وی وی اعلی تسم شاعری کبن ټول عنص دنه وی وی اعدا صدی به کوم شاعری چه دا عناصر به

به شان سیم ملاؤشوی نه وی لا برابر برابر نه وی - نوهندشای ناقصد وی شیا شاعری نه وی ر اوس و ټولوندشکله مسئله دا ده - جردشاعری تنقید دیابه صحیح اصول کوم بودی - دا یو داسی بحث دے -جراوسه بودی د لویو لویوخلقو اتفاق بر جراوسه بودی د لویو لویوخلقو اتفاق بر نه دی داغلے - حریونقاد حریواستا ذحر بوشاعر خیل خیلدنظر بربیش کوی - دحر چا خیل خیل خیال دی بموالا کیان شوی اصول د نظر الاندے ساتینی -

دشاع پر کلام کنی د حد درجی موسیقی پکاد ده د دوزن او که بجو لحاظ سی چرجم خد کی دالنتی . د تدر ق ننداد و نقشی د که لفظو نو ترتیب معاور بحا پکبش زیره خوشها لوئکی وی د ذبی ددالی او نزاکت . تشبیه و ند او مثنا لوئر زیه داخکونکی وی ، او د لفظو لو په آواذکبن پوداسی سو دونکی نغمه جادی وی چرکی می او ک ناذک تا دو نوکی دبید ل پیدا کوی ما و ک

د به به دباب کبنی یو لطیف سر اونکلی و مضهون انتخاب د شاعر د دافی دا قعا تو او د لچسپیو نه بالا تو پکاد دی د د گوشی وینا ده د جدد شاعری بلند توین ادیکتا مقصد مایش د دے وی د حرصد شاعر چرهن د خبل محسوسات وی د حرصد د شاعر د فوم اصل نه د مے د د گفتی چرد انسان دد لیسی

دایره دهدنه خیواو لونه نیا ته وسیم کوی بید کوم هر یوکس محسوس کوی دی د شاعرید مخکس آنو له دنیا وی اود خیل ژوم نظرید رنواکبن دصغی نمایش کوی - دشا عهدیا لات گفاقی وی - ناد ذاتی - داعلیم کی فقط دَ معنمون پر انتخاب کبن ند بلکیل زبیان کبن م بکام ده - شاعر لمرخلقو ته خطاب کول بد بکار دوی -

دریم غیزد حیالاتو فروس والے دی رسیم چرخو پوسی پونبودست فلسفی نه دی لط شاع نفی جود پیل ہے ۔ شاعری دبنیادم د علم ، دعقل ، دخیالاتو دجان اتو اود احسالا پوجیکائل دی ۔ دشاع دخیالاتو دایرہ د نورو خلقون زیان وسیعر او ڈورہ وی ۔ د شاعر دخیال مار عد جید اوجت اوجت کری اد دوم وہ چر د اکسان دمینی اول وس

خونک چه خالب و مائی - مه

ات می وزید پیمسامی فیال می 
بد هبره داده جهعی خیالا توس مهاعی

بد هبره داده جهعی خیالا توس مهاعی

نه جودیدی ر مناسی نوکتاب که جوی به

شعره نوکس بویکلیشی نوهی شعون شاعل فی می نود شاعل خلام و کیلی نشو . د شاعر کمال دادی پیصفر حیالات بوهسوسات د خبل تخیل به نودسی میالات تویی چه ای جهای کلام تو بنه جوایشی داکتوشاعل نوبکلام کردی خوصسوسات ده سی دادی 
داکتوشاعل نوبکلام کردی د اولا خیالات ده سی دادی 
خیالات خودی خوصسوسات ده سی دادی 
خیالات خودی خودی خوصسوسات ده سی دادی 
خیالات خودی خودی خودی 
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خیالات دوسی دولی 
خیالات دولی -

دشاع کلام کن هم آحکی "یودایی منوم بی جذو دی ر د تخیل دوی ادا و سم مختلف تأثرات دود کاد نامی مشاصل ت یوشان کول دیره منود دمی ده - شاعی مونود تله دندن کی نر مستعاد دخشتلی تطعات ناه پیش کوی - بکه چنر یوداسی و فقد بیا نوی رجه حذ د در کو نودان کا نیودوی -

دُشَاعُ کلم دد نها یو کلک دی - چه د تو ند په مخ باند پریوخی - ارس یودا تعدخیل خپل مخصوص حالت کبن بخشقاب کوی . دُم یونظم نفس معمون چهمونیز در ت وکینی شو - اود شاعی دوح دد ایدو کبن یومش اد یومطهوم وی رد نظم اصلی توت با حبی ایم نباط کمین پت دی - انسوس چدخوید غزاد نوکس دا

بنیادی دبط بانکل نشته ، دُم توشع عُب، جُل معنى دى . دا نقى دسى شاعرافكبن دوموہ زیات ناہ دُسے ۔ مُلکھ دغزل ورحُ الْآلِدُ دَشَوحِ شَاعرى متعلق ما خِيل عَيَا لات ستاسو به خدمت كبن ميش كول ، اومطلب م ذيات داؤه . چه کالج ته دا تلوسوه چه کوم دوستان خواه مخواه ځان يوري د شاعري مکني اوتوي سؤى دِعُما دامفمون غُوغُوكُوتِه اودائى . ادمنیل کلام د به دی معیاس باندی اوتلی . کیچوی بوابو کماشی یو ډیوه ښله - لا د دخپل ذحن مطالعد اوکوی . کدیوی یوس نه ذکوشو<sup>ی</sup> غیرو نوکس ده سن غدنه غدوی نوشاعی دِ جارى ادساقى - اودى خاصيتونولدنوق ودکوی ۔ امیں دی ۔ یہ یو دمہ م به کامیاب شی ، اد که چوی دُدی خاصیتونو دیک نه لوی . وَعُدُبِهِ وُحِنُونِیُ دِفَائدی دَیاِس، صغوى ته درخواست اوكوم - جدد شاعرى خون كول حم كناه ده الوليل شرع كوسة .

تماصی احد سعید البرق سودی ایم ۱۰ سے خاشین م لاندنی شعص ند حبیب الوجان سواتی د اول کال دی - دوئی دکل و بلبل چرد عاموشا عراف بوخده ند یوبل طرفت، د خیل خیال موسف الودوسل دے - حقیقت دا دے - چرد یو ژبی اصلی خدامت میرد د نده د بیر پد صغی کبنی بنیادی شعل ندجه کرسے شی - اوقوم ترسبق واخلی مونود اصیل کود چرد د د بی به حاسی شعل نوخائسته کوی - ملاین د

یوه درم و دسه مروان یوسی می به نظرشه مادی غوك می اسے بل بخته نگلت تو شهر مرفق د نائیک به کاس لکیایم د صغر دیره جور پردی مادی مُزد اغلی کمفت کو د نائیک و دغه کار دغریب داستان چدواؤدید ستر یو دی شوی دادبکو به دنیا کس کی حق نشته عقل نشته ناموس نشته

ا مع غربیبه احساس وکوه دخیل حق شرطلبکاد په سوالونوکاد نه کیوبی دطالب حوض کونوشه

حبيب لوجان شواتى

## غببيسخا

سم به عن وولی در میم کل به حجن واتیرینی بهردا عبیه مجلس واؤدی دخیه نیولے شی -اوغود وی تدکیردی -

کریمی . ملکداد کمی دافعش اسمند دخان دِ منال اولینی و اوخلای دِ حلاً کُن په جنّت

اوله لظامه: ---دکریمی خبره ده رخم په غزغ په دی بچسیان
په اړولی کټ کبن چیخه دهی کیمنکس سر - او
پوسیدلی ستورد ناست دی - په لواره شپاړه ژبه کښ د انکا ښکاخېری کوی - غربه سمد او

کړی ر په صد دکین د کا دکیو چاکی د صغیقه یکه ده د دی شاکوخو د صغه په کاکی کښ حاتی تخر حساب په دا د کوی کښ به دا بارن یو نورسے لوکے حم دا بلکو - که به پکویشو . نوبر و دکړه کښ ده چوی نه نه و و کړی - یواه ! څه ښه منځ ی وو . واسی خلق ډیو ذر دموکی ظا لم نوډسځ شی .

اومنلی: ریم راین خاکی د اولبنی دید بنه سرم وه رمام دسلطان دىس بوتعافلاش كولود شيد شلى دويئ راس وسه . ټولى م ادبيالى بلمينم دىك نهوو كالىم فويدى ويمتی نه در داوگری دد - داغله مهنددغان لد ودتهم اوویل مخان به سلطانی دووس م مشربياللي دى .بن فدد مكم نشتدر بوشل دوبيل واكره ركهم اوكتلى وستاشهب به هم پکښ دی . او که م اوبيا يی ـ نوس دِدليا تي سمند خان اوويل . بييه إجرسندس توندي وی .ستاسو دخه پروا ده - دده س تد دعاکی لحدبه ذوندى يم اوسلطانى بعينويتر ته برستا عيله به بيسوبانس ستريد تيتي وى ممن ولغله دسلويه خالى دا يونيم سال مأوى يره خان أبا ادسی . د دی بعضی بعضی دؤسا لودکیاش دِ خدائی تا تردیره دوندی لری .

غير مُدلايهم . او به دو دُ چالوكښ م ترى حمقم دا اوكښ مل ترى حمقم دا اوكښ مل مل او نيكي دا اوكښ مل او نيكي شرب ود كو د وى ويل چرنه خير د عد خير د د

اصلیه اماخوتا له خرق نه دی دی کی . مانولی چرسلطانی ته دساندی حسکی ش. ما ادولی چرنه خان - داخوستا دانسان داستا ملکس حیتم نه دی . او دا به حم نه اخلی . خاید حضری به دی و در کوی و یواه خربه سی و دو خود عرب حل و لونے او داتو .

میست: یوه دستیا - د بناد کیکوکی به مماشه او د اوسیلما یه صغروه - نوبرهم سمی سمه مه ود - اکری چرچی به محاشه و د اخری چرچی د بر بیک ی یاد! داخر پر بیک ی یاد از دی خر - بر بیک ی یاد از دی خر - بر بیک ی یاد از دی خر - بر بیک ی یاد از مان خوشمالم کری د نیا ده - او نیم کری د نیا ده - او نیم کری د نیا ده - او نیم کری به پانی شی - خد لد خونه کوئی دین شی کرمسیا د ی دا ملک د ذر خون شاه دی (د په دی کبس تایدشی) سه

دنیا دیم په وم خ پیل ده کم عقل خلق کپین مانویک آبا دوینه

رتبی شرع شی ، یوبل چرسی سه به دنیا مه نیاز بریل خلقه

د شاعجهان بادشاً منها قضو تختونه

ددیکه نظاره: سسس واحدگل دقلبی نرستری ستوماند داخلے دمش رس کالیز، خوبی دعیم کل . دودکوتی خوف معمد محل او دُوری لودکیشدی س دنغری به غاده ناست دی عودیل آنکوسله بخه وی امش خود ک په تبی دو تک چه دی اونیائی دما بنام مونخ نه پس به مصله ناسته وظیفه کوی ا

دعیگال: دادا! نن دکویی بلهعاش به خانے دائیرینه ، حلتہ سرودسمنل دریومفت کولو دیئی ، چدمونو لہ بہ کا پھوس ، تماکو اوسی دا کولے ، اوسیل به کی حم دابا میک کولو ، داخوک دوج او یہ رہنتیا بہرسری ووج

در دیم کل مور درخانی ۱۰ بس دی یوخوته رخوانه مخوانه مخوانه مخوانه مخوانه مخوانه مخوانه مخوانه مخوانه و مخوانه و المخوانه و المخوانه

واحلكل: بس چپ شه مم تاسوميند كامن په س اوخيزوئي - وبيا تركار نه كبرى اوباعا اوب غيرت تو اوځى وه ته كه د په بلدلاد كى - كه بيام حرفوك په صغدلاس اوليد - لوخيو ځه لپوه

دُّم خَانِيُ ؛ دُود خَانِي وَدِ شَاكُوك ، تَوْبِوذَک سم كوي ثه بِوخوته حروښت دموچو په سته ناست يي . خِشْحاله ووځ خوخدا اير الجنونو په تسمت کهی

نشته که صغه خوادان په صغه طمان لاړه و نو به معاشان شوغه و پاجوادی ادکړه غه که د .... د د د کې د ده وی نو که خوده و پوتا حروبه ش پر ټروجود کړی دی و خولدکښ د سه که خالونشته که بل د کورت اوکړو و نو دا د قلبي چوکه د سمایا نلیا

رچپه چپیاشی. دماشی بیمنگ خایزی .او دولیکن دیو نه خایزی - ډیوه شیبه بس چه داحل کل تربیا دَسمندادخان تصه یا دهشی ، نزبیا یوسوداسویل دوبامی - په دی کښ دوئي لهبیاموتع پاکوټودیکی او د ودکو ټو زهه صبونشی - اوتبوس کوی -

مهنگل: دادا ؛ دا تاسوراسویلی ولی ادکود په دښتیا داسمندرخان ښه سری وو - او تنجم ده خدیه مرک خفرئي -

واحلگل، يوه حويه پويوده څربه دىمتداوس پانيک قمى تيروم - حويوظالم وونو . هم دُدغسى خلقو دوست وور اوهم ددو ئى پەسرىيك پە صاندشوك تاندىشوكد ډيو زيات دولت جم كړے دو ـ دا دھغد

ښېرسه پیوب وور مهرگل: ۱۰ دددد کی وړه خورکیشني : ۱۰ دا دامونکه ته خونی ټوله تصه ادکړه . چېرتصد خلاصیوبی ۱ نو دوتنی په بعنه وی ۱

واحلگل: يره بديك في دصغه ظالم تعمل علائي دوس لدهدت حسم سمزا دركړى - اوشكودى - دلنه فيم سمزا دركړه حوام او د شوكى مال دها نه نفيب كيښي -

# خوشحال خاختا

لاندنی شعره نه دخوشمال خان خیک متعلق دی رنفس تعضیار دُسه پوسی و پوکامیاب او دُوا تعا تو سرح موافق شعره در بری دی رامیدا دے چرد پینتنو نووشاعل نو ته بعم بدنیسی مین مورکیسی می مرب در می در مرب در می در می

په زړه کښم بینسا نه محبّت دخونهال خان عرّت دپنېتنو دے لوئی شکوت دخونهال خان دُ تومری شرککی خوم دی په عالم کښ نه ودکیوبی دنم عوند څوکند دے شجاعت دخونهال خان

نه هم مرونه ، ذکوة شو په ټول عمر په ده فرض حاتم دو ورستو کړم سخا وت دخوشمال خان

په مړونی دمغل لالاس لا دو دغره سُوته تول اوکړه د پُنبتو او دَعرہ ت دخوشحا ل اان

> خانان یی به خا نئی کوی لوئی مودیشوی تیری پونشته دصویهت رو دسیهت دخوشمال خان

داسی میرو مرنه دے ژوندی دَحدووح دی نن هم به یادکس کوم دے معبت خشعال خان

دولت دنفترنشته چه پری جوړی منادی کړی مسونکيالو جوړنه کړوزياست دخوشعال خان

نعرالله خان نقى دديم كال

مه ټوليم په جهادکښ مشغول وه .

عبالعظم داندني

د پهتومشهوس شاعر عبل انتظیم په سوات کنی د سند الله خواوشا پیل شد و ی لاودو که وو پهرپه م ورلم تربویل نوموکړو و اوبیاده په تلاش کښ شو . مکود کی خپلی نیا کال سرهمی ته را اوتښتوو و او په برتهکال کښ د حاجی خپلو په کندی کښ استوکن شد .

په حیا کښ توی خپی اوباسه عظیمه عاقبت برلبناور کړه سکهان کل و ډ دوه مامن ئي وو . د يولزم محبوب کل او د بل حبيب کل وو . دوا ړه واده کړی وو . او د ده په ژوندا مړه شو . يولو ځو ئي د دواډو نه

پاتی شور داوان کښ د دوئ ډېر ذکوملځ

#### دلوان

دده او و و کے غویل دیوان دکی سپرپپسسگانگی کبن چماپ شوی دی - ڈبه یک ساده او مراوانہ ده - عام طور باندیک غزالیات ، دباعثی ، او محنس دغیرہ شکلی دی -

دوخترنه شامردورعشقىداشعاى به يى كىك كىكن دخامنو دخىمد به يى حغربت سائل چىك جرمغو يى حق سىدل دوده ترحم ميدان مغاشه د به بوالسى ذه ه يى اشعادليكل وكان سى به يى ساتل د جرقى تايى فائد واخلى دكك جروائى .

~

په دی عمرم ښکل کړهغزل کحکه چه تومی واخل لپۍ لدما ښمنفعت څولی د د لیوان تاد پخ واسی لیکی ر سه

دا ّادیخ دیمنس واوی سامع سن یو زر دوه سوه ددی پنځیس ووایه س<u>اهمال</u>ه

#### خصوصيات

۱۱) شعریی ډیرخنژن دی . وجهدیی داده - پد د کامنو دموکه پس دده بیا ډډه نه ککیده . ۲۷) اشعاد ساده مکوطرز ادائی اعلیٰ ده . ۲۳) عشق او دُمین په د نیاکښ حقیقت سرس ه محرځی .

رم) دَتکلف اولدگوان گوان تشبیها تو نرئ پرچیز کوی دی -

دَه) تَعَوِّف كَبْن يُ عَلَى بِهلوخِ شِ كَهِ وَ مادى مِنْ يُ الْخُوعشق. مِنْ يُ الْخُوعشق. يا دُخامنوموك يا سلوك اويا وعظ ويفيحت دُى

#### تنوين

د کلام نمونے اوس دَمِغتلفو شرخوما تحت بیش کول غوارم .

#### عشق

رمابه میجاندستا نوم اخستی نه دی که یاری کید سے په غلا اعلی نسب مخایاس پشان یاس به پیدا نه که که که نول آول دا دنیا که لت به لټ مرتبک دیری، اسویل سوپ ستدید نوست دا دس واړه د مشا تو علامه ده مرنزا وس په عاشقا نو توس ه شید که د کاد کی نه تو به ، تو

سلوك او وعظولفېيحت شاع هقيقت غوره کنړی هم دغرومهده چرواني

خلی م اوساند لدکبوه لدلوئی نه په اظهادکش م بیان دحقیقت دی ۷ کان فناکړه سل پا پرحقیقت کښ

دمجاز دردکی دند کبس غرقا ب مدشد ۱۳ دا دنتار بدی سبب مُحقیقت شی

چرچا یون چری او نه کړه په مجا دکښ --: منمبت افزلوی : --ماقبت به خوی خصلت دصنوئی د ده که

چراوسیویی د بدا او په معلت خوک --: نیک خوئی داسی ستایی :---دنیک خویو په دکان عالم دا درج می

په نخنک دی می دُبد خیوخلق لدسته شاعر دُ مُستقل مزاجی اوصبوطی فداودی ر د

لوئی مقام تردسیدل په ډیوممنت شی

نظر وکړه په اشجادوکښ تجبوس شه

دولت به ده مغربکارشی چرمخکښ د دیدی . دونیا

نه دوه لاس او دوه نبی علی دی : --
ستالدمالد له دولتد که دخلیک که

ستالدمالد له دولتد که دخلیک که

ستالدمالد له دولتد که دوه نیم کوه کفن شی

ددنيابد په دى الفاظومبالوى :

لانب م شبه شوه : - مه دائى ١ - د مادى لاني د شبه شوه عبل العظيم

تبرتیدی برته به روده له بایل نه متاه کی چردگور شبه به کورکیدی نه شاوالی در کور شبه به کورکیدی نه شاوالی در کورکیدی عم دجا به خوشمالی کله بدلیدی متل دی چرته رکب دی صلته ادب دی فودایی رس

ه چپروالی چرته ډې هلنډادب دی دامنل د کمينه چې باب کښ کيږي پوځاي کښ عبالعظيم په مختلفو شاعوالو تنفتيد کړی دی روائی سه خدايه ومجنبي مهمند عبدا آدجان

بری نادل کری خیرجت کله باران خرنبا نسته کتاب کری عجیبه دی داشعاده به بینتو ذبه عیبات

رحمت بيا يه ماشو وال عبل لحمييا شهر

رسی بی پیده سودس مها سین سر چه جود کری ده کتاب دی بند دوسان بخت دعشق ددی کتاب کی برجم بیت کمبن د باران په دود بری ذاری عاشقات

بیاد حمت به محمد می صاحب اده شد دیر مزل دی ده ساد کهی پر شدندان به کلشن دخه کنوکس مشرم دادی داخوشه و پر معطم کم کم کیسات دل ودین مقل شعور ایسها لارشی ددنیا گلی کنجدیئ نه توبه - توبه دموک متعلق وائی : -----موکے شتاہ خلاصے توی نشتد دے پارانو خبرناہ ہوجہ بہنن وی کرمباله

مذحبى كأنك

پنجهنا داسلام داسی بیانوی دسست کلمد، نمونخ ، دوزه خودم حج دی پنځم کړه ادا دکوة په احتسیاط خلق والی نمونو په عبادت او دعاکبن څونشته شاعر چواب وس کوی : سست اثریاتی د چاحولوکښ نشه کحکه چه دخل ی د پاس نکړی عباد خوک

چددهان ی د پامره سری عباد حوالت شاعود خاصنو عم کس دیر زاری یوخا کے کس وائی چیمبوب کل حبیب کل دوارش وفات ککرشی م آغاذ شاء وهیمسات سیپند کیره م یدخاد من کس وی سنده شو

چید ۱۶ بر خوایی به دسیا کرخم حیات مسی دنکرخوار دار د کوم موکیه چرد خنل د کوم ددوا به مخلوقات

- امتفقات : -

شاعر کائ به کائے متل مم استعمال کوی دی مثلاً متل دے " دَ بائ نرتبتیں مدد کا وسے ب صاحب شر دَ اتکرپیمنهٔ پی دی بل صاحب شرمیا*ن عمر* دعلم کالٹ

عبدالوؤن فخلق

توفى تقالے

پوسعنوه لداتفاق س پوده مهماعت لدلاد و د اول يئ د ادداسه لدار کالو نر نابلده و د اول يئ پنبی دنیکل شوع کوه مفتووی شروه مد الم دا فرکوی و به بانگادی جبر اول د پنبوخدمت و کوم رجه به تولیم کن بئ بئ من جاعت تدراوستم .

ر جنجت

مبدالحميدفان ق دُ اولُ كال داعظَیم دَ اشْنغرَ حُوشَاع نه دَی

په پردوغزاد بولی شاعه کان ولی ډیر ښدغزلی او مجلسی دی په آواز بی ډیرمین دی سرالهان دباعی غزل اشعار دی ډیرغلاکړی غزلی عظیم له مسانه خوچند الن

په آخوکښ ځرد شاعرخیا لات د دښتن او دم مخینو پیرالؤمتعلق خودل غواډم - ددرخ غجنو پیرالؤمتعلق خودل غواډم - ددرخ غجنو پیرالؤ پوده داسی اوچتوی - ره اوس محمون بد په زخا ان کښن بزم کان د درځ عو پیدا کیوبی ډیو ته کا ت چر کی خولی خصلت عمل و ته کی کوم ی د شیطان ته به واکی میش ودوم دی د شیطان ته به واکی میش ودوم دی د شیطان

س ، س ، س ، س ، داملی وی کوی سه بایر صغیر گوی او مشال داسی وی کوی سه بایر صغفه دی کری ساله می افغال داسی وی کامل کی موافق وی کامل کی موافق وی کامل کی شد اخون پنجو د اکبر پوری یا کاکا صاحب چه ود ددین باسسان

یاخوشه اخون با باخلائی موجوم کر یاخوم شیخ جبیب مثاب بند مجعلوان یا محب م دما شوعبرالمؤمن شه چر مدام یه ش بیت وو دی سوان

یاخوشوا با ماحب م دکشخا او بل هامی دهمکنو شه د کریا خا ن

يشربكاش ككينيزيب فأيبوكنىء دنكادكك لباس كبس يتها دلغرس و نکے ، دلوما ال ندك كي با دعشق په ميومست ک<sup>ي د</sup>دانه نوي چان ساز کړي مقل دهوش نه م ویزاس کوی پرهیم هیم چیرداتلیوبی . مسكيفايه الدوائر ، أف د تينج مسكيز ميرمنه په شا ټولوچوس لکونو ، پټ په ستريز وکمبرخن کيي ـ توس دلكى يدخسم خسم كنى، يەۋلۇل دى ساويزاندى جيمارصى اس ، توكيتوليرى دعيدي شاولے وادلے خاخوالہ ، دا له ډيرې ميني ماشى حُدِلُ دليچومزُ كوم كلكه ، وايْمهر اوس بهغيره ( كيديي دا تبىنول يەماشچ م كړى اوخى يوخى به كړى سادى خویوواد لومه کبن کیوه اموغی بیا کلیغلاصیوی دواره دس ترذي پخولاشو، دمملشن به لودي ووهو باغ بادسے دی چینونه، شنی ولی دانہ بھیکے ہے وكاغن كشتى كروجو دسے ، دولے په سط ي بركيد و چر د باد لهم پرِراشی ، د اولو په س تا و پربی کلەس/ئىمى دىغروپے ، خان لەتيال كوو يكبن خرايمكو كلىراست دمى ولامنى ، دىكىينە مىتلىكى بىردى . د نسیم به حوا دد دو . مکل موسکی شی مرابیدارشی لكه پيغلىر دُمستنى نه ، په يوه خندا خند كيي ــــــ د شبن قطری که منی دی اجبرد کل لمن بری تورده . عفطاننوم دا دِ ادبئي، دجامان فران کس تونيکي ـ د ژبه فریاد نه بیرته و فریم جهان نه لوسے بس به ود و کیر جا بیره و بیده و بیدان داند چنیدی سیست

د قدیمت ممد د شناکس ، دجین موغنی مشغولے دورے چنک دوے دباب دی ، دوجت سرد فکیوری سب

> یو مجبه تساشه ده ، سن شواب مهم سافی د مے پیماند دمیودکہ ، دانسان دوج پری مستنگی سے

يت بنونه سركا ماو ، كلدهلته كله دلته

چه ځه پېټ د بنړ پاه نماننم، دا د نبيلوکښ پټهيو بی سسب

ئەدىنلوپە قدم دوشم ، ئاكھا نە بېرى كۆبا ۇوڭىرىم سانيولى حق حيوات ، داچادا دغرىجىيى سىسىس

خُرِنُ په غایز اوچته واخلم ، دهیمی په خواکښ کیږ دم

چرد کُلُو بو کی پر الکی، دا په حوش دا اولتا بدی سند

که د پاسدما ښاسف شی ، پهگلشن خاموشی مراشی پاس سیودیمنی سنکام کښ کاشی ستادی ودنیش مین ی سسب

يه أسمان توم ومريزه ، چان چان اوسان اوسان ده

دا فرك فرك يومرتوى ، يدموه مؤه وم يورى سيد

کلهٔ ان سبودِ مئی لهشم مر ، دود یخ نقاب کبن بیت کویی کله لوی نویته کوی ، ډیر یه ناد اداخند بینی سب

دمهم به توم وسنهو ، کنی سپین پشم داسی ښکاس ی مکه نوم د کا نړوگه و ، کښ کوهرهٔ شیخ لیږی سسب

وعد ، حُول ، شغا ، بريهناده ، پيتيبوشيبو بالان مثم

حم کلی شی هم سیلی شی ، پینفنه فلک پوتیوبی سر

ناکسانه بکن کوزشی ، یو لوئے تندس له وس کے ماعاشق اومعشوقی تر عین پسراؤنر کھیے۔

خرد دئیری دابیدادشم ،کیرجا پیره چرنظر کرم پس برتاخ کنس دشهشمو ،صرف دیوه دا تر ایبودی سسب

### الدى باب نه تواند شته، نهسانى نه بيسانه شته نه بيسانه شته، نهم المرتب بيسانه شته المان ال

#### مراتن فرمفتون

# رببنبني تعليميا

دماشوم هلك دسكول تعليم د دى عبوى بشخيمه دى جره خري به بوكت دى جره خرب دعد لبدو در كوكبن د تعليم به بوكت ددى خبرى قابل نى جربه ما لوكى باحر بنى دخل دنها كبنى ده خبره و كاس الوكى باحر بنى دخل ده منه الودى ست شي د تعليم به فراى كول الماس الولى ده م جره خراى الولى ده م جره خراى و المسترب الودى ده م جره خراى وي به خدى در و ددى حنبوى قابل وى دجر لوكس جره خراى بنى خوبكى وى به خد در له دى دبر وكس بار الماده كرى دجر ده خد نه تعليم به دور دوى دم داخولى نه دى جرطالب بار الماده كرى دجر ده خداخولى نه دى جرطالب الورسى دكوم تعليم كبن جرداخولى نه دى جرطالب علم نه دور من دكوروان جل اد بناكى و حد هي تعليم نه دى د به داسى حالت كبن د تعليم مقصد لورى كيدكى نشى و داسى حالت كبن د تعليم مقصد لورى كيدكى نشى و داسى حالت كبن د تعليم مقصد لورى كيدكى نشى و داسى حالت كبن د تعليم مقصد لورى كيدكى نشى و داسى حالت كبن د تعليم مقصد لورى كيدكى نشى و داسى حالت كبن د تعليم مقصد كيدى و دوره مي د دوره و داسى حالت كبن د تعليم مقصد كيدى د تعليم د ديد داسى حالت كبن د تعليم مقصد كيدى ديد دوره و د

کوم دادالعلوم چدطالبعلما لو تهردالسان باهمتعلما لو سبق اد العلوم حیخ حاجت نشتر دادالعلوم حیخ حاجت نشتر دلعیم لوئی مفضل دادی ۔ چدطالب علم د لوئن ملکولو دخیالا تو ندوا تعنشی ۔ او بعث پوه شی ۔ او دغیری دحفوئ تومینی کر بو ب مارسی ۔ طالب علم تدود دا او بنودئی شی ۔ حیرد بی عربی کول کے علم تدود دا او بنودئی شی ۔ حیرد بی عربی کول کے

تعيم بانته څوك دى ، كوم كس چد د زمانى دفتاد س يدحرحالت كن به بنه شات سرٌ گزيرا ن كوسامتى رصعدتعليم باحتدادى وعلم يركب السال خیل بڑونڈن بنہ تیوو لے شی موٹودعلم تمکّی اوروحاني بهلو بالكل حير كويث دے ، او دامو حيال کړی دی جيملم خو د دودني کمټلو يوه ذمايدده واولس وموج تعليه كحكد حاصلووسير مونوبا بزدناكم أمل ويوانستى ننى رادموند به مختلعهٔ ناسادُوحالانوكښ ددستو باتی نعشو جت يعى غيرتعليم يافتدكس صغدانسان ومصعير وُصِعَهِ نَهُ بِهِ نَابِلُنُ حَالًا تَوْكَنِي وَرَصَاحُطَاشَي خولو تعليم بافتدمن علم يوداسي وسلدده ميرددي به روس معدداس قسم عاادت ص دست کان دیا سادکاد جور لے شی علم اوداسی دولت دسے۔ چرصفربه خرج كولوس ديا تيرى ليكن چرب ئى اوساتى . ئوزنك وىمندادككى ر

ي ملم مدعاداده ربد د دنيا هرسم عالات مونوز كان دَياح موافق جور كرسف شور

خان عربّت کول دی . او د دی د پام بیکام دی . جدد خان نه د د بل عربّت ذیات کوی . او دصغوبی متعلق وصغرخیا لاست م بنروی ، نوخ من محبّت کول اد دصغ بی مربّت کول خدای من و محبت کولو و د مِشی موعد ده .

د مذهب، تجادت، سائیس ادعلم وادب دموجود کمی واز به تعادن کښ پرشید دی ، او توخولوی کامیاب او؛ چروا به کبن نه وی او دعنه تول هیچوی کامیاب او؛ کاموانه نشی گنورلے ، دانسان د وښت راسی نه دا فعلرت دی . چرد یو برس په یوځا کی اوسید لو خوشخالی محسوس کوی . چرخوموه د نیا ترق کوی . وخالق چی کوی . وخالق چی کوی . وخالق چی کوی . اوباسی ، دومون د عنه طولقه به اخوکش کامیا ب اوباسی ، دومون د عنه طولقه به اخوکش کامیا ب اوباسی ، دومون د عنه طولقه به اخوکش کامیا ب کیدلیشی ، انسان ته صلحقیقی خوشخالی نصید کیدلیشی ، انسان ته صلحقیقی خوشخالی نصید کیدلیش

دُشهريت دحقوق بروا او نه ساتى .

مغرکسان چرد زُوندن دکد EXISTA NCE
مغرکسان چرد زُوندن دکد EXISTA NCE
مغوری په ژوندن کښ کامیاب کنویلی شی دکین پل
مرف ته دا کامیاب نیم کړی پاتی کیږی د کرچری
د دکی په وښت دمنومه پر پر بل مدل اد کوی کیم
کس چرد فیرو د پاری قربانی کوی د صفراخلاق
ډیرادیت دی د

داملی تعلیم کاس دا دی - چرالشاٹ تل یہ ښراو<sup>ک</sup> بل فرق اوسائي واوبيا جدمندوم شي والود عفر ښونه به ښه فائل ه څونک اعشتی شی ر د دی دواړوخوروحاصلولو ذم ليم لوه ده کوم ترميت چربی آدم ته د زرو خوشمالی ورکوی عدر تربیت بن أدم دُ وَن دُ حَسَمت دُباس عم تياد كرى ـ ومكل او دحقيقي تعليم يافتركس منيالات بإعداد احساسات ښروى رحغه ننردا بهرمعلومه وى مير حندكوم كاد كولي شى - اوكوم نا . كوم كادهند ته فائیں دسولےشی ادکوم نہ ۔ او د دسیا د دواج نه خبروی - حدته د ډيردخبرو کمل اومفقل حالات معلوم دی . او په سوسائتي کښ ديل گذمران به بندشان كولےشى - حغر ديخوا ذما نى د تجر لومُ بنهرواقف دی ، او نورخلق توی هم مناود کے شی . اوددعى تحريو به ښامغه دموجوده واتعالو په اصلیّت بنداوجایدی .صفرد دنیا پر بندخبودکن اضانہ کو کی نئی ۔ اور تھذیب پہ توقی کبی شہہ ادورخ كوشان دى . صغربه يوخبره خان بنه

پوبولےشی - اودا معلومولےشی - چر په دی گھو کښ د دښتياخنم څوموه دی - دا دصندوخ دی چدد ډيروخو لو ماکک دی - او دينسی د لودوخو لو حاصلولوکوشش کی -

تعيع يانندكش لددى بكاد رجدح بن تعليى ليا مّت نه صرف خال دُ پائ فائن لټوی . په دی وی وی كبن ميتوك م بغيو دب ته فائرى دسولون لغير ترقی نشی کولے رونیا دا عواری بیرانسان دِ دُ خِل امى لياتت استعال به بند شان مس اوكري دحر جا يا تعليم يا فتركس بالذى دا عق دسے - جبر دے دِخید ترقی ادکوی رخووس ودس د افیرو ته فائره ومركوى ر اولوس دم خان س اوجت كوى . هر يوتعليم با فتركس لديكا دى - ديمغد دِ با اتروى . اونس دِنمونه پش کولو د بان عمل کوی که چوی صغه کان د پائ علم دادب نوستل خوسنه وی . نو صفر د د منیا تد او بنائی . حیر په دی باخ کښ دمعنرزه څدمحسوس کوی . ک چوی صغرساً می*نس حوبنه وی لوصفه ته* د نخبوری دبای لوئی میلان موجود دی ، اود نیا د حذرند دا توقع لوی سپرمعذ به یا یو نوی ایجاد ادکوی ر یا به دمعلوم شره قوانين لؤم بنهراستعال دنيا شبيش کری کیجوی صغرد تدولیس کاد به مس اعشتی وسے اوا یہ صندوا ذمه وادی برایک ، جرحفر دِد ومنيا وادبنيادوخلقوخيالات عاكمعكقوته اودشحك اوخلق دحفر مذواطمع لوى حيرصغر باه دافض به بنه شان سن دوکری و ما شوان به و صغر دوعنر

بیمن خدمت من به دی بندنه دُی - چدختی دا نوادی - مبکدبه دی بنددکی چد د بن آدم قلمهٔ قیمت مم به دی بایل دی - چده ند د دخلقو دک بنیکوی دُیاش حردخت تیاروی -

مکمل انسان صغردی - چرصغد د لونهرو فایل خپله فائین اوکنری -

دقوم دموښيارانو دالادی فرض دی ـ چرهونی دوم د بنه دوم مربنه اد بنغر لام اد ښاي ـ اوقوم د بنه اد د د بل په تميز باند يوه کړی ـ کوم تعليم يافتکس چرد توم ناموس اد عرض اد چټولوکښ ناماستی اد ښاي ـ حد د د ی قابل دی چرد توم حرايومش کشر په حد مبر ادوايل ـ اد صف په دی ناماستی ملامت کوی او په داسی کولوکښ د قوم دامشل ملامت کوی او په داسی کولوکښ د قوم دامشل کشران حق بجانب دی . او د و ي د اصول سده

مطابق کادکوی ۔

د تعییم یافتدکس دا فرحل د می جهرهرچه نتر اوحرکلم جدالفاف وديا شلاى به خطر كس بولوغي من د د دی بیم کولو د پاره حرممکن طرایقه او لهوی . اوم صغربادتهی یا اتونکی سن و بلشی رحدکومهم د دغی خارمی د پام او میتهرشوی ده ر میرانصا الصا دى داوديانترادى ديانتدارى ده د اوبه هردى عهروی . دے دِ الغماف او د دیا نتلادیی حفاظت خیلاولین فرض او کنوی خدوخت چر درمے ددی قابل شى حير د ديا نتل دي او د الفياف عفاظت دخیل ژومنل یو اصول کار اوکنری ـ ازه خروخت او بیا دحند نه دا توقع کید مےشی چرمغردِ دخلقوس، به داسی طرایته م ونماد اوسانی ردید تمولوتد به پوه ستوديه كورى . اوتول دُخان مُرخوشُماله ساق -اوم دعه ترمونود دُرُون املىمقىل وئيلى شو . دَبنيادم د دُونزون اصلى نفب العين خيراخلاقى يهلومضبوطول دى ـ نحك چر ښك اخلاق صويو كس يخيله به دى مجبوره وى جرمعنه و دُفطرت د قانون مطابق میں ترون*دن تیر کوفی ۔اوداسی ڈوندا* حدمامليين منى رجه صندكس ددى خبرى بوده كوشش وكړى ،جرخپل خيال وفكر اوعمل وكوداد دىست كړى ـ ددى د دىست كو لو ذرليه تعليم كنوياشى ريس دبنتيا تعليم يافتهكس معدده جرصف دعم دياح درستيا ، ديانتدادي ،الفاف باكباذني ادح جامع دمينه محتت سالوحسال

> سلطان بحرث دبنج پیر نوم تعایر

## غزل

بے بہلہ کہ کملؤاد دی کلؤاد نہ دیے خرکی ترکی چرخامات خامات نہ دیے کہ دیریکی چرخامات نے خامات نہ دیے چرکویوان کبنی ہم پرالینے یو تا سمانہ دیے دومرہ حقیکلہ مثاین بہ موس پلاس نہ دیے بہ دا درس وصیحامنت ساد نامدے غوس دنوکے ہم بی قرار دیے قراد نہ دیے دُچرس خوماکرے انکاس نہ دیے دُدوس خوماکرے انکاس نہ دیے دُدوس خوماکرے انکاس نہ دیے

بد یام که مهامه بهان دی ماشقی به من مال او بی کول دی داشنا به مخ جه وین داشنا به مخ جه وین دم بنون به نوم م کمک خلق لولی ماشق خوم و چه مشاین بخبر آشنا وی مشق مجنوب تسله ناصحه او کرید کر آشنا د به کس حما دس تا بودی جاچه تا در دعاشقی وی لر تیو کود ب

دُوفا خواست م كوو په د مے مُعُوم شوم كوفتاس يه بل نقصير كوفتار نه د سے

ر اہے۔اد کوفتار

# رحيني به عام

ناست دو . دواډوخپې په اوبوکښالېبي د بی اوبه ده دو په قلام بحصيدی . دی دواډ د د مدين مخبت خبری کولی کړو په ميوکښ پرموه مزه سرکود . دی کبی بيکهم آمينی پاس اوکتل و ه ان جليل . ناوخته شه - بابا جی به جمونې

د بهای موسم و و بهای چاپیزه سبزه وه . ص طرف تد دمحلونو بر بی خوبی د و . پاس پر آسان محرک کوسے و بر بچی خوبی وی - نوسے نوسے بادچلید ک رچاب پیرے خاموشی وه - او به دی میره کس جلیک اد آمینه دواره دچینی پغاره

لامكومى۔

جلیل: مناوخته خونه دُی مالاخو به یُ دما بنام بانگهم نه دمی دئیری . بانگهم نه دمی دئیری .

اکمینه : دادگوم جلیل توج تیابی شوه رزه چه والبر شود مونو په خبو خبود کښ نخومی دښت تيو

دُ أُمِینُ بہما بلام برلادکس ولا دوو کلااوی ترکومی اوکلداسمان ته روکتو نه کی دامعلو میں جبرد چا به انتظام کس دے ۔ دنیه کس خیال کوی جرجلیل دی ولیے دومش نا وجت کو کوہ د باد بامل شپی تک کوی ۔ او دَدوئ نا وختردا تلو نه ، خیر دھے اُخوا دیجو اسمی کی و جرکوری به نظر داشی ۔ خوشخا لهشی ۔ اوجلیل مرکوری به نظر دان کوی ۔ اوبیا دم اواله بدمزه مو کوم ند دوال شی ۔

فقیو ( داگینی پلام ) جلیل پچیله ، ماخیل ضهض ا داکوو ر ادس ته خیوه د اولسو اتلسو کا لوځلی ای ٔ ر او په منله بده پخپلامنبرلوصیویی س جلیل : ر باباحی ستا مطلب خددی - چدد اخبر کوی ر

فقیو: ـ پچیه ـ ته ما ته د دووُکالوحوالدستوی دی رنک چه ستا بلاس خ√ ډیرددست وو ـ ما ته لکه دَچی پشان لوئی کړی -

جلیں: اُباباجی استاددی خبرور خرمطلب دکی ا

فقيون بيسرخ ادس مدهايم ركامنبي قابر

کبن اویزایده دی ـ

جلیل: مند باباجی مفدائی و تا آول عرح کونود کوپاری تورندی لوی م

أمينه : كانس أمين إ

فقيو: - ناه بجيبه - مؤك عرجاً له شند - او أخوم خداد ومرم موم -

جبیں: باباجی ستا ددی خبود نه خدم طلب دی ماخو یوه کړه ر

فقید : بچید - غو پوسی برته دا پردنگی در سری دکاد کسی سے د کرخوم د کاد کسب نه ادویم - مامی میدخد و و معند خوستا به بیادی اولکیدل - اوس ته دُخل یک به فضل می جود نے - او بنه تکوه یے - اوس ته اوکلید اوما لداکوه -

اوس فوخد د كادكسب ناميم .

جلیل : ـ باباجی ـ بروامهرکوئی ـ خربه د الله بیدا پفنلس خان خوخوم ـ ولے اسوله به بیدا کوم ر کدخه حلالی م ـ لوخه به ستاسومهوانی حدد کوم ـ جرکوم خایل کس ستاسو او بندوی خربه خیدویله بهدم به

فقیو: شاباش بچید ما تا مد دغد اواده سالم چرته حلالی یئی بخدائی دِناکامیاب کوی این بد و مرخ جبیل د باباجی ناه اجازیت و اخلی - او د هر تیئی د پای دوان متی - بیدلای کبی ودی د اکینه و لاده وی -

بیلیا ، امینی تردلته نخکه دا غلی ماخوتر حلته کتلی -

کینه: دصی مادی چرا توکن لوای اورینم مبیل در خرخ کینے مفرجه ماحید نرکیت و مبیل در خرانتم صبود نے دعیخ حری نشهایی ا

حانان د لادی نه صبر کیمی

شه به دیمر جانات خنگدحایدومه حلیل : سجاده مه سهوس تا به تنوکش خندکی مه ڈاده سمه ڈاده •

آنمینه : ۱۰ په ژواکښ ته به سیاکلدله کی -حبیل : ۵ که به ډیو زیرواشهم خوته صله ژای -آمینه : ۱۱وښی ادجینی کوس کلوس د خیوخین خط دا ادلیکد ماسق به فکودی .

جليل: عدمه وسياق من خط والوليكم ينوته ما ترابه -باباجي به خدوابل .

رحمینه : منه به بناس ته لاړنی دبیا به نوش هوهوا شی دمونو به د حدوشو-

جلیل: . دامل دایه معٔ نه هیجوی نشی صبر مینید بس دے خُرخسم - ناوختد شو-

دواره دُ اُسْکو ناوُ نوستوردوس بیل شو-ادعلیل دحل بی یه لاس دوان شو-

بحرتی به دور شورسم کین - جلیل اوس وافق شو - او د د ککووته تیا د پاری او لیکلے شه ر نظیر میا د کمکروته تیا نه پس جلیل میا خپلی حبو ککوی ته دارشی جلیل فرجی ور دی اجولی وی - او کان می د این د پاری د نکارکک سامان داؤه ی بحلیل با با جی لر مردیکی و مرکو - او با باجی د یوخوشحاله شی حلیل او

امینه بیاسعودختی دچینی به غاړه ناست دی .

ده نوم نوم باد چلینی ، حبیل خپله نوجی وس دی .

اغوستی ده - او اعین دحبیل داو بی جای کوستی دی - چرصفی کس د خواد اسم سپود منی نبکادی - دی - چرصفی کس د خواد اسم سپود منی نبکادی - حبیل : - اسینی . تا کر چی یا دکوه و د د به نه تیوس او کوه .

حبیں، د دیہ خوماته خرندوائی . اسیند : مائد جری بادہ کوی وم .

جلیل . . گو رحم ورځ . من شید به می خوب کبن لد لی ،

ممينه: ديرم .

جبیں: قسم دی۔

کسیند: - دعنه شان حم ما اوکنوه -کسیند: - دا ډاکی څدله مرحی ۶

جلیل، نخداد و ایم ما ته خوصیخ پته نشته . دای مهننی رجلیل له تاس ودکهی داو دس تد او والی چیر تاس کبنی لیکلی دی - چدذس والیس مه شد . چیر تاس کبنی لیکلی دی - چدذس والیس مه شد .

جدی و خود دانیم در الوشامی کوی . آمینه ذاید دو محالتیر دو خوشخالی او به کی غیم کبن بدیل شی . دوه کالتیر شی . نه ده جلیل خطراشی . او نه شرخابو . آمینه دیگر دو شیاه ذایدی . دخیل دخوشخالی مماغم کبن تیروی . مرف د جلیل در الویه امیل کبنی . د جلیل خطراتی جد در دوان یم . ولی دی کبن مم دده میاشتی تیری شی .

ر د امين پلاس پرهېونکړوکښ ناجوړه پروت دی . او کونه یې خپوته ناسته ده . ا

فقید: آمین بی رخما آخری سککی دی . کدجلیل داینے . نووس تدوایه رچرته یی یاددُ لے .خوتداؤی آمینے : تزاکیس ، باباجی خدای به تاجودکری ،او صغر به حم مراشی .

فقیر ، ر بیچے رواس م اور خوکیوری سیابی لی کوہ ر اکسینه ، ر بند باباجی ر پادس کی زوس کوی ر

فقيوز وانه وليه زاړی .

أمينه :- زادم حونه باباجي -

فقير، مُما يه مخ اونبكي دا برلوتي -

خان دا تلوس به آمین شینشی . اد آمین ته به غوس عوش کوسی - او اور سخد کینی -

فقير : رخان مونوعا جزان يو رخف كيويي مله . ستا سومونو خدم زين او كريم شد.

خان: - بابا -ستاسومهرباني ده - چه مه له موخالي داكرو -

> نقایر:-خان-خان ۔ خان :-ولی بابا ۔

فقايو: مشرخومهوان يم معدد خيلي لوس ....الاس

ستا .... به ... . . لاس ... کښ دم کوم . خان : - ډېره حنه ده بابا - ما ته منظوع ده . تا ما سع مهربانی کړی ده .

فقیو: مشکودے ....فرابر....شکو.... دی پهمرس ... دِ...فوشعالر...کهم .

ساددکوی .

كىئىلە، جىيىل ئىلىپ كەلدداغلى - بېغىرداغلى جىيل: ئىدپرون داغىم - خوجبوككومىخالى دە - دالتىر داغلى ـ

آمینه «حبیسُ ته ما خمه خفرکبیزه - باباجی **ستادی** انتظام اوکوو رولی ته وانغلی ریه نمسکر*ت کنون کیخ* مُالاس ده له وم که -

جلیل: دخه نهیم خفهر مغیودی سخوشکودکی میباته خوشخاله شوی دخه بد تا بیا کوم خاکی دمینم . آئینه : دیه زیه جهوکره کښ .

حليل مغروعده ده م

سین در دورد و مین ده رواده بوب شکل کوف او مبل شی . دعدوخت خان ددی خاوی واوس می داو خابی تدوالیس لادشی ، بلدوس مرجلیل حمونکوی تدلاله

ننی دولی چهر آمینه جهونکوی ته اودیی د نوجه نکوه کس آمینه کس آمینه می د جلیل مو پودست دی آمینه جینر کری د در فالم در به جلیل این می در فالم در به جلیل این دا و مؤلی د ادساه یی اد فیمی در او می در داو می در داو می در داو می در داو

د يوب وباسه بواتدو -

محكشيرة أقلكال

جليل دخان نؤكواني مركوه وق - او أمين

دُجبيل دمختت دَيام -

. بوخيال

یوه و مرحی کو کوید مه په کلش کبن د مریخ شوی و مرح مل من ته د مریخ شوم ا د مرح مل من ته ناکها نه شوما بنام شیامه خوم ه شو کوید به هی تاریخ به می د ناکه ای د و که داچه دی نامی نه می د به بی از نیمی ما توی او کوله تیوس ای نازنینی ما توی او کوله تیوس ای نازنینی داید هسی د نک ژبه کبن شوه کو با نه خار زیه د محتبته کمنی په ك دی د که دایی او و کس ناسا به به ژبه ا شوه دایی او و کس ناسا به به ژبه ا شوه دایی او و کس ناسا به به ژبه ا شوه کرم ستا پشان سوی به بیابان یم و س د و کسکوله که می د کال یک به ستری و کسکوله که می که داند کی به ستری و کسکوله که موکه دو ای ه عاشقان یو سازه کسکری که دو ای ه عاشقان یو سازه کسکری کسکری

ماذگیرودنم شوبت دعن لمن کس بلبلا نوبرگ دئیلویه سوزن کس پرخی تولی کوی ملغلری پیمین کس چرسپودیمی اوخند پیداخیل سکن کس عرفی بیت کولو د وی پی به کفن کس نه وه وینه لوزی ددی بدن کس ته دمین اوی لوی جود پیلمن کس د لی لشتہ دفاداد به اتول وطن کس نه م شته دی لوزی دیند بیتن کس نبوهیکم شری غیال دید باطن کس مادئیل چردواده گوای ده کس مادئیل چردواده گوای ده کس کمد خنکه مقناطیس به راهن کس کدخنکه مقناطیس به راهن کس دواده اوی دهت لود بدن کس

> تلجفا او نزاکت کړی عزیزخا نه معشوق دِ ده اُستاده حرادِ فن کښ

عبراكعن يز

لاندنواه بالزنبئ

ئى پىۋىن ، اوكم يىزى ، خوچى خوك يىزى . دىرىندى بىزى .

(۲) دبادشاها نوطبیعت رکله به معمولی خبو خفر اوکله به ډیر خدلی برواه نه . په ظاهری لب و لیعبرکس سخت . به دنه کن دهرچا حمل دد . دعلم او ادب د ذخیری خوکیرار . او په دی باس ه کښ دهرچا تابعل د . دهرچا تابعل د .

جها ککیوخان وَدَیرَ دَ اول کال را) چری ډیر فوبن دی د نشک به درکړی.

په ظامن دُص چامن ظامن ادی . په ذره کښی د کښی کښی خوښ د سلام چټک اعلی ، دو کښی کښی خوښ د سلام چټک اعلی ، دی د ډیرکان ندی پیرم د دی د د دی کښی دسوی د د د دی د د د دی دی پالیستی کښی د د د د د کښی د د د د کښی د د د د کښی الیستی کښی د د د د کښی د د د د کښی د د د د د کښی د د د کښی د د د د د کښی د د د کښی د د د کې د د د کښی د د د کښی د د د کښی د د د کې

## جاه وى پخيله

صغه جودگ به جنتی وی یدجاناند حد کومئین دی بد بنخ رسختن شدیده د گنبتنودی گیبتوته کومه یدجاناند حراوی او حود ککد کمیخی حوثی بیند

-: اول منظر: در یخانی داده دی . حجره کنن جنج دا غلے دی .
دمه کړیدی . اونعلی نقلوندکوی . د اودمل بنځی دادیا لونه نکوی ، اوسندی وایی ، ره

\_: دوشمانظد :\_

به نا د کو بخ کبی ناستدده د شهیلی میگونه -به ککی اد شاه سلطان وغیره و به به قوتی کوی شاه سلطان : میمونی . بره دا گنخ خوص بوقیل خاند ده کند . حبیلی عربیبر کیس اودی تعبی -سندناسته وی ربیجایی ته کوی رکوای ستود بن راوتی دی .

بسوکئ ، رحلالولونه دومبی کیکرتن شنه وی. دکتوتود ککسن، دمیره کومکن خوب نه وم کی نگلها رئه کوس خنانش متولی عبینکئ خانگ دختر، دو دلوی تمکیک کی د دومل دساز په ددمان کنی میمونه وائی .

میمونه ، دجینکو اِ جِبشی متہایزی شنی دیو څوخېری منرومهی کوو .

لسوکئ : . ره نامودی ،ستاخوسوا د آیج کلک نفیمت نه صل و نوب خد دده نه دی . میمونه : . خوادی لوزغوب کیوده ، بیا به دیمة پته اوگی . ما دا دئیلی ، چرجینکئی دخیرخوشی نه سیوا ولے ودیوبی ، دجینئی دخوشی قلا دلے ندکیوبی ،

شاه سلطان ، د جینی دموس بلاس نه د یا تدهونیا نه دی ر دد د پولینی دموس بلاس هم دا نه دی خوښه د چرهپلدلوس په کوهی کښ وا چوی .

بسوكئ: بعض قبيلوكبن بداد چوكلكود مرد پو خرخولودستوم دى مخوك چردياتى بسيى وم كوى رجينى د حغدده - لعمنى جينكى موم

پلام دغرب و په بل ل بن سوم وم کوی . د معی جینی عمر دمین په کوم کښ څوکله دی . د د د م ته معلومه ده ۹ بعنی جینکی دخیل قام یو کملی له په دی وجر شوم کوی . چه دصوفی د مین و یه او معتب پلام موم ته حال معلوم دی مونو خو غرکوی . د حلکالو نه حم تیوسن کیودی مونو خو خرکوی . د حلکالو نه حم تیوسن کیودی میسونه : د او که چی د کیونو د نیا کښ سول میوم د د میتانو توب بیدا شو .

مهاند : دا د من و حلسه ختمه کولی ریکاد دا دی چرد کومی جینی واده د معنی د مرمناند سوا جورشی - صغر دِ دُنکاح واك ندوم کوی رچردی سع و تدبته اولکی ، چرخزه مر دنیاکش خه خین دی -

شاه سلطان ، - ته به خُدکوی - دهیم الله خواس په اوس سوزی راودس کک ساعت لدبه دیمفیق دباس دی لدخیی لاسوندسس کړی -

مرنجیاند: باخوبه رحیم الله تدواده شم بیابدداسی بیل کوم مجرم فیق کرون مرود اوسی به مارنیق مرام دی معدم ورون دی

سرا در دولت کوه ناستی گور پیمبی دومبی کرخبروی خد او میمونه ...... کویم اد دولت کوه ناستی گور

شاه سلطان: - نه خوادی رحائی توب اوباسد یعنق به غروایی ریخوموه شرم دی ر

میونه در د تول مرز دا نربه دی د دخلقو په په نظم کښ حما قد چريم رخل می ته دو بم غاړه خلاصه ده د

د دادیالونو ساز او دخز و کنهی خبری داندد شی د وس تیکاس دی رخزی چنی دهی ر خبئی بدادسی تخلوس په لوځائی ) وس لوی کوئی خواش ماگنج دی کرچیلی نه و ......

اسوكى دجيلخانده دانه لوى كيوبى .

مبنځی د - دوس په نهوه نه ده کړ دی ) در نوی کئی ۔ کئی وس مانه دد - د آکها ند وس لوی شی یوعنه کې د کوی در او نه دوس لوی کی ۔ کواد دانشی دوس لوی کی ۔ او په دوس دوس خدل شی م بنځی خپلو کښی حنوی کوی ۔ او پو بنح که نافی کنوی ته اُولا کوی ۔ د پو بنح که نافی کنوی ته اُولا کوی ۔

یوپنی د وا پیوکئی: -خوابری مکویزی دی پوپی کوه یی به مرا ته نماډی ر داخر کک مائی کنوه کی ؟ صسی وښت تیوسیته ر

پتوگئی ، دولی دامنده ده نخه و خوب هم دا دم خ وی چرته دیل وال اینه دائینه کوخه خواژش کنر مسله صله دجودکویدی د چی د زادی سان ده کند منع کوی چائه ر

بله بنځله : - بېژگئى ؛ چپ شد دنر د درجن کامت م

لو ساعت لیس د بنگوشورشی به کی چدخو ....... بنجی مجمرته لادی شی مناف که ده خان من وایی . نعه خوا<sup>که</sup> واده دی دده بنی دوپی ټول ویل داننے .

-: دى كى مى مى خطى : دهيم الله (در يجانى يار) دولت د دَمهو ني كاكوميا
(دلبوكئي يار) بتى بتى لس لين هنرى كوى .....
دهيم الله : . كويد ، ياس دير دسبت ادشور.... أن
در دادك اسوسي اوكوى المنظاس دُموك نرهم ديات
د سف ...

لوی پوس موا اوشی اولوساعت پس دوم واوس ایت شی رجیم الله خپر تقربوجاس ساتی .

رحیم الله: - اوه .... کوی صفیم نوا .... وز ..... اُف ... کبنخت کولے خر په شم نکاس په دی لاولاړه غرټ کمونو دس کاسد لاړه -

دُ دُسُوکئ آُوادُ دُی میمونی ته خُدوائی . دبیوکئ ۱- میموسے کافرہ تیاج دہ .... دِزهم اوشو دُیام لونیته ندلویی .

بسوکی تیکی وس او لی راد اُداد کوی ، ر لسوکی : ر دهیم الله کاکا !

جویی برویهای ۱۰ ایددا شکاره شوه کویم رهیم الله: • ادهو … ایلددا شکاره شوه کویم آباد شد سه

يى دىشنى لىنى كارادى

دِ غرشوه ....

خلی دِ عبدمسلانان توسیه ساتینه بسوکئی: کاکا! ماسی میموندهم ده - دولت لالا دومغرب عمشته کهنه و دهیم الله: - عوشته دی .... کوش کوی .... دی بی

میویه : کاکا اب با خوکیوه شوه رد مرفیق دکوم پنجی کرا در مخترکلوانی کی نتوع کوه ر.... بسوکئی د داد شاسلول ورل نے دو پنج کی حص ۹ بسوکئی: کیدر مے شی ۔

دولت: رښاه نوهغه کشي مراسط . کښکوني: کرکراناه ده ر

كرىم ، ، خنى جربيا خو .... نو .... نو .... دويم الله غدادكرو ... نو ..... م

چېم الله : يعنى چېرداجينكى يورسوو سمايقان دى . مهيا ندونيق ودورلاننى ر

- : خلوم منظر: -

پوینی در مشرصی با دیف دی کوه د به تندی دی تدمی ده که دود ب ب تسرشوه و آتی که خوا و استوه و بر دین تویند مراودی کرد جددستوند دی بکن جودشی مرافظی د خواسی دند سر دوس از دولینی دکوه کوه که ده د در کوی دیا د مخلو ، کنکو -خوص میلی رق در کیلی

کرچین به شی ۔

شاه سلطاء بريالي با داد خداوكوه معان معان الموى المان المان

شاه سلطان : مشرص ب به توکی - آونوی بیکی فی جله علی تدخی بیکی فی جله علی تدخی بیکی فی جله علی تدخی به تدخی بیکی فی جله علی تدخی تدخی تدخی به تدخی دا بیک اهله ما معاف کوی دا بیک اهله ما اوکو و دبه در ایش ا

ویمان به بالبنت سرکیدوی . اوبس کیخدی باتی شی ر

نقط

سیک لطان مجود سپینرود نے

# انعافظم ببردا العاوم

تناپوئی پرمونن بوئ کری آباد ادسی به کلواو تاکس به کلواو تاکس به اصلی معنو لفظو او

بى كتاب قلم كاعل يئ مشغولادى لدد فتوستها شم لدحرى فكى ذاس دين كم خوج دم دا منظر ستها ک فرزونل دکی زوند خودادی جدر سومی دی دستا سلامی در سر کری کرشاکود دے کدافسرستا

په دنياكښ جنت ته ئي تاكښ خلاص دى لغمولو ترنا پويئ په حرفن يوئ كويے أباد اوسى بركلولو

تا تە ئىكى خاتى ئىلىنى جىرىخىدە دھرىبىتىدىكى مىتا يېكىدى كىلىدى موغلوى دى كىلىدىك

شعنہ کوم مقلال اللہ جہ خوش کو ہے دب اکبو کیے مُعنیا پرسمندس کنس شصدت ولک لدکوس کے

لەسخاستامىن مىنىشى دَ اُدْمِ خُو ئے پرلكھولۇ . تەناپوك پەص فن پوئى كرے آباد دوسى بەكلولۇ

موس و پلاس د آداب ته یک دده کوی تعظیم لمثاند د قام مهری و ژوندی کهه چه داخی لنسیم لشامه

دوطن بيعامس كوى وتهذيب تعليم لتانه

عُزِد دُونْ دكاميا بى يُكردى داتقسيم لتا سر

ته الله میما دم کوی دَ اَدم نودی وختو لؤ ته نابوئی به حرفن بوئی کوی آباد ادسی پرکلو نؤ

بی دُقوم د بهبود خابی بل یوکوم د تانظایردی دقومی منخ دوا ته یی تاسده عسلام اکسبودی ستا پرکتوشکو الیبی موکت الله کبیو دی آ تشنه لب دِ آول سیواب کوهِ تعلیی حوض دیمیوک

بلندی ستا به معنوده نه یوا کے به جیتو او ته ناپوئی به حرفن پوئی کری آباد اوسی پکلولو

شاه کل امار فقیو ته نظرستا دی مک مسان ته دعلم وزس ودکوی پیش خیزی به اسمان

تا کائی کړی په سینه دی مغلوقونه دحهان ستاد دُئر په دیمویزه عرج ویښم وانسان

دیات را برسیاستا به دلباس کیِن بادِشامی ده دمنکونو

ملنگیستا په دلباس کښ بادشامی ده دمملکونو ته ناپدیئ په حربن پدیئ کړی اًباد ادسی پرکلولؤ حاصلیدی ستا پرکوم کښ د آدم د زده مقعبود په معنوجیوان سیوت شی کهسکی وی پر وجود

بھتوی ستابیان کوہی به قر*آن ک*بس دیمعبو<sup>د</sup> غوال چردائشی ستاخیر تہ ذندگی کی دی چسو<sup>د</sup> نوال چردائش

شار پەمىن كېن دَچا نشىكەدى لوك بېرنسبولۇ تە ئاپوك پەمرېن بوك كهيە كادادىي پەكلولۇ

پوئلنه په حزاد کلد دخهو نوه پری سلام دی پېدن برق جنیږی پری باغ سپر له ملام دی

چاچراید ستا بنیاد دکی توقیانت برفش ایمی خوجه ده دنیا آباده دهنوی د اعلام وی

تخم لوي بوباد نه شدجرن كوكرو دهت لواد ته ناپوي په حرفن بون كوي أباد اوى به كلواد

میا*ن محداوست* ک<sup>خلوش</sup>ام کال

## مروكشناته

خدد وحبرد خفکان ده مهدشوی خدخطاده غاذی دکوم غاذده جربری ریخے م آخوا ده داسزا دکوم قصوی ده مهدشوی خرکناه ده آښو ویلے دفادام یم ستا دفاجو پری حفاده اوس جردی م تدکی موا دسے ند د تینج ند پخند اده اوس برواه بے ادو کوی کرم خوصًا شهراده ادس برقیب ندنام قران کری جوستم فصری ده

دا بیا و لی اے محبوب تدلما مزمود دشوی دا ته چائے لسولے چدد بریخودم به عم کس خرچردی من تدر ان شی داندمخ دادی با فواه ته ستا دعدی نوطونه خدشو معذبول افراخدشو خرچرستا سکک له به داغلم کدی سیدخللشوی جرابه عان به ماخفد کرد و سککی به تا و حلی چرس تیب به دس نه سائوتا بدوتی سیودی ولی

اُف تله غُوموه ذیر بدل شوی ندیز ندلما دین د شویم و جویه جفادِ اوس پیشه کره دا بین ترتو خاکارشویم و

محربونسطنیل دکتهکال

# كاشكير

کا شکہ خرلیدہ ما وسے جبر م توم دھوکہ کو لے شوک کا شکہ خرابین دی جرم فند کو ہی دقوم مسفا کا شکہ برونیس کوی چربے لیہ سہم غاوی دے کا شکہ مسلمان دی چرد ہول حمان نہائی ہے کا شکہ انعیمی وی جرن قاب دی به خوبو توکیس کا شکہ دامقصد م شوی بے دی دہ دے کوششہ س

کاشکہ جاد دکو وی جرم خوہ بیزہ کو لے شوٹ کا شکہ خد شام وی چرم تول وی لیمسل مجال کا شکہ خد شام وی چہ لہ کائی ہے خبوہ وی کا شکہ خد صنا و وی جدلمون کم رازی خلاص کے کا شکہ حد اکورز وی چرم تا از دی پر قومولوکیں کا شکہ حد شکائی شوے دنیا کئی پرمثال کہ لوی

کاشکدخدعالم وی اودعلم م معیاد نه دُمے کاشکدکتا بونو ، سر دردوسی م کار نرومے

نقاد

## دهجرانسور

دا خونک مستی ده برخرب کن کان بادشاً دینم ن چرخوال وفا کوی جفا دَصغولی سزا دسنم تک چرمرابیل مشم برجموان کبن کان تالا دینم مکومی به فراق کبن مکمل ناه چر مجموس ا دسنم چنک مرباب به لاس کبن برصحوا ادبربید یا دسنم داسی غواصی کبن ماشقان تل به شد، دسنم داسی غواصی کبن ماشقان تل به شد، دسنم

ناست یم په خادی د مرغ دل په ت یا دینم سورکس م پوساز دی د عنرساز نوی انداز لری خوب کښ د وصال کلوند باغ کښ ټولدوم ځه وی ک د عاشقانو د دا ژوند شی چرکو کیی س پریخوده تختوند باد شاهانو! معشوقو پسی نه به شی پوردی جوی اخپل که ځان تالاکوی هم

سلیمان دیر بری دخلویره کال مغ نشته وفاخلقه دنیا به میخاند کس نن کدوس بهمل دخیل آشنا ناد ب نوا دسیم

## 'My Love in the garden'

Once in a garden
I went wandering like a bee.
To suck honey t any, but to see
If my love was there.

She came every morn,
For the Queen of the flowers was she.
The buds at her eight did free
Themselves into blooms.

She came, like a breeze, Unseen, and yet every flower Preserved her shape in the mirror Of crystalline dew.

Ah me! She was gone. I turned to the flowers to see Her face, but unhappily,

It was there no more.

The sun had, perchance, Felt jealous of the flowers, so, Evaporated all dewy glow To efface her shape.

RAUF.

## In Memoriam

In Khan Bahadur Maulavi Ghulam Hasan, one of the members of the Darul Ulum Foundation Committee, for many years a member of the Council of Management, and father of Prof. Abdur Rahim Niazi

passed away

a pious and God-fearing

man

Mourned by all.

ment is set up to scrutinize reports intended for the newspapers. During the last Great War (1914-18) an official consorship of a far-reaching and rigid type was in operation, and at times gave rise to much resentment because of its tendency to cause delay in the dissemination of news. Occasionally literary censorship has "banned" books and thus given them and their writers exaggerated prominence.

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A. RAUF.

## Science and Civilization

We live in a scientific age. Modern civilization owes a great deal to Science. Our yesterday's faith in superstitions has totally faded away, even though "men's fear of each other" has been considerably enhanced.

Science had to fight against both theology and humanity but it soon acquired ascendency over the minds of educated men. It was foreseen by great thinkers like Huxley that Science would replace even God Himself

How deeply Science has influenced civilization is clearly visible all around us. It has successfully conquered distance. A distance which took months to cover in the nineteenth century is traversed within a few days, by the aeroplane. The journey itself has become more comfortable.

Science has enabled us to send our messages more speedily than ever before. We can not only write to our friends but speak to them on the wireless. Television, telegraphy and telephony have facilitated communication of news and messages to the ends of the Earth.

The invention of machinery has economised human labour and made it possibly for man to manufacture goods at an incredibly low cost and at a larger scale than could ever be dreamt of before.

Medical Science should be thankful to the scientists of the 12th century especially. In the olden times surgical operations caused excruciating pain to the patient. But now-a-days, the percentage of deaths on the operation table has been greatly reduced, and pain and shock reduced to the minimum. Anaesthetics and antiseptics have proved very useful; chances of infection have been minimised by the adoption of the under-ground system of drainage.

Electricity is another great blessing of Science. It has not only been used for lighting purposes but also for cooking, heating, floor sweeping. The radio has made the dull evenings at home, bright. Many a machine and factory is worked by electricity. Electric trains and electric engines and tramcars are also conducive to the comfort of man.

But unfortunately Science has occasionally been applied to warfare. The present war is a war of Science. Poisonous gases, bombs, tanks, destroyers, torpedoes and other machines of destruction owe their existence to Science. So, it may be said, broadly that Science has simultaneously, and in equal measure, increased man's power and diminished his pride.

CHANDAR PRAKASH.

While the early Tudors had punished the publication of treasonable, seditions, heretical and blasphenous books as crime, the later Tudors found a readier instrument for regulating the press than the courts had proved to be in the incorporation, in 1557, of the Stationers' Company, with wide powers to monopolize and control the printing trade. In order to facilitate the suppression of objectionable literature, two detailed ordinances were issued by the Star Chamber in 1568 and 1637; the latter going so far as to lay down rules for the protection of the copyright.

The disorder of the Civil War led to the publication of a large number of polemic books, pamphlets and journals. The Long Parliament forbade by an ordinance in 1643 the publication of any book without a license. As a protest against this ordinance, there promptly appeared without licence a famous defence of the liberty of the press, remarkable not only as a masterpiece of style and of persuasion, but as a symptom of the change in the public opinion

Milton in one of his pamphlets called "A speech for the Liberty of Un-

licensed Printing" selected for his text a verse from Europides.

This is true liberty, when freebern men, Having to advise the public, may speak freer.

While pleading with the Parliament to repeal their ordinance, Milton admitted that it was a matter of public concern to keep a vigilant eye upon books, for books 'are not absolutely deat' things, but do contain a potency of life in them to be as active as their author...... A good work is the precious life-blood of a master spirit embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.' However Milton's effort for the removal of the sheekles of censorship failed and ever severer ordinances and acts were issued by Parliament in 1647, 1649, and 1657.

With the Restoration, the old system of licensing was revived in a law of 1662 which declared that the 'regulation of printers and printing presses is a matter of public care', and that 'many evil disposed persons have been encouraged to print and sell heretical, blashhemous, seditious and treasonable books and pamphleis.' This statute provided that all books must be licensed.

In the matter of the freedom of the press the New World was no more advanced than was the old. A 17th century Governor of Virginia thanked God that there were no 'presses to corrupt the manners of the settlers in that colony'.

The first press in British America was set up at Cambridge under the supervision of the president of Harvard College. As he failed to exercise sufficient vigilance to satisfy the demands of the theocraev, two licensors were appointed in 1662, without whose consent nothing could be printed. Twelve years later the General Court of Massachussets permitted the setting up of presses elsewhere than at Cambridge

The history of press censorship becomes more involved with the advent of drama into English literature. There still exists in England a form of censorship of plays, which is in the charge of an officer called the Examiner of Plays. By a new regulation issued in January 1912, the Lord Chamberlain grants licences for the performances of stage plays. In times of war, a special depart-

In 1546 the Council of Treut prohibited the printing without license of anonymous books and of books on religion. The first document to bear the name of Index of Prohibited Books was issued by Pope Paul IV in 1559. It divided forbidden books into three categories:—those tetally condemned, those partially condemned and anonymous. Pope Pius V instituted a special congregation which issued more than forty Indices Librorum Prohibitorum. One of the duties of the congregation was to prepare an Index or list of passages to be deleted from books, which might, when so corrected, be read. The only such index ever issued by the Roman Congregation was the one prepared in 1607.

'To protect her flock from poison and to give them salubrious fodder', as Sextus V put it, the Church strictly banned all the important works of modern science, philosophy and learning. Among books on religica, most versions of the Bible were corbidden to the faithful. Among the forbidden philosophers we find in Indices the names of Montaigne, Bacon, Hobbes, Descartis, and Spinoza; among the scholars, Scalinger, Walton, Erasmus; among the scientists, Copernicus, Galileo, Pascal and many anatomists; and among the poets and novelists: Milton, Dante, Rebelais, More and Boccaccio. Dante was expurgated for his reflections on papacy in the Divine Comedy and Boccaecio was expurgated chiefly for his satire on the clergy. That servile faith and bigotry were fostered and science, philosophy and liberty were long hampered in Catholic lands in the 16th and 17th centuries is due to the Indices even more than to the Inquisition. 'The censorship', said Sarpi, 'is a dagger drawn against all writers.' 'The expurgating indexes', Milton said, 'rake through the entrails of many an old good author with a violation worse than any that could be offered to his dead body.'

Early in the 16th century the Spanish Inquisition asserted the right of condemning old books. Under the authority of guarding literature against heresy it issued various indices of its own. Interesting enough, there is a considerable difference in the Roman and the Spanish indices. Works included in the one are omitted from the other. Consorship in France was as rigid as in Spain or in Italy and as much directed against heresy. Some edicts forbade the printing of any book on religion not licensed by the Sorbourne. While the religious purpose was never lost sight of, the political purpose became more and more pronounced. The decree of 1600, regulating the book trade of Paris declare I that experience has shown the King of France how prejudicial to the State is the liberty of the press." In the middle of the 17th century so alarmed was the government by the rise of newspapers that in the years 1660—65 all of them were suppressed except a few semi-official gazettes.

Not less rigid was the regulation of the press in most of the other European countries. The comparative freedom of the press in Germany was due not to the liberal intention of her princes but to their divided and weakened rule. The famous fair at Frankfort remained the Centre of Europe's book-trade and the pecuniary profits derived from it doubtless persuaded the authorities to favour liberal press laws.

Particularly interesting is the censorship of Press in England, because in that country was issued the first and the noblest defence of the freedom of the press ever written: Areographicus by Milton.

nom-de-plume. One can only hope that, if he lives long enough he might be able to turn out verses in some form of rythm. I have always advised idm to remember the good old example of water drops causing a dent in the hard surface of a stone by more perseverance, but whenever I thus advise him, he turns very rerious and retorts that he is a poet already and that he could write better than Iqbal or Ghalib any time, only that his verses wouldn't be as yulgar

G--'s roam in the Osmaria Hostel Las been recently named 'The Cage', and he himself is the imprisoned bird. This, incidently, throws light on his nom-de-plume.

My narrative would be incomplete without referring to my friend R——, who makes a lot of friends by virtue of his good looks, but loses them just as quickly by the unfortunate, appreciable lack of namers in him. Always luckaduisical, he thinks he knows English better than the professors. Whenever I have the occasion to talk to him, which is rarely—he being always surrounded by his multiple admirers—he points out the professors' mistakes, which are no mistakes at all. However in his own English I can detect grammatical flaws and wrong use of words now and then but I never allude to them, lest he should talk of me to others as he talks of others to me. Before I close his account I would advise him to consult S—— before boasting because my friend, more often than not, contradicts himself in doing so. S—— has acquired so much practice in this art that it is rarely that one can say whether what he say is right or wrong. You'll hear more of this artist, S——, in the next issue.

In the end I would like the reader not to take this seriously and even if he recognizes himself in these pages, he should take it in the spirit in which it is written.

TAHIR S. JAN.

## The Beginnings of Press Censorship

Perhaps no invention in all history except that of the alphabet has so altered the cultural environment of humanity as typography. As knowledge is power, the art that cheapened knowledge vulgarised power. And as literate opinion of the world became the supreme court of appeal, the press as the moulder of this opinion became the most powerful instrument of education and propaganda.

With eyes sharpened by fear for her threatened authority and by jealousy for her invaded privileges, the Church led the way in curbing the press. The first edict for licensing books to be printed was issued by the Archbishop of Mainz in the city of Gutenburg in 1485. A few years later Pope Alexander VI enforced the institution of papal censorship throughout Christendom: The first list of prohibited books was that promulgated by the English government in 1526, drawn up by Wolsey, and other relates to obviate the dangers of Lutherian infection.

The next person in the order of merit is my non-Asiatic friend K——. Who has not noticed him, the dad of the College? Very few know his name or anything about him, but nobody can fail to come across this replica of an English insurance-agent, with his reticule in his hand, wearing an immaculate coat of Scotch home spun and an equally unimpeachable pair of trousers of the best worsted flannel to be had in the market before the war, because since the war broke out this gentleman has begun to consider economy as the most elegant thing in the world. Not only is his appearance like the agent, but he also has the boldness, the tact and the language which are so essential for a successful insurance man. That he has enough of all these qualities is clear from the points-of-order he raises on the K. U. meetings. Class or no class, this here is always standing in front of the College fountain or sauntering leisurely in the cricket field, looking out for people to talk to and, consequently, keep from their classes—the philanthropy of it!

Some days back, we were astounded to see K—— come to College with a uniform on. This unexpected transformation of a thorough evadist who had successfully cluded the proctors throughout his stay of eight years in the College on C.S. (Casual Student) basis, filled us all with wonder. We learnt later that it was because of an order of the principal declaring the C.S. excuse no longer valid. K—— is a quick thinker and the next day we found him again in his old habit—this time on the D.C. (Dry-cleaning) basis. We have never after that seen him in uniform, showing that the D.C. is extending itself indefinitely. On special occasions such as a visit to the Hardinge Hostel, our insurance-agent applies to his Moustache Hongorized Pomade which, as he says, gives him the airs of a field-marshal.

I would wish K—— a very happy and prosperous College career, which unfortunately has the prospect of extending over the whole of his life. He has been in this institution for the last eight years and has managed to come up to the fourth year class. He tells me of an uncle of his who spent thirteen years here but, the University having repeatedly refused his requests for a degree, had to leave. I wish K—— could break his Uncle's record and set up a new one for the family. It is only another five years and he will equal; and still another, and he will—Goal willing—break and set up a new, invincible record. Our best wishes!

Writing about K——, one is perforce reminded of his companion and friend G——. Though they are inseparable friends, one is struck by the vast difference in their apparel. K—— is an immaculately dressed up figure but his friend is equally careless about his personal appearance and dress. This variation is accounted for by the fact that G—— is a poet, or, at least, considers himself to be one. He thinks himself possessed of an uncommonly strong imagination. for, is it not the height of imagination to call himself a poet? The verses that he composes are too poetical to be quoted here, but, he compares very favourably with 'Chirkeen', the well-known Urdu poet. He is always disputing the existence of God and is for this reason occasionally seen in a sort of a nympholepsy, during the course of which he gesticulates and shakes his head in a way which reminds people of Mussolini, informing the Italian Civil Service of a twelve per cent, cut in their salary. He calls himself a born poet and has a very high sounding and a highly original

Robert was desperate. He was excited. Was Fate so cruel as to trample his life and life-long hopes and not to wipe the stigma of sin from his fore-head. Why did Fate not smash society, when she saw two lives left to die sighing and sobbing only because they possessed no paper or tin.

He rushed into the street. His quick pace could be noticed amongst the people. Suddenly he stopped at the door of Enita's house. The beating of his heart increased and he then holding his breath knocked at the door. It was opened. He entered. The beautiful white garb of Enita and the flowers in her hand were enough to tell him that the time of their final separation had arrived and that he was to hope no longer to make her his own. Church waited for her and along with her a lucky young man but not Robert. Both Robert and Enita stood like statues. At last Robert looked at her. His looks were of utter disappointment and desperation that charged her with breach in love. While in reply to these looks a helpless tear trickled down her check—like a dew drop on a petal of rose—perhaps entreating him for forgiveness.

Once and perhaps for the last time Robert's eyes looked into Enita's and then he turned.

NASEEM.

## My Friends

O, Wad some power the Gittie gee us To see ourselves, as others see us.

Writing a commentary, as it is, on 'My friends', I cannot help starting off with my cherished friend !--, who is a believer in non-violence, not because he really believes in it, but because he is constitutionally weak, and has to resort to passive measures. Nevertheless he is one of our best cricketers. This reminds me of an incident that took place in one of our recent cricket matches. He was the fifth man to go in, but he put on his pads and gloves as soon as the first pair went in. For two hours he sat waiting in the pavilion and when, eventually, his turn did come he walked slowly up to the crease, looked about at the fielding arrangement, took the leg-stump, removed an imaginary splinter from the pitch, pulled up his trousers, adjusted his cap, set his abdominal guard, took the leg-stump a second time, swung the bat a couple of times in the air to open out his arms, and bent down in a very elaborate style to face the bowler. The bowler ran up and delivered a very short length ball. Our batsman, after all the preparation, thought it prudent to stop the ball, in which venture he failed and was clean bowled. We were depending on Ito give us some runs and were very much disappointed at his immediate exit We were, however, consoled by a remark of one of the on-lookers who shouted, "Not his fault. He was not set yet." All burst into hysteries, but Icould not or did not catch the joke, nor did we explain. I-- is a careful dresser and it was some time before he came back to us and when, at last, he did come he explained that the reason for his getting out so quickly was a defect in the pitch. More of light humour!

#### THE KHYBER

It is inconceivable to many what lasting pangs of misery attend a broken heart and how baffling are the words 'fate' and 'hope'. How strangely fate .....the coward.....presents evasive and vibrating hope in bright and attractive colours to entice man to its blazing finery! How when Man—a mere plaything of it—is lost in those colours of hope like a child dallying with a toy—there comes Fate slowly—calmly on tiptoe and stabs him in the back. Thus she—with a boistcrous laughter makes an end of her game. This is her pleasure—this is her hobby!

Thus lay Robert Fate-stricken. There was a sadness over him that you could not explain, an aching of heart you could not ease, a gleom you could not ward off. Who would console this callen man, who would take him out of the clutches of this echoing pain of his heart. Enits 1 Yes Enita might restore his spirits.

In his chain of thought, he could see in that darkness, the fairy-like face of Enita, the beauty incarnate, the paragon of innocence whom fate had mocked and hope had cheated. He remembered how Enita's eyes reflected gratitude for his timely help in rescuing her father who had been knocked down by a car. He had carried Enita's father to her house and rendered all possible assistance. He could picture Enita coming to him in the sad dim light of the setting sun and saying "How noble you are! I wish the whole world could share with you, your sympathy for the pain-stricken." He remembered how he had come out of her house with a beating heart, how late one day Enita met him on the way and took him to her house and how warnly she expressed her gratitude. Robert seemed to be lost in thoughts when the door opened and Mellor entered. He was wonder-struck at the sight of his master staring vacantly as if in a dream. Robert gathered himself and took the cup of tea from his hand.

It was morning. After a few moments Robert was sitting at the table dressed but weary and worried. He was absent-minded. His eyes fell on the watch which once again led him into dreamland. "How swift is the passage of time and how sadly are my hopes disappointed! How would I live when I have nothing to do. The little that I had is spent. Mellor is faithful but he has also to live. I am taking undue advantage of his faithfulness. If I cannot pay him I should advise him to go and find some other work. He has still to stay with me for two months. Oh what has happened to mel I cannot live myselt and yet cherish high hopes!" In such tormenting thoughts, Robert sat there at the table.

"I wish the whole workl could share with you your sympathy for the pain-stricken." These words of Enita re-echoed in his mind but could do no more than produce a sad, cynical smile over his dry lips. Could she not wring out some pity for him from her father's heart? But a sudden impulse turned the direction of his thoughts. Perhaps there was a sudden realisation. Yes, her father was in adverse circumstances and wanted Enita to marry a rich man who could remove misery of their lives. Robert could not accomplish that. His heart ached. No, he could not do that, because he was a sinner.....a great sinner.....the greatest of sinners.

#### THE KHYBER

before him. The future looms large over his head. He leaves behind him the grave of his pleasures and joys.

Slowly he lifts his weary head. It is darkness all around—black and terrible. The hostel lights glow. The wind shrieks. The little ripples of the stream rise and fall moseen. The faint music with its melancholy tunes still fills the air. He casts a sorrowful glance over the College. 'Adieu', 'adieu' he slowly breathes and two little warm tears trickle down his checks.

RAHEEM.

### A Sin?

One.....two.....three. The clock broke the silence of the room which had possessed Robert in its awful grip. Cruel fate had treated him no better than a useless tear on the check of an indigent orphan. His life was yearning to meet death. The march of time appeared to be slow—too slow. Soon after Nature itself went into a deep slumber. But a wave of restlessness seemed to surge through the dead stillness of the room.

Suddenly a light was put on, only to be put off the next moment.

"Any service, my master?" a boarse voice stirred the silence.

Robert's eyes more sleepless and pensive than the weary morning stars—were turned towards the door. "Is it you, Mellor," he asked.

The grave-faced, white-haired old butler, with wide open wondering eyes filled with pity and worry paused a little and replied, "I have been noticing the light of your room going on and then suddenly off for two hours. I feared something might be alling my master. Are you not well, Sir?"

Mellor went near the bed of Robert.

"I am all right, Mellor, it is just absence of sleep."

"What keeps my young master awake? Can I do anything for you Sir? Why are you not asleep at this hour of night, Sir?

"Nothing, Mellor. You go to your place," ejaculated Robert in a pang of suppressed misery.

The poor faithful servant paced out clumsily and with the last echo of his footsteps the door closed and silence resumed its tiresome sway.

The words "Why Sir" were revolving in Robert's mind. He smiled cynically. But how could poor Mellor know that many a time in life a "why" cannot be replied by a "Because"; orten a 'why' about a weeping eye in the lonely hours of a sad moonht night under the mocking stars, cannot be definitely answered by a "Because".

### Adieu

The winds moaned and sighed in the tall cypress trees. The cataract beat its wild, wild head against the stones and rolled on its way. The soft and sad tunes of a distant melody pierced through his very veins. He listened, dumb and silent. Far away in the horizon the sun was sinking. A purple hue lingered on the blue sky. A gloom pervaded the whole atmosphere. The huge tall trees, with their bare arms wide spread, stared mournfully. The trampled and faded fields, with their bronze coloured grass seemed lifeless. Slowly the shades of darkness began to close in. The solitary, lonely road became alive with moving indistinct figures returning from a walk to their hostels.

He sat heedless of all this. His eyes gazed upon these moving statues, in a blank. This was his last night in the College. Tomorrow with the rise of His stay at this home of learning had come the sun he must bill farewell. to an end. Here was an end to all those busy, carefree and jolly days. The different aspects of the life he had known, like a forgotten dream, began to light upon his mind. The huge, massive domes with the dignity of ancient monarchs lay asleep, grave and silent. How often he had climbed upon these to look around! His gay friends chattering by his side. There lay the field and there the course. Here was it that among, cheering, shouting crowd of pals he had won his laurels. These long winding corridors and their capacious rooms......a picture of the class room came back to him. How blushing, fearing he had entered it on the first day! With what respect he had gazed upon the grave, serious, professor! And then all at once his 'mischief' lit up his face. How afterwalds he used to cheat and tease these reverend grey hair -these strangers who had now become affectionate friends.

In the distance glimmered the hostel lights. They appeared like so many snug little villages, quiet and hushed surrounded by mute shadows. The throbbing, pulsating life of the hostel returned to his memory and saddened him. All those plots, schemes, frets, stealths, loves and hates in which he was often mixed up stood before his eyes. 'Oh God', he thought, 'could the corpse of the past be fired with the glowing cinder of life'? Every loss that he had suffered, every grief that he had known, every ache of the heart, body or mind that had come to him, was now forgotten. He remembered nothing but the happy old days, the joys that he had known, the pleasures that he had experienced, the happy dreams and ideals that he had seen and built. There was a life before him hard, arduous and toilsome. There was a life behind him happy, carefree and full of love. The future glorious and glamorous as it had appeared to him now boked dark and dreadful. He had now to revolve round the wheel of life and pay for all the comforts that he had enjoyed and pay his debt to the last penny. Like a melting dream the past stood fading

of a young man who, after he had been jilted by his girl, immediately proceeded to burgle a shop. Some children steal not because they need the thing but because the possession of the thing gives them a sort of satisfaction. In reality they are stealing love. The teacher should therefore discriminate between these two kinds of stealing before he resorts to the severe punishment he is notorious for.

- (b) "Delinquency is nearly always the result of failure to solve a problem in the individual's life." A boy, for example, finds himself out of work or in a group of bad companions or attracted to a girl who wants presents and a good time, and he is unable to deal properly with the situation. He does not have it in him to solve such problems in a skilful way. This lack of preparedness is eften due to faulty early training and always to a mistaken conception of life. We forget in our education that social learning is as important, if not more important than, intellectual learning.
- (c) The craving for social recognition is another cause of delinquency. This instinctive desire is so forceful with some that they are even prepared to commit crime to make people focus their attention on them. Society should, therefore, provide adequate satisfaction for this desire of theirs.
- (3) Low intelligence predisposes children towards delinquency. Ignorance of the results of their actions gets them into trouble. Also the consciousness of their intellectual shortcomings makes them become anti-social
- (4) Difficult Jobs in which one fails and proves a misfit make one discouraged and fill one with a sense of failure. This discontent and frustration tends to lead to anti-social behaviour.
- (5) Physical and physiological disabilities also act as predisposing causes of delinquency.

It is clear that both home and school life are responsible for the trouble. In almost every case where the home is responsible for a pupil's delinquency it will be found that there is, to be brief, need for greater parental understanding, affection, sympathy and kindness. As regards the school, the attitude of the teacher is an important factor in a pupil's mental health. "Teachers need to learn the art of genuine praise and encouragement and how to provide for responsibility as important ways of helping pupils to gain satisfactory life adjustments. Teachers should cultivate such qualities as sympathy, patience and firmness which may lead to better understanding of pupils and their problems."

Delinquent children are a nuisance and also social problems of the future. "If the state does not spend money on them in their early youth, it will have to spend many times as much later on in trying to deal with them as adult criminals." The child guidance movement is spreading in our country and it is hoped to do a lot in this direction.

J. N. KALLA.

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Note:—Quotations are from E. G. Malherbe's paper on "Delinquency as an educational problem" read in the New Education Fellowship Conference held in Australia in 1937.

fidence in parents. Let us take an example. John is a boy of 10. Both his parents as well as his teachers say that he is a liac. Every time he speaks a lie and every time it is detected he is punished by his parents. Teachers preach him sermons and yet there is no improvement in John. Now in such a case, we are required to make a retrospective inquivy into the child's past history with special reference to those situations in which lies were told, both As regards his home we find that his mother at home and in the school. always locked the pantry in which she stored sweatheat. Put John would somehow or other succeed in stealing the sweets. His mother finding the pantry unlocked and the sweetmeats missing, would rebuke and thrash John. At first John would plead ignorance but ultimately concess the truth. This state of affairs and the incidents which led to it repeated themselves periodically; each time the lie was told and each time rewibution followed guilt. At school his teacher, we find, was very particular to see the home task in Arithmetic done completely. The home task being too much for John, in order to save himself from a thrashing, he would tell his teacher that he did not find time to do the work as his father was ill. In short we find, in the first instance, that John was denied his legitimate share of the good things of life with the result that the instinct of hunger asserted itself most violently on each occasion which was too strong to let the element of moral consciousness come out triumphant. In the second instance the instinct of fear played its part. In other words John's case is one in which the instincts have got a grip over the sentiments or emotions. Now it is the task of the teacher to convince John's mother (the task is easier if the mother is young), by a process of moral persuasion that the instincts and natural impulses of her son are to be sublimated and not repressed. As regards the teacher himself, he has to see that his attitude towards John is no more unsympathetic and that he is not sareastic in dealing with the boy. He should realize the effects of his attitude on the child's mental and moral development. This is a positive suggestion for constructive treatment.

Some of the other predisposing causes of delinquency are mentioned below, and suggest their own remedy:--

"The school and the courses of study and the methods of teaching should be adapted to meet the needs of the individual child—otherwise the school is not really educating. To say that a child does not fit a school is just the same as saying that a badly dressed man does not fit the clothes."

If school life is full of censure, criticism, failure and punishment, it is impossible for it to cultivate genuine social interest in the mind of the child.

Corporal punishment is no remedy for delinquency. If resorted to at school it is nearly always a sign of failure on the part of the teacher and of the school.

- (2) Repression of instincts—Children desire approval of their actions and security. These desires are instinctive in them. "That is why good family life is the foundation of the proper development of personality."
- (a) When the sex instinct is repressed and not properly sublimated, it results in stealing during the early adolescent years. Burt quotes the instance

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## Delinquency and Education

"The delinquent is one who has made a mistake in emotional learning just as a pupil may make a mistake in a multiplication sum in the field of intellectual learning". Every school possesses children who show incipient abnormal or delinquent tendencies. This problem of delinquency is not a modern one. What we find to-day is that crime is becoming more and more precocious.

But why? The increased pace at which modern civilization is changing makes it more and more difficult for young people to find themselves and to make the adaptations required of them. Young people to-day are living in a most difficult transition period. Both ethnic and individual stages are fraught with danger. Through contact with an alien civilization, our primitive sanctions of home and religion are gradually breaking down. On the other hand, as the sanctions of morality and tradition of the West have not yet been established firmly we find ourselves drifting towards instability of conduct and consequently crime. In the life of an individual the period of adolescence is the age of delinquency and criminality.

In order to discover the causes of delinquency, we must take into consideration the effects of both nature and nurture. Some people believe that criminals are born. They seem to think that there is a correlation between physical features and psychological traits. "It is on record that a Judge of the Supreme Court of New York stated, as a result of his experience, that there were eight physical characteristics which marked the criminal-receding chin, protruding law, wide unwinking stare, droop in the left cye-lid. low brow, bumpy brow, thick hair, and ears set at right angles to the head and that where as many as four of these characteristics were present in an individual, there could be no doubt as to his criminal nature. The strange thing, however, is that half a dozen well-known men-the president of a leading University, a great English preacher, a French general, a Russian statesman, a leading Spanish writer and one of the world's greatest inventors -- have at least five of the eight physical characteristics named." The belief, therefore, is not sound and there is no criminal class as such. Every crime represents the failure of society to control the individual and also the failure of the individual to adapt himself. This leads us to examine the question of nurture

(1) Faulty Home and School Life—It is wrong to believe that home is the only place and the parents the only persons responsible for misbehaviour and delinquency. A faulty school atmosphere is also a cause. Cases of delinquency are found in the homes of the rich as well as of the poor. It is by no means confined to the poor (where, of course, economic factors also play some part). It is, therefore, as much the concern of the teacher as of the parents to watch the moral progress of the individual child. This can be done only if parents have confidence in teachers and teachers have con-

#### THE KHYBER

the view that the Cosmic Rays are the origin in the process of the creation of complex atoms in the stars and thus energy is conserved.

#### Age of the World.

The age of the world calculated from the disintegration period of the Radio active substances is 5,000 million years.

#### Radium or the Modern Philosopher's Stone

A ton of the most productive Pitchblende (ore of Uranium and Radium) yields less that 3 grains of Radium. The price of Radium is about £25,000 per gramme.

#### Perpetual Youth of Radium.

Every two days radium emits more energy than can be obtained from the same weight of any combustible or explosive substance in the most energetic chemical change known, and even after a quarter of a century a given specimen of radium shows no apparent sign of change or exhaustion

#### Temperature, Pressure and Speed of Explosions.

The time taken by the explosion of 1 gramme of nitrocellulose is about 25 thousandth part of a second, the temperature of the reaction is 2,500C and the pressure exerted per square inch surface is about 20 tons (1 ton=28 maunds).

#### Base Materials of Explosives Abundant.

Most of the explosives are manufactured from the constituents of air, water and coal. The destruction of human life is therefore always possible on a "Commercial Scale".

#### Over-Populated Soil.

A regularly manured plot contains about 4,000 millions of bacteria per gramme of the soil.

#### Crowded Population of Our Blood!

Man possesses on the average 5.2 million red corpuscles per cubic millimeter of his blood while a woman has 4.9 million corpuscles in the same volume of blood.

#### All-Mighty Stock

The tenacity (power to hold) of Nickel Chromium Steel is 110 tons per sq. inch. On the basis of this scale determine the tenacity of the four cables of steel used in the 'Golden Gate' suspension bridge of San Francisco when each cable has a diameter of 36 inches.

NOOR AHMAD.

9.17

### Believe It or Not

#### Mass of Electron

#### All is a Vacuum!

The space occupied by the Protons and Electrons is ten millionths of the total volume of the atom. The "matter" is therefore all a vacuum except its ten-millionth part.

#### Matter is Concentrated Energy!

The energy liberated by the complete disintegration of one drop of water will be sufficient to drive a big steamer from Europe to America.

#### Size of Molecules!

The number of molecules in one drop of water is roughly equal to the number of drops in all the oceans of the world.

#### A Huge Hell!

The volume of the Sun is a million times the volume of the earth. The temperature of the sun is about 20,000 degrees Centrigrade.

#### What is our Mother Earth ?

Sir James Jeans says that we can construct an imaginary model of the great nebular system by taking about 50 tons of biscuits and spreading them so as to cover a sphere of a rule radius, and spacing them about 25 yards apart. The sphere will represent the range vision of the 100 inch telescope (the biggest Astronomical telescope of Mount Wilson Observatory). Each biscuit will stand for a great rebula of some 4,000 persecs drameter (1 persec=19,000 billion miles). A few nebulae of exceptional sizes will be represented by a flat cake 13 inches in diameter and 2½ inches in thickness. On this scale our earth will be far below the limits either of vision or of imagination, for it will be little more than an electron in one of the atoms of our walnut-sized models and we shall have to multiply its dimensions many millions of times to bring it up to the size of even the smallest particles which are visible in the most powerful microscopes.

#### The Sun losing Weight!

The Sun is losing 360,000 million tons of matter every 24 hours on account of emission of radiation. This Mass Energy has been travelling in space at the rate of 186,000 miles per second since the birth of the Sun.

#### Is the Universe dying down?

A great English astronomer says that the Universe is losing energy and will ultimately stop like a clock which is not winded. But Dr. Milikan holds

of man, it has also perpetrated untold miseries on him through chemical warfare and the use of poison gases, inspite of a unanimous rejection of gas warfare at the Washington Congress in 1921. A healthy and harmonious outlook of life has not been aimed at by co-ordinating science and religion. The one deals with spirit as the other deals with matter. Religion has been and still is one of the most powerful influences in the world. But man has pursued the ostrich-like policy of shutting its eyes to the one and becoming a slave of the other.

It may be argued that religion breeds intoleration, a danger we want to remedy and guard against. But the possibility of this danger can be envisaged only when a particular 'form' of religion is advocated. What is actually needed is not any particular variety of religion, or even a comparative study of all religions, because that too is a risky path, but the essence of Religion. After all the basic principles of truth and morality of all doctrines are the same. Religious are different roads aiming at and reaching the ultimate reality --Allah, God, the Cosmic Force, Spirit or Law controlling this universe, or whatever name we might choose to give it. The relationship of the subscribers to various faiths is essentially that of brotherhood irrespective of caste, colour, ereed, sex, name or form. A second requisite for achieving that toleration in our international politics is an Absolute Freedom of Thought; not the freedom of thought which obtains in some of the Totalitarian states of today, but one which is not intolerant even to Atheism as a personal belief if it is arrived at after the study of the science of matter and the science of Spirit. Thus can we lay a better foundation for the Reconstruction to which the world is looking forward.

An article like this can hardly have scope for a discussion of the details of the question. And hence it would suffice to pass on to the method of an approach to this objective—toleration in our international politics. That approach can be made through education. All the Universities of the world should provide for the study of religion on the proposed lines, steering meticulously clear of all controversial matter. A central or International University should coordinate the efforts, provide matter and recommend books on the subject. The League of Nations has failed miserably in its object, because it tried to tackle the symptoms, and that too ineffectively, rather than the causes. Arms have failed to obviate the use of arms. Let us hope that an appeal to Spirit can save humanity.

J. D. KHILJI.

#### In Memoriam

Shafi Ullah VIII Class, Collegiate School, met a tragic end in March 1943. loss of life was: Napoleonic Wars—10,000,000 killed, American Civil War—800,000 killed and the Great War—10,000,000 killed, 20,000,000 wounded and 10,000,000 swept away by the epidemic that followed and was a consequence of the conflict.

The present war breaks all previous records. According to eminent authorities, war does not tend to disappear with the growth of civilisation, but grows in its destructiveness. War chariots have yielded place to tanks; smoke and flame thrown into the enemy lines to harrass him have been substituted by deadly poison gases; and cannon balls of stone used to batter fort walls have been succeeded by steel shells weighing tons and raining destruction on enemy positions miles away. Every major war is said to be undertaken 'to end all war'. But men like children seem to forget the herror and have of war as soon as it concludes.

During the period from 1469 B.C. to A.D. 1930, only 287 years were blessed with peace as against 3,112 that were cursed with war. Between 1500 B.C. and A.D. 1860 some 8,000 treaties meant 'to last for all times' were signed, but the average life of these involuble agreements was two years. Since the thirty years war of 1613, 1700 major wars have been fought. The longest war of modern History was Hundred Years war between England and France.

Today again the gods are having their sport with the lives of men. The world is hearing towards another of such catastrophes, greater than any known to man. But already there is a long talk about the finality of this war. It is being described as a war to end all future wars. And already post-war reconstruction schemes are engaging the attention of the people. But one is often constrained to doubt the effectiveness of war as a means to end war. After the last Great War, a League of Nations was brought into existence; Disarmament Conferences and Moral Rearmament Conventions were held and a number of other vam attempts were made. But the proof of the futility and inefficacy of these remedies is furnished by the present Titanic struggle. Arms and Munitions have evidently failed to achieve the object. We have consequently to look for help elsewhere. One such method that often suggests itself is Religion. Yes, religion; not this, that or the other religion but a reorientation of the idea of God, a theistic attitude of mind in our international polities and a non-materialistic-net anti-materialistic-outlook on life. One often listens to the fanatics' point of view of the utility of one Universal religion. But that hardly seems practicable. The adoption of one religion, to the exclusion of all others, would raise a Frankenstein whom it would be hard to fay. What is needed perhaps is a theistic attitude of mind towards all problems of life. Nations and their outlook on life have become so materialistic and 'scientific' that all moral values and higher ideals have been relegated to the background. This world is looked upon as a fortuitous adjustment of matter brought into existence by an accident and marching on towards an unknown cutd. But the Creator of that matter is totally left out, Nations are guided by the ideas of national prosperity, higher of account. standards of living, 'Superior Races' and all the concomitants of such Babble. Science has failed in her promise. Its progress has not made this world a happier place to live in. If it has harnessed the forces of nature into the service made men unequal yet because men that think themselves equal will not enter into conditions of peace but upon equal terms such equality must be admitted." Here the reason for equal treatment is that men would not make peace if they are not treated as equals. But if there are a people who are not conscious of their rights as many subject races are, they according to Hobbes's system may be treated as inferiors.

#### Honour and the Laws of Honour

"Honourable is whatsoever possession, action or quality is an argument of power." He further says: "And in all places where men have lived by small families, to rob and spoil one another has been a trade and so far from being reputed against the law of nature that the greater spoil they gained the greater was their honour and men observed no other laws therein but the laws of honour; that is to abstain from exactly leaving to men their lives and instruments of husbandry". Hobbes does not develop this idea of the laws of honour, which may provide a truer foundation for a moral system than self-interest. They show at least that men even in a wild state were capable of rising above considerations of self-interest.

#### Conscience and Virtue

Conscience according to Hobbes is the name which men 'vehemently in love with their opinions' give to those opinions. Virtue is 'semewhat that is valued for eminence and consisteth in comparison. For if all things were equally in all men, nothing would be prized.'

#### Value

"The value or worth of a man is as of all other things, his price; that is to say so much as would be given for the use of his power and therefore is not absolute, but a thing dependent on the need and judgment of another." Hobbes is not conscious of moral values which are independent of economic values. A man may be paid highly by society, but that is not his real worth. Similarly a capable man may be neglected by society. His worth will not be reduced by this neglect.

M. TIMUR.

Note.—The quotations are from Hobbes's Leviathan.

## HOW TO END WAR

The world is in the throes of a deadly struggle. Civilisation is annihilating itself. The war gods are having their sport from on high and humanity is bleeding. A dreadful abyse is gaping before it and everything that men cherish as sacred and valuable--society, culture, art and heritage—is at stake. The losses of the belligerents in men, material and money are appalling. If we look at the history of war, we find that every war is deadlier, costlier and more devastating than its predecessor. The Napoleonic wars, the American Civil War and the last Great War, to name only three major struggles, cost mankind £1,250,000,000, £7,440,000,000 and £80,000,000,000 respectively. The

by Mahmud Chaznavi to Firdensi had no evil effect upon Mahmud except that he acquired a had came in history. To balance this evil reputation or the loss of credit with some acholars be had the satisfaction of saving a huge sum of money. In this way a clever and plucky man can often balance the evil resulting from the breach of covenant with good. From the point of view of self-interest justice is a safe rule for tindid and cautious men; but is not hinding on those who are clever and hold enough to run risks for riches or power.

Although Hobbes considers that covenants would not be fulfilled if there were no fear of the consequences of breaking them, he is compelled to admit in one place that some men may be just by a nobleness of temper and not by the thought of the consequences of injustice. He says: "That which gives to human actions the relish of justice is a certain nobleness or gallantness of courage (rarely found) by which a man scorns to be beholding for the contentment of his life to fraud or breach of promise." It is this nobleness of character which he overlooks in his moral system and which is its chief defect. Even if this nobleness is rarely found as he says, these rare examples of nobleness may be employed to elevate other men to their level and to fix a standard of moral height.

The nature of moral obligation according to Hobbes would be obvious from the following quotation:—"And when a man hath.....abandoned or granted away his right then is he said to be obliged, or bound not to hinder those to whom such right is granted or abandoned, from the benefit of it: and that he ought and it is his duty not to make void that voluntary act of his own: and that such hindrance is injustice and injury as being sine jure; the right being before renounced or transferred." Moral obligation is thus based on a man's word and the force which binds him to fulfil his word is the fear of the consequences of breaking it, which is retaliation by the man who has suffered by the breach. As I have already remarked above where there is no reasonable fear of retaliation a man according to Hobbes's system, in spite of what he says to the contrary, has no obligation to fulfil his promises.

#### Gratitude

According to Hobbes, gratitude is a virtue in the receiver of a benefit because it encourages the benefactor to repeat the gift. If, however, the benefactor is dead or poor or too old to give any more gifts or to withhold them, gratitude does not serve a man's self-interest. If a man is in a position not to suffer from the reputation of ungratefulness he may be ungrateful with impunity. A man may maltreat his parents and make provisions for his old age so that he may not be in a similar plight and be maltreated by his own children. Thus gratitude too rests on a weak foundation in Hobbes's system.

#### Forgiveness of Sins and Equality of Treatment

He also advocates the forgiveness of sins and equality of treatment. His plea for the forgiveness of sins is that it will help to keep peace in society. It may be urged against this that if peace is not disturbed by taking revenge from a weak opponent there would be no reason against it.

For equality of treatment Hobbes's reason is as follows:—"If nature—have made men equal that equality is to be acknowledged or if nature have

manner i.e. 'make an equal distribution to each man what in reason belongs to him'. The laws of the commonwealth now determine what is right or wrong, good or evil as in the state of nature every man's desire determined what was good or evil. There are no common laws of right or wrong, good or evil. just or unjust before the existence of a commonwealth. Every thing is just and good in a state of nature, even killing one another to gratify one's passions. What are commonly called the moral laws are the creation of the commonwealth. As wars are the result of the state of nature in which every man's private desire is the measure of good and evil and all men agree that peace is good which is secured by the agency of the commonwealth, therefore "the way or means of peace which are justice, gratitude, modesty, equity, mercy etc. and the rest of the laws of nature" i.e. reason are "good that is to say, moral victues; and their contrary vices, evil."

#### The Laws of Morality

All the laws of nature or reason are summed up in the following precept: 'Do not that to another which thou wouldst not have done to thyself'. Each man for the preservation of his own life and happiness should act upon this principle and restrict his natural liberty, to do whatever be likes in exchange for similar surrender of their natural rights by other men. A man can transfer his rights or renounce them by a covenant. "The force of words being too weak to hold men to the performance of their covenants, there are in man's nature but two imaginable helps to strengthen it. And those are either a fear of the consequence of breaking their word or a glory or pride in appearing not to need to break it. This latter is a generosity too rarely found to be presumed on especially in the pursuers of wealth, command or sensual pleasure, which are the greatest part of mankind."

#### Justice

Justice is the performance of the covenant. Without a covenant no action can be unjust. "Therefore before the names of just and unjust can have place there must be some coercive power to compel men equally to the performance of their covenants by the terror of some punishment greater than the benefit they expect by the breach of their covenant and to make good that propriety which by mutual contract men acquire in recompense of the universal right they abandon: and such power there is none before the erection of a commonwealth".

A man may object that if the self-interest of a person is his sole reason for being just, he may be unjust without breaking any rule of morality when he can secure his interest better by injustice. Hobbes replies that it is never to the interest of any man to be unjust. In the extreme case of obtaining a kingdom by rebellion he points out that the successful rebel would be setting an example to others to gain sovereignty in the same manner. But it may be said in reply to Hobbes that a powerful and rich man can safely break his promise with a poor and weak dependant without suffering any injury from him or from others. The utmost injury that he may be conceived to have sustained would be that his dependant would consider him a false man, but as the dependant would still have to depend upon him for his living, he would not declare his opinion to anybody by word or action. The breach of promise

#### THE KHYBER

reputation of charity or magnanimity, to deliver the mind from the pain of compassion or to gain a reward in heaven. Pleasure accompanies every desire and is the sign of good and pain every aversion and is the sign of cvil.

#### Love of Power

Men desire power, riches, knowledge and honour. All these may be reduced to the desire of power; for riches, knowledge and honour are several kinds of power. The object of gaining power is to procure and assure a happy life. The object of man's desire is not to enjoy once only and for one instant of time, but to assure for ever the way of his future desire. As every man regards himself superior to the other and each suspects the other of designs on his own life and happiness, self-preservation requires that he should forestall and not be ferestalled and should by force and wiles secure the persons of all men he can till there is no power great enough to endanger him

#### Nature of Happiness

Happiness which is the supreme aim of every one's life does not consist in the repose of a satisfied wind. There is no summum bonum (greatest good) as the old moral philosophers imagined. "Pelicity is a continual progress of the desire from one object to another, the attaining of the former being still but the way to the latter". There is no single desire in which the mind finds rest. It wants a variety of delightful experiences which it is not possible to foresee or bring under a general rule. Hobbes does not anywhere in the Levinthan identify the enjoyment of life with the enjoyment of sensual pleasures. From his silence it appears that he attaches equal value to sensual, intellectual or spiritual pleasures.

#### State of War among Men

Hobbes thinks that all men are nearly equal in bodily strength and mental capacity so that no man can be absolutely secure against the power of another. Each also believes in his own superiority and would not willingly submit to be ruled by another. "Therefore if any two men desire the same thing which they cannot both enjoy they become enemies; and in the way to their end (which is principally then own conservation and sometimes their delectation only) endeavour to destroy or subdue one another." "So that in the nature of man we find three principal causes of quarrel. First, competition, secondly diffidence, thirdly glory. The first maketh men invade for gain, the second for safety and the third for reputation. The first use violence to make themselves masters of other men's persons, wives, children and cattle; the second to defend them, the third for trifles as a word, a smile, a different opinion and any other sign of undervalue either direct in their persons or by reflection in their kindred, their friends, their nation, their profession or their name."

#### The Institution of the Commonwealth

In this state of war there is no security for any man's life. Therefore by the use of their reason men have found out the way of organising themselves into a commonwealth the object of which is to establish peace and secure to every man his life and happiness. The sovereign makes laws which are equally binding on all subjects and which define their rights in an equitable

The people of this region too had many qualities which appealed to Wordsworth's imagination. The shepherds with their long and lonely work on the mountains in mists and storms had elements of grandeur in their everyday life which struck him forcibly. The life of farm and village among these mountains was one which bred independence and hardy originality, and Wordsworth in his poetry has drawn many of the characters he knew there in whom he found elements of poetic interest, such as Michael and the Leech gatherer. In both these characters, which are typical of many others, the solitude of the mountain country where they lived forms a setting or stage which imparts grandeur and a sense of infinity to their human lives.

Walter Raleigh has said of Wordsworth that "He brought the background of human life into true and vital relation with the smaller interests and incidents that monopolize most men's attention. He emancipated the eye from the utilitarian preferences that have been imposed on it by the necessities of the struggle for existence, whereby things in motion, things near, things whose behaviour cannot be certainly predicted, are allowed to annul all consideration of the great visions and presences which stand around, and watch and judge."

For this quality of Wordsworth's poetry, the country in which he grew up must be partly responsible. To that country, and to his sister Dorothy—of whom he wrote "she gave me eyes, she gave me ears" and from whose journals we can see that she fully shared his deep love of the Lake district—we ove much of the greatness of his poetry; since these two influences gave his poetic imagination exactly the stimulus that it needed to make it flower most fully.

DRUSILLA SCOTT.

## Hobbes's Theory of Morals

All Desires are Good

There is no criterion of good and evil except a man's desire. Whatever a man desires is good; what he hates is evil. The tastes of men and the customs of natious vary; so that what one people may call good may be regarded as evil by another. The judgment of the same man too is different at different times. What he praises and calls good at one time, he condemns and calls evil at another.

#### Self-Preservation and Happiness

The desires of men differ according to their differences of temper, customs and doctrines; but there is one supreme aim which all these desires have and this is the preservation of a man's own life and the security of his happiness in it. No man is capable of desiring anything which is not directed towards this aim. The object of 'the voluntary acts of every man is some good to bimself'. He cannot desire another man's happiness except as a means for securing his own. Even what are called free-gifts from one to another have some selfish aim to serve, such as the hope to gain friendship or service; the

### Wordsworth and the Lake District

It was a wonderful chance or providence that placed Wordsworth as a child in the English Lake District. Never can there have been so close a bond between a poet and his surroundings, nor a country so perfectly suited to a mind. It became so much a part of him and his poetry that it is impossible to imagine what Wordsworth would have been had he grown up in a different place.

The two porth-western counties of England, Cumberland and Westmorland, form the Lake District. It is a strangely formed region, its mountain ridges originally created, geologists say, by a pressure which forced England against the now submerged continent of Atlantis, and crumpled up this edge of the country which was afterwards worn and moulded in the course of successive submergings under the sea. The result is a whort of deep narrow valleys, many of them cradling lakes, between energy hills. The scenery is all on a small scale, the highest modutain being just over 3,000 ft, and the whole area only about sixty miles long and fifty miles broad. But it gives an impression of grandeur and spaciousness out of all proportion to its size, both because of the shapes of the mountains and also because of the climate. There is rain all the year round, and the soft misty air and clouds make all distances seem greater, besides making the valleys green and filling the lakes and little mountain torrents all around.

Such is the country in which Wordsworth was born and grew up, and to which he returned later to live. This therefore was how Nature appeared to him both in the hour of 'thoughtless youth' and later when in a different meed he turned back to her bearing often times the still sad music of humanity." In many of his pouns, and especially of course in the Prelude, he tells what this country meant to him when he was young, and the part that it played in 'the growth of a poet's mind'. He spent much time in his school days roaming freely in it, alone or with his school-fellows, and he has told many times in his poems of the deep impressions that were then made upon his spirit. The country is a wild one, not tamed or completely civilised by man, and the qualities that it showed to him, to which his mind responded so strongly, were those of mysiery and sublimity, Wordsworth's feeling for Nature was a very different one from the modern fashionable cult of beauty spots, it was a passionate absorption with all his senses of the power and grandeur around him.

'The sounding cataract haunted me like a passion', he says; and he thanks the 'wisdom and spirit of the Universe' that

'--Thus from my first dawn
Of childhood dids't thou intertwine for me
The passions that build up our human soul;
Not with the mean and vulgar works of man,
But with high objects with enduring things—
With life and nature—.'

#### THE KHYBER

muscles. So, we entered the contest with a handicap. Rashid who was scheduled to take part in as many as seven events actually participated in two, but succeeded in equalizing the previous record in high hurdles and creating a new one in low hurdles. Ghafur secured two first places, in putting the weight and javelin throw. Raheem established a new half mile record. But the initial handicap told in the long run, and we lost the championship.

In the relay races the Edwardes sent in a definitely superior team, and although our men displayed marvellous courage and it was only a "hair-breadth" victory which the Edwardians won, our opponents deserved the success they obtained.

Rasheed, Raheem and Umar Hayat represented the College in the University matches, and did very well indeed. Rasheed who is already a University bine secured first places in low and high burdles in the University Sports tournament. He played for the Punjab University in Inter-Varsity competitions and won first positions in 120 yards and 440 yards hurdles. Rasheed has secured a place on the College Roll of Honour, Raheem, Omar Hayat and Iqbal have been awarded College colours.

#### BOXING

A team was sent up for University boxing tournament and is reported to have done well. Alamgir has won College colours.

#### FOOTBALL

Aman Ullah Captain was once again selected to play for the University. Recently he and Akhtar were included in H.E. the Governor's Eleven which defeated a select Military team. Amanullah's name has been placed on the College Roll of Honour, and Akhtar and Ali Husain have been awarded College colours. But, frankly speaking, we cannot be satisfied with individual distinctions in a game in which we have always excelled and occasionally won University Campionships. There is no dearth of promising material and we do hope that we shall have much better achievements to record next term.

#### CRICKET

Cricket does not appear to be as popular among our students as it should be. This is possibly due to cricket having been practically abolished from schools. Hameed the skipper is doing his best; but mere practice matches do not carry us very far. We should like to see a team being entered for the University tournament again. Inayat Hahi has been awarded College colours.

#### HIKING CLUB

Its annual ten miles walking competition open both to the military and the public, attracted quite a number of entries from outside. Raheem secured the second place, and Afzal was awarded the prizes for the Best Hiker.

INTER-HOSTEL TOURNAMENTS have been played during the term and have, we hope, enabled the Sports Committee to make new "finds".

RAHEEM.

## Round the Playgrounds

The long dreaded moment has at last arrived. The phantom of the examination which has been humning our dreams (by day as well as by night) stands glaring before us. We feel the end is come. There must be nasty partings, a few tears (sincere or crocodile at matters little) and then a toparture, perhaps for good. It is as if we are standing upon the edge of the world, a step further and there will be no more of us, we shall be hurled down, a bottomless abyss. So naturally we gaze fondly upon the profuse beauty scattered all around and try to imbibe as much of it as we can in our last draught.

These beautiful green fields, lawns and grounds—as we think of them, a bitter grief grips at our heart. It was here, on these areas that we spent the best of our energies, and laboured and sweated to add to the glories of the College. Here it was that with pulsating, throbbing hearts we watched our heroes win laurels or suffer defeats. With what restays we used to 'shout' and 'cheer' up our warriors. But at was we look back, it comes to us as the fragments of a long-forgotten dream. Let us recall the dream and insportalize these fragments as they are. Let us once again roam with our heroes and rejoice or shed tears, as the occasion may demand

#### HOCKEY

We had on the whole a successful year. Innumerable practice matches were played. As many as six of our players were selected to play for the best known clubs of the province.

We entered our team in the Handyside tournament. In the very first match we closed in with one of the strongest clubs of the Frontier, the "Brothers". After a drawn game on the first day we beat them in the replay. We had to meet recombtable opponents in the "Rovers' Club" in semi-finals. But after a drawn game with them too, we scored off a victory on the second day. In the finals we had the Khan's cleven as our adverseries. The day was wet and cloudy, and a penalty bully decided the day against us. The Captain G. M. Qazi and Raheem were selected for the University team and displayed good form throughout the session. Janab Shah, A Ghafur, Mohan and Dwarka Nath were awarded College colours.

#### TENNIS

Fazli Mahmood and Hamid represented the College against the Edwardians in the Col. Keen Cup match. Our opponents didn't give us much trouble. Taking the lead we won off three straight sets. Both the players were awarded College colours.

#### ATHLETICS

Before the Provincial Inter-College Athletics meet, our Captain Rashid and another good athlete Ghafur were practically disabled owing to sprained

## The Iqbal-Day Message

"DARE and LIVE"

"Dare and Live" is Iqbal's message. Optimism, industry, faith, self-confidence and courage are the principles on which Iqbal bases his philosophy and which he believes are the essential factors for the purification of human soul and for the elevation of human character. The obstacles and setbacks in life, according to him, make the life worth living. The sacrifices and losses made and incurred in the service of a right cause and for noble principles elevate a nation and make life more glorious and worth living.

Ighal never believed in failure. He believed in the superiority of mankind over all the rest that God created. In fact he was convinced that man is a collection of all that is best in God's universe. Only man does not know himself. Man has but to utilise his great potentialities and to use them in the right direction for the realisation of that "self" which finds itself so near to God; and Islam is the code which has prescribed easy ways and means for that realisation.

Iqbal was not only a philosopher but also a practical politician. He was one of the first to conceive of the feasibility of the division of India on national lines as the only solution of India's political problem. He was one of the most powerful though tacit precursors and heralds of the modern political evolution of Muslim India.

Iqbal, therefore, rises above the average philosopher, as the essence of his teachings is a beautiful blend of thought and action. He combines in himself the idealism of a poet and the realism of a man who took practical view of things. In Iqbal this compromise is essentially Islamic. In fact it is nothing but Islam. His ideal therefore is life according to the teachings of Islam with a motto "Dare and Live".

I wholeneartedly associate myself with the efforts of the Iqbal Day Committee in celebrating the Poet's Day on his birthday and I hope and pray that every one of us may be able to live up to the ideals Iqbal preached by his beautiful national poems and which have now embedded the doctrine of Pakistan into the heart and soul of Muslim India which is now burning very brightly, never to be extinguished.

M. A. JINNAH.

Gentlemen! Our session is going to end as it began (because it may perhaps be the last meeting). Our session started with a visit of H.H. the Nawab of Bhopal and it is ending with a visit of H.E. Sir George Cunningham, the Governor of N.W.F.P. During the session we had the honour of making these two eminent persons, our Honorary Life Members

I shall be failing in my duty if I don't mention here the services of the Patron and the Coilege Staff to the Union. Our Patron whom we welcomed exactly two months ago has carved within so short a period, an everlasting niche in the temple of our hearts by his nobility of mind, loftiness of soul and kindness of heart. There is indeed a charm and geniality round his personality which make everyone admire him. His indefatiguable and sincere efforts have brought an enormous change in the College. He has always been my guide, my philosopher and my friend. The deep debt of gratitude that the Union and I owe to him is too great to be expressed in words.

My ministry has to offer very many thanks to the members of the Staff particularly to Sheikh Timur Sahib, Dr. E. A. Pires, Sahibzada Mohd fdris Sahib, Qazi Inayat Ullah Sahib, Urof. A. Ansari Sahib, and Prof. Bashir-ud-Din Sahib for coaching our students and acting as judges on various prize debates.

I call myself most fortunate in having Prof. A. R. Niazi as the Treasurer of the Union. His company is an intellectual treat and for me it has always been providing comfort and solace in hours of depression and worry. His soothing words, his friendly advice and his fatherly counsels have always proved of great help to me.

I must think Prof. Hadow Harris M.A. (Hons.), Vice-Principal, our former Patron, for his indispensible guidance and keen interest in the activities of the Union. Last but not the least, I am grateful to Dean Sahib and to Qurashi Ahmad Ali Sadiq Sahib for the valuable suggestions thehy were kind enough to give me from time to time. I should also express my indebtedness to the members of the Union for their hearty and full co-operation with the ministry.

In the end I may say a last word to the members of the Union because, as I said, it may perhaps be our last meeting for the session. Dear Friends, you are members of a backward nation. Establish solidarity, equip yourself as trained and disciplined soldiers. Cultivate a feeling of esprit de corps and of contradeship among you. Work loyally and honestly for the cause of your people and your country. No individual or people can achieve anything without industry, suffering and sacrifice. There are forces which may bully you, tyrannise over you and intimidate you, and you may even have to suffer. But it is by going through this crucible of the fire of persecution and by facing bardships and maintaining your true conviction and loyalty that a nation will emerge worthy of its past glory and history and will live to add lustre to the future history and glory not only of India but of the whole world. Lastly, let your actions be such as never to bring a slur on the fair name of the Alma Mater and the Union. Let the Islamia College be always proud of you!

QAZI AHMAD SAEED, President, Khyber Union. January. As usual it attracted a large number of competitors from all over the province, despite the difficulties of conveyance. The standard of speeches was fairly high. The trophy was won by the Islamia High School Nowshera, while the 1st individual prize went to a student of the Islamia High School Peshawar city. My thanks are due to Begum Islamdar Mirza for giving away the prizes, and to Messrs. Farkfullah Khan, Khawaja Mohd, Ashraf and S. A. Bokhari for acting as judges on that function.

We sent two speakers to take part in the All-India Debates at Delhi and Aligarh. Unfortunately one of the speakers fell iit at Delhi and could not proceed to Aligarn. But for his loss, our team would in all probability have brought the trophy from Aligarh. Mirza Nascem Anwar Beg won the second best prize there.

On the 31st of January, we held the A.I. Nawab Sir Abdul Qayum Memorial Trophy debate. The entries received were many but actually very few teams turned up. The trophy was won by the Lahore Govt. College team while Mr. Riaz of the F.C. college won the 1st individual prize. I have to thank in this connection the Hon. Qazi Mir Ahmad Sahib for distributing prizes and Major G. C. L. Crichten, the Hon. Malik Khuda Bakhsh Sahib and R.B. L. Dina Nath Sahib for acting as judges on that occasion. The senior prize debate, the junior prize and the First Year students prize debate were held at short intervals. A large number of students took part in these debates. Mr. Tahir, Mr. Fazal-i-Raheem and Mr. Mukhtar Ahmad were adjudged the prize-winners in the three events. Of the bodding speakers Mr. Mukhtar Ahmad and Mr. Shaukat Ah Shah are the most promising. Besides these prize debates, there were many ordinary meetings of the Union at which alt sorts of subjects—humorous, intellectual, social and political were discussed.

The Common Room Tournament was a special feature of our programme. It went on for over a fortnight and was a source of great entertainment, recreation and amusement for the students who were in a post-examination mood at that time. Mr. Rahim the efficient Secretary and Mr. Mira Khan Afridi, the energetic Asst. Secry, were mostly responsible for the successful conduct The various thought provoking political debates which of the tournament. were arranged, stirred the students out of their mental slumber and set them thinking for themselves. A new zeal and a strong enthusiasm for politics was aroused. A good-will Mission of the Panjab Muslim Students' Federation paid as a visit in the first week of February. One of the members of the delegation Mr. Hamid Nizami gave an address on "A Muslim Student's views on the Solution of Hinda-Muslim Disunity". A few stray remarks in his speech were resented but they evidently were not based on malice. His speech brought a new awakening among the students; and as a result a "Sarhad Muslim Students' Federation" has been formed and the establishment of the Sarhad Students' Federation is being contemplated. This may be considered perhaps the greatest achievement of the session.

The Day Scholars of the College always complained of the indifference of the Union towards them but this time we have allotted one of the committee rooms for their office etc. and also lent them some indoor games from the Common Room.

Education is the foundation on which is to rise the fabric of future India, and we would like to see non-B.T. students being invited to, and taking interest in, the meetings of the Sarhad Educational Society. The "Master-Sahiban", as the members are called by other students, seem to be too deeply engrossed in their studies. We would recommend to them the desirability of shedding some of their isolationist' mentality and of cultivating friendly relations with other members of the Darul Ulum, so that others may also benefit from their experience and erudition.

THE DAY-SCHOLARS ASSOCIATION. The only meeting which this Society has held, according to the report of the Secretary, was the one in which Prof. Nawazish Ali Qazilbash was elected President and Rajindra Secretary. We would like to hear more about the activities of the Day Schotars.

## President's Report

"It is a hard and nice subject for a man", said Cowley, "to write of himself; it grates his own heart to say anything of disparagement, and the readers' ears to hear anything of praise from hin?". This was even the state of my mind when I sat down this morning to write the Annual Report. However, I have tried to view the session just concluded in an objective attitude. With self-criticism I have endeavoured to look through these few months impartially to determine whether I have succeeded in fulfilling the promises that I made and whether I have justified the confidence you were kind enough to repose in me. In my mangural address I had chiefly stressed the promotion of the art of public-speaking among the students and the creating in them of a political "Besides many other painful things prevalent here", I said, "what pains me most is the students' deplorable indifference to Indian politics. How pitiable and paradoxical to find the youth of the Pathan Land lacking in the qualities they were known for-the spirit of daring, the adventures of the soul in uncharted regions". The arousing of these qualities was another object in view of the Khyber Union. Judging by the activities of the term just ended, you will see for yourself that the Union did succeed to a large extent in achieving its objects. It has not been 'more promise and less periormance'.

Gentlemen! Our session had a very happy start. It began with the long-cherished opening ceremony of the Cunningham Khyber Union Hall performed by H.H. the Nawah Sahib of Bhopal. This was followed by a wonderful oratorical address delivered by one of the best speakers of India, Dr. Syed Hadi Hassan of the Muslim University, Aligarh. Soon afterwards, a model debate in which many of the outstanding lawyers of Peshawar participated, was arranged for the benefit of the young speakers.

In order to promote the art of public-speaking among the school students of the province and to establish with them a friendly contact, we held the K.B. Saadullah Khan's Inter-School Trophy Debate in the third week of

duction of the play and we trust that with their continued assistance and encouragement and with the Examinations out of the way, the Club will be able to put up more plays before the Summer Vacation.

THE SARHAD MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY meets occasionally to listen to lectures on interesting subjects by our own professors and by distinguished visitors from outside. A large audience was attracted by Prof. Zia-ud-Din's talk on "Mathematics of Life Insurance". The speaker initiated the members into the mysteries of premium calculations. The Annual Day of the Society was held on February 27, when Prof. S. A. Hamid, Curator of Punjab University Observatory spoke on "Stars"; and explained in simple non-technical language how maps of the sky were being drawn like those of the Earth. The lecture was illustrated with slides.

THE FRONTIER SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY started its activities rather late this year, but has tried to make up for lost time by holding meetings at regular intervals. Lectures were delivered at these meetings on such important and topical subjects as "Explosives", "Television Simplified", and "Paternal Care among Animals". The Epidiascope was used to good purpose in connection with these talks. The "Photography" holby-class is again functioning, and we are looking forward to seeing many Mela Rams being turned out of our scientific will. The Principal is reported to be thinking of entrusting the whole of College photo-taking 'business' to the Science department.

THE SARHAD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. This society seems to have come out of its hibernating period. Under its auspices, Raja Zarbakht Khan, B.Sc. Agr. (Edin.), Horticulturist, Tarnab Farm. N.W.F. Province delivered a lecture on "Fruit Propagation". Being mainly based on the personal observation and research of the speaker it contained a good deal of interesting and instructive information. Another useful talk was given by Prof. Mian Mushtaq Ahmad, B.Sc., Agr. (Edin.) on "New Developments in Agriculture". The Society proposes to hold a ploughing competition shortly.

THE SARHAD EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY has had a busy term. Like its president, it has been active in its own unostentatious way. Its activities have been many and various, as a glance at the statement given below will show:—

- (a) A paper on "Freud's Contribution to Psycho-analysis", by Jagan Nath;
- (b) A debate on "Co-education is conducive to the national development of India";
- (c) A debate on "Modern pedagogy is soft";
- (d) A symposium on "The Ideal Teacher";
- (e) A paper on "School and the Parents", by Dr. E. A. Pires;
- (f) Symposium on "Trends in Modern Education"; and
- (g) A paper on "Literature in Education", by Prof. Bashir-ud-Din.

the best Urdu poem went to Dwarka Nath "Raz". The Society sent two of its members to participate in the All-India Urdu debate at Aligarh, and one of these Abdur Rahman Shah succeeded in securing the third position.

THE KHYBER ATHENAEUM remained a victim to frivolity for a year or two, but seems to have turned a new leaf during the current session. Even though at times its meetings still have the air and atmosphere of picnic parties and members are provided with "midnight" tea, the papers that have of late been read under its anspices tend more and more to gravitate towards the real aim an "Athenaeum" should have in view, that of promoting learning. This is as it should be. For, was not Athena from whom the Society derives its name the goddess of wisdom and patroness of useful and elegant arts?

The reformist movement was led by the President, Prof. M. M. Kaleem, who read a thoughtful and informative paper on "Whither Painting?" Lautern slides illustrating the points made by the speaker lent a peculiar charm to the subject and succeeded in eliciting a response from even the most prosaic minds among the audience. Mr. G. L. Obhrai, Bar-at-Law delivered a brilliant address on "Mythology of Race", in the course of which he demolished the myth of racial superiority and succeeded, we hope, in dispersing 'inferiority complex' based on that theory. Prof. S. M. Timur spoke on the "Sublime in Literature" and Mr. Bashir-nd-Din on "Educative Value of Literature". Both stressed the importance of Literature as a subject for study and as an essential requisite of culture and civilization. The old-time "social" of the Society was also reformed this time by the introduction of a prize "symposium" in which competitors had to declaim a suitable piece of their own selection dealing with one of the three subjects: "War", "Love" or "Man". S. A. Raheem was awarded the prize.

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB has once again been separated from the Khyber Athenaeum, and seems to have gone about its business in right earnest. The first meeting held during the session elected the following office-bearers:—

Dr. E. A. Pires: Director and President.

Prof. Bashir-ud-Din: Joint Director.

Abdul Qayyum Niazi : Şecretary.

With a view to discovering hidden talent, a declamation contest was held in the Rooskeppel Hall on the 18th February. The competitors were required to declaim dramatic passages of their own choice. Mirza Naseem Anwar Beg was awarded the first prize and Tahir Salim Jan the second. Fida Muhd. and A. Qayyum Niazi were bracketed for the third.

As stated elsewhere, the Club staged "The Good and the Bad", a one-Act play by Philip Johnson, on the occasion of the annual prize-distribution held on the 20th March 1943. Khalid Qasim (as Abel Gunter), Tahir Saleem Jan (as Riah Holls), and A. Qayyum Niazi (as Rod Kentish) played their respective parts extremely well. The success of the play reflected credit on the individual gifts of the actors and the careful coaching given to them by the Directors. Both Mr. and Mrs. Scott took a good deal of interest in the pro-

and H.E. Sir George Cunningham. Both the distinguished visitors were enrolled as Honorary Life Members. His Excellency, who is the Patron of the College and after whose name the Union Hall is called, gave yet another proof of his love for the Frontier Youths by presenting a wireless set to the Union.

THE MAJLIS-I-ISLAMIYYAT has continued to do substantially useful work. Maulana Abdul Majid Daryahadi's learned discourse on "Modern Versions of the Stories of the Prophets" (Jadid Qasas-ul-Ambie) was printed in book form and distributed among the members of the Majlis. Opportunities were afforded to young men to come into contact with well-known students of religion and to profit by their views on vital problem; of life, Mr. Peer Bakhsh, Advocate of Peshawar, spoke to the College on December 13, 1942 on "Islamic Organisation" (Nizam-i-Islami); and Malik Khuda Bakhsh, Advocate-General N.W.F.P., delivered an address on "Decline of Nations" (Ziwal-i-Qaum) on the 21st January 1943. The two gentlemen described to their youthful audience the Islamic conception of life and character and explamed to them the causes of the rise and fall of nations. Mr. S. M. Idris traced, in a series of Sunday lectures, the origin and growth of mysticism in Islam. The president of the Majlis, Maulana Nur-ul-Haq continued to deliver weekly sermons and hold classes in 'tafsir'.

The outstanding event of the term was the holding of a speaking competition open to all High schools of the province. "The secret of human progress, material as well as spiritual, lies in following the teachings of the Holy Quran" was the subject, and ten schools from various parts of the province sent representatives to participate in the competition. The following competitors were awarded prizes:—

1st prize, Rs. 20|- cash and a scholarship of Rs. 10|- p.m. : Zahur-ul-Haq, Islamia Collegiate School.

2nd prize, Rs. 15]- cash and a scholarship of Rs. 5]- p.m.: Mohd. Husain Shah, Islamia High School, D. I. Khan.

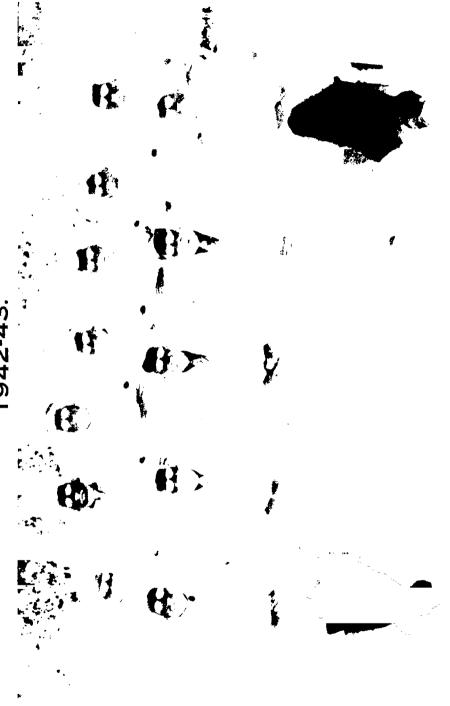
3rd. prize, Rs. 10]- cash: Abdul Basit, Istamia High School, Nowshera. 4th prize, Rs. 5|- cash: Muhd. Sarwar, Govt. School, Bannu.

The prizes were given away by K.B. Haji Sadullah Khan, Honorary Secretary of the College.

THE ORIENTAL SOCIETY has shown signs of greater activity since we made a rather sceptical reference to its programme in the last issue of the Khyber. A prize debate was held and Makhtar Ahmad was awarded the first prize. The most notable achievement of the term, however, was the successful holding of the Iqbal Day under the presidency of S. Abdur Rabb Khan "Nishtar" Advocate. A number of well-known poets from the city and the cantonment also took part and recited their masterpieces. Prefessors Kaleem, Shafi and Timur spoke on the life and work of the great poetphilosopher of the East. In the prize competition which followed and which was open only to student competitors, Prof. Anis-ud-Din's prize for the best speech in Urdu was won by Fazl-i-Rahim, and Prof. Mohd. Sadiq's prize for

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# PROCTORIAL BOARD. 1942-43.



S. Zafar Ali, Kundan Lall. Mehtab Khan. Prof. A H. Qureshi, Safdar Ali Shah. (Proctor). Mr. I. D. Scott, (Priv.cipal). Niaz Ali. Standing:--Pran Nath. Abdul Quiyum. Mukammai Shah. Chairs: -M. Muzzaffar Khan. Prof. Mushraq Ahmad, (Proctor). COLLEGE. You can point with pride to your Duty Society, your newly-started U.T.C. Company and now your Co-operative Society as places where each of you thinks first of the community and each other and of himself only in the second place.

What of the future? We have met the challenge of the War, and I agree with your Principal that the ISLAMIA COLLEGE has no need to be ashamed of the part it has taken in meeting that challenge. Immediately after the War we shall have to meet the challenge of the peace. Post-war problems are going to be grim. Mr. Henry Kaiser, the famous American shipbuilding recordbreaker, has recently said: "To put it baidly, war alone has thus far accomplished full employment. Vast numbers of workers to-day dread the thought that it will come to an cud?. Here on the Frontier as elsewhere things are not going to be the same, on either side of the Border. Even without the generative heat of war there have been great changes since I first saw the N.W.F. in 1921-mostly I think for the better. After this war we shall have to tackle, and tackle urgently, problems of cural regonstruction, of health, of employment, extension of tillage, of education, of co-operation, of law and order. Outside the Province and India the whole world will be calling out for reconstruction, not only of buildings, roads, and bridges, but of political systems. In all this rebuilding the present students of the ISLAMIA COLLEGE will have to take a hand. What have they to bring to this task? They have their Pukhtu: courage, generosity and manliness, which are their birthright. If the Islamia College teaches its students to add to these great virtues not only knowledge but discipline, simplicity and faithfulness, and to contribute them all to the happiness of the Frontier and of the world at large, it will have taught them also the secret of happiness and upheld the ideals of its founders.

#### College Societies

THE KHYBER UNION has had a successful session. Its magnificent hall has after all been completed and formally opened, and all its meetings are now held there. Being primarily a debating society, its chief aim is to develop the powers of public speaking; and this it has tried to achieve in various ways. It has conducted speaking contests for junior as well as senior students, and awarded prizes to the best speakers. It has held debates on some of the most important topics of the day, and provided opportunities for students of not only profiting by the knowledge and experience of eminent thinkers but of learning the art of public speech from the actual performances of well-known speakers. Its representatives have won laurels in speaking competitions at such centres of learning as Aligarh, Delhi and Lahore. An account of its various activities is given in the President's report which we publish elsewhere in this issue.

During the term, the Union has had the honour of welcoming such eminent persons as H.H. Major Nawab Sir Md. Hamidullah Khan of Bhopal

certainly wrong, and the inexact may possibly be right. The fact is that there is no finality of knowledge short of heaven; and that the poet is more likely right than the mathematician.

These same doubts passed through the mind of an unhappy poet some hundreds of years ago, namely, OMAR-I-KHAYYAM, Neshapuri, and I would remind you that he was not only a poet, but a mathematician; indeed he is more respected in the East as a mathematician. He said:—

"Myself when young did eagerly frequent Doctor and Saint, and heard great argument About it and about, but evermore Came out at that same door where in 1 went;

With them the seed of wisdom did I sow And with mine own hand wrought to make it grow And this was all the harvest that I reaped I came like water and like wind I go."

Poetry, no doubt, but very bad citizenship! Omar's whole point of view is wrong:

"Ma ra che rasid"
"all the harvest that I reaped".

He thinks in terms of receiving or getting instead of giving, and his gaze is directed inward instead of outward. We have heard this cry too loudly and too often in recent times: "What did we get out of it?" "What can we get?" The Italian cry of "Tunis—Corsica—Nice!" and the Japanese "China, India, Australia" and the German "The World!"—the cries which drove these misguided nations into the present war in which we hope and believe their cry will, before long, be not "what can we get out of the war" but "how can we get out of this mess?" How long it will be till the end depends largely on how tough we can be, how you and I can learn to live hard and lighten our belts, and how we lay to heart Shakespeare's words: "Those friends thou hast, and their adoption tried, grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel." The enemy's chief hope now—although a desperate one—is to estrange us from our friends.

I often think-though the view may be heretical—that what is taught does not really matter much so long as it teaches unselfishness and the love of truth; so long as it is taught thoroughly; and so long, as your Principal has said, as it is realised that a College exists not only for the dissemination of knowledge but for its advancement, that knowledge is a living and growing thing and not a dead thing, "and with mine hand wrought to make it grow". Education is largely learning how to learn. Happiness is to be had by giving rather than by taking, by loyalty and faithfulness rather than by playing to the gallery. I am glad to see that this aspect is not overlooked in the Islamia

that the Government of India have now spared, at a time when there is a heavy call on the Political Service for officers for ex cadre duties, the services of a distinguished officer of that service as Principal of the College. That is a clear recognition of the close connection between the welfare of the College and the welfare of the people of the Frontier, and I am sure that in Mr. Scott Government have chosen the right man. They have also, and I gather with the hearty approval of the College, broken the tradition whereby the Principals have always been 'confirmed bachelors', or should we say bachelor addicts? "Amurath' shall no longer "Amurath succeed". I take this opportunity of expressing the appreciation of Government and I believe also of the staff and students of the College, of the public spirit and ability with which Mr. Hadow Harris stepped into the breach and conducted the affairs of the College during the difficult transition period.

The criticism is sometimes made that Government has tended to consider the problem of education on the Frontier as quantitative only and not as qualitative—that is, they have been solely concerned with how much education to give, or how much money to spend on education, and have not given their mind to the question 'what kind of education is best suited for the Frontier'. This criticism may have been true at one time, but it no longer holds good. The qualitative aspect of the educational problem has for some time been to the fore, and is being constantly kept in view.

You have no doubt-not only students but professors-asked yourselves this question: "What is the use of all this stuff we are learning-or teaching"? The question of the best kind of instruction to give a child or young man or woman has occupied the minds of thinking men since Plato's time and before. Everyone agrees that the question is one of enormous importance; but there agreement ends. To this day there is war to the knife in Europe between those who think that a knowledge of the dead classical languages of Greek and Latin is essential to the education of a gentleman and that persons without a knowledge of Greek and Latin are only fit for the outer darkness, and those who are convinced that it is simply a waste of time. We can easily see the usefulness of direct technical education, that is, the teaching of trades and practical professions, and the usefulness of elementary sciences such as arithmetic. It is when one goes beyond that stage to advanced abstract sciences, especially inexact sciences, that more faith is required to see their uses. It is, for instance, easy to see the application of mathematics to such works of. direct practical use as bridge building, or of chemistry to agriculture, (to which your Principal has rightly directed your attention). But how is one to apply philosophy and poetry to the everyday art of living? How are we to apply History to the problem of statecraft, for instance, to the making of the peace after this war? How far can philosophy be taken as the last word of truth, as the final guide? Philosophy is surely the highest form of applied science, for it deals with life itself and the art of living; but unfortunately it is also one of the most inexact. I used to think "blessed are the mathematicians, for they are never wrong", but then came along Einstein and proved, so far as my poor brain can understand it, that the mathematicians had been wrong all along. Indeed a cynic might say the difference between the so-called exact sciences and the inexact seems to be that the exact sciences are almost

The College is in the process of acquiring an additional area of about 80 acres to the east of its present site. A part of this area is at present being used by the Civil Pioneer Force, and the remainder is being devoted to the needs of the Government Buffalo Breeding Farm and Dairy which has been established.

I cannot end this report without a reference to the impending departure from the College of Mr. Shafi, the Professor of history. Mr. Shafi has been a member of the staff for twenty nine years, and has served the institution well and faithfully during all this long period. Our best wishes go to him for long life and happiness in his retirement.

Finally, I wish to thank Mr. Acheson for so willingly consenting to come and preside over our function this afternoon. He has many calls upon his time, and we are grateful that the Islamia College has been given this priority.

I. D. SCOTT.

## Islamia College, Education and Post-War Problems

(Presidential Address delivered by Mr. J. G. Acheson, C.I.E., C.S.I., Advise to H. E. the Governor, N.W.F.P., at the annual Prize distribution of the Daru!-Ulum held in the Roos Keppel Hall on the 20th March 1943).

The Islamia College was founded in 1913—the year before the outbreak of the first Great War-by two men of courage and vision: one a Pathan and one an Englishman—Abdul Qaivum and Roos-Keppel. They believed that the key to the Frontier problem is education, and the College was the visible expression of their belief.

Since then other theories have from time to time tended to thrust aside this belief, for instance, the idea that the peace of the border is best secured by the development of communications, on the ground and also in the air. And doubts have been east, not without some show of reason, on the suitability of the standard Indian type of education for the needs of the Frontier. Of this criticism I notice an echo in the last number of your College Magazine, the "Khyber". Be this as it may, I do not think your Governor has ever doubted, and it is my own belief, that the educational problem, whatever its answer, lies very near the heart of the Frontier problem as a whole—that is broadly stated the problem of ensuring the well-being of the people of both sides of the Border, and the Islamia College is very near the heart of the educational problem. I have had many years' close contact with Sir George Cunningham and I know how he always has in mind the welfare of the College, in which his first interest dates back to the days when he was Personal Assistant to Sir George Roos-Keppell. The latest proof of that interest is

The various College Societies have done another successful year's work. The new and splendid Cunningham Klyber Union Hall was formally opened by H.H. the Nawah of Bhopal in December 1942, and the Union has continued to hold regular and occasionally unculy meetings, a sign of its vigorous hold on the student population. The Majlis I Islamiat are holding a speaking competition open to all schools in the province, and this society is awarding scholarships at the College as some of the prizes. The Duty Society has many calls upon it these days, but its funds have been entirely exhausted: efforts are being made to recover from past students some of the 40,000 rupees which have been distributed to them as help in the 30 years of the College's existence.

The supply of food in the hostels has as usual been an important question, which occasioned in October a strike by the students. The chief cause of this unfortunate episode was the mismanagement of the then Steward, whose services have since been dispensed with, and it was necessary also to expel two students who had taken a leading part in organizing it; but apart from this period, discipline in the College has been satisfactory. Constantly rising prices have made it necessary to increase the feeding charges for boarders in the hostels twice in the year; they were first increased from Rs. 12|- p.m. to Rs. 12.8; p.m. and then from Rs. 12/8; p.m. to Rs. 15]; p.m. from the 1st of this month. It is only possible to keep the expenses within this figure if the scale of rations which has hitherto been followed is somewhat curtailed. It is necessary for us to consider carefully where the line is to be drawn between higher charges and a lower scale of food, remembering both the physical needs of the students and the fact that very many of them can ill afford further increases in these charges. The College has its own flour mill which ensures a supply of pure flour, obtained from a large stock of wheat which was purchased last sunmer; and we shall continue this bulk purchase of wheat until conditions return to normal. A supply of pure milk is now being obtained from the government dairy on the premises, at a concessional rate which is of great advantage to the College. The only other main item of food whose supply is unsatisfactory is give, and efforts are now being made to remedy this.

A very tragic occurrence has recently marred the peace and good comradeship which exists in this institution: two days ago a quarrel arose between two boys in the school and knife wounds were inflicted which caused the death of one of the boys. The background of Pathan culture includes unfortunately a cheap valuation of human life, and one purpose of education in this province must be to inculcate a proper sense of civilised values; the offence is therefore to be regretted not only in itself, but because it is an outrage against all that this institution stands for.

Last year the incidence of malaria was even worse than usual in the College, and we are now trying the experiment of putting all public health matters and sanitation under the control of the medical officer, and hope to prevent such a heavy incidence in future. Thanks are due to the Civil Surgeon, who is the College Medical Adviser, for the interest he is taking in this matter. The chemistry department is making experiments to discover an alternative method of preparing flit which will be used for the spraying of premises, and our scientists are assisting as usual in a number of experiments at the request of different government departments and outside bodies.

poor results in the examination, but it is an essential part of the process of weeding out the unfit and thereby eventually raising the general standard of the College.

On the whole the College has not had a successful year in games, and we lost both the Athletics Cup and the Relay Shield to our old rivals, the Edwardes College, to whom a word of congratulation is due for their athletic achievements during this year, both locally and at Lahore. The only trophy which we secured in competition with them was the Col. Keen Tennis Cup, though we also won the inter-collegiate bockey match. A number of teams were sent to compete in the University Sports at Lahore, when the College obtained the fourth place in competition with all the affiliated Colleges of the Panjab University. One of our athletes, Abdur Rahim, created a new record in the half-mile and another, Abdur Rashid, won two of the events and afterwards represented the University in the Inter-University Athletics Championship where he created a new record in the High Hurdles. We entered a Boxing team in the University trials at Lahore for the first time, and they put up a creditable performance. Amanullah, the Captain of our Football, obtained his University Blue, and two of the Hockey XI, Qazi Ghulam Mohd Ghulam Nabi, were selected to play in the University team. tournaments in Football and Athletics have been held during the year, and it is hoped that we shall be able to raise the standard of our Athletics as a result of this experience. The College stands in great need of a gymnasium, but in view of certain other building projects which must have priority, it is unlikely that we shall be able to achieve this in the near future, however desirable it may be. The Cricket XI has played practice matches against a number of clubs in Peshawar, and Abdul Hamid the Captain, was selected to play for the N.-W.F.P.

After a long period of negotiations, started by the late Sir Abdul Qaiyum, it was at last possible to establish a Company of the University Training Corps in this College during the year, and we have been given the services of a whole-time Adjutant and a Sergeant-Instructor. The number of students who have joined is 93, and they are divided into three platoons. It is intended to hold a camp for them later in the year, and from the next session it will be possible for students to take Military Science as a subject for the University examinations. An Army Class has also been started to prepare candidates for Emergency Commissions, and is directed mainly towards improving their general knowledge by listening to and discussing the daily radio news, as well as by hearing short lectures on subjects of general interest. The U.T.C. is in my opinion an important part of the College, and I hope that it will be a permanent feature of College life. This province supplies a very large number of recruits to the Indian armed forces, and probably will always continue to do so; it is therefore fitting that the Islamia College should supply a regular stream of officers for the Services. Before the war began, there were seven old students of the College who had Commissions in the army, of whom three have since won the Military Cross; since September, 1939, a further sixty-eight members of the College have obtained Commissions, of whom four are in the Indian Air Force, and the remainder in the army. This is a very creditable record, of which the College may justly be proud.



Mr. I.D. Scott, M.A., (Oxon), 1.C.S.

matriculates, many of whom are only wasting their own time and their parents' money by coming to the College. Furthermore, too high a percentage of such persons acts as a general drag on other students and causes a disproportionate strain on the teaching staff. It may not be possible in a province as educationally backward as N.-W.F.P. to set the standard of admissions too high, but it is clearly undesirable that the numbers of third division matriculates should be unduly large. There was a drop in admissions last year which brought the total number on the rolls of the College from 614 to 467, a number much more suited to the capacity of the institution, both in the matter of teaching establishment, lecture rooms, and hostel accommodation. This was perhaps due in part to increased opportunities for employment on leaving school, and is to be welcomed also on other grounds. A few individual results in the examinations were excellent, notably Cheta Ram Chopra who stood first in the province in the F.Sc., in which he obtained a first division, and Mool Chand Kathial who came first in the B.T examination.

The number of students who take up Agriculture is disappointingly small, due apparently to the dislike of many of them for the manual work which is a part of the course, and in spite of the inducement of a number of good scholarships. We are trying at present to increase the number of candidates offering this subject by starting agricultural classes in the 10th class of the Collegiate School. In this province, as elsewhere in India, agriculture is the main occupation of the people, and there is great need for the development of scientific cultivation.

One effect of the admission of backward students is that the general standard of English, which is not as high as it should be, is further lowered; and on this special point a scheme is being worked out to devote many more periods to the teaching of English during the first months of a student's career in the College. This is not only important in itself, since all students have to offer English in the University examination, but also because English is the medium of instruction for all subjects, and therefore a poor standard of English keeps back the progress of the students in all their other subjects. It will therefore be well worth while to concentrate on improving their English in the beginning, and I should also like to make a recommendation to the Education Department of the province that greater attention should be paid to the teaching of English in High Schools.

As a newcomer to educational work, I have been struck by the number of lectures which the students are expected to attend, a number which would have horrified me in my own student days. This may be necessary up to the F.A. examination, for which the work may be considered as an extension of School; but I am sure that more responsibility should be put on the B.A. students to work for themselves in their own time under the guidance of their teachers.

As an experimental measure this year it has been decided that no student will be detained from sitting in the University examination, but students who have done little work, and who are unlikely to pass, have been warned that if they fail badly in the University examination, they will not be allowed to return to the College. This may well have the effect of giving the College

course the rule of particular laws) there can be no real basis to society. There can, in fact, be no justice or security without the rule of law and there can be no planning in either social or economic matters without the basis of the rule of law. Law cannot ensure these things, but can only provide the framework within which they can develop. That is the importance and these are the limitations of a legal system.

#### The Principal's Annual Report

I have on several occasions sat in the body of this hall and listened to the Annual Report of the Principal, little thinking that it would ever be myself who should be reading it. I have always liked coming to the College, and I find now that I very much like living here. My way has been made both pleasant and easy by the friendly welcome which I have received from the staff and students, the Honorary Secretary and members of the Council of Management, as well as by letters and visits from a number of parents and old boys with whom I had already become acquainted during the seven and half years which I have spent in the Frontier Province. It will be my constant effort while I am Principal of the College to do all I can to raise its status in every possible way, bearing in mind that in academic matters it is quality and not quantity which counts.

There have been several changes in the staff during the year: Messrs. Anisuddin Ansari and Mohd. Sadiq have joined the Education department, Mr. Jalaluddin Khilji the English department, Mr. Nafisuddin Ahmad the Persian department, and Mr. Hafiz Mohd. Idris the Arabic department. The College suffered a loss by the departure of Dr. Imdad Hussain to an appointment in Bengal; and benefited from the services of Mr. Adrian-Vallance for a few months. I myself took over as Principal early this year when my predecessor returned to his substantive appointment as Chairman of the English department. The various departments in the College are now fairly adequately staffed so far as numbers and subjects go, with the exception of the Botany department where another Demonstrator is required. History department there is only one Professor for the whole of this important subject, which is not a desirable state of affairs, since in the case of illness or leave a suitable substitute cannot readily be found. The College exists not only for the dissemination of knowledge but for its advancement, and it is my hope that many members of the staff will contribute to this by undertaking some sort of original research, on however modest a scale. This is being done in some cases, but it is an important feature of academic life and I hope that the habit will grow.

The results of the University examinations last year were on the whole not satisfactory, and the pass percentage in a number of subjects was below the University average. One reason for this, I believe, is the fact that too many students are admitted into the College who are totally unsuited for a University education, and it is my intention to limit the admissions of third division

principle in the drawing up of India's constitution, the methods by which laws are made, changed, and enforced, must be those which are suited to India and which are not necessarily those which may suit other countries or other ages. This is a matter to which a great deal of thought and discussion will have to be devoted in the near future in this country, and I should therefore like to commend to you the accessity of devising a machinery for working this rule of law in accordance with the true nature and characteristics of the people for whom it is designed. Failure to harmonize the people and the law may lead to disastrous results; Germany provides a conspicuous example of this. In that country a naturally gifted and progressive people have allowed themselves to fall into a worship of the State as an end in itself instead of as a means to the fulfilment of the individual lives of the people. conception of the State is due in part to the fact that Germany was never included in the Roman Empire. like most of the rest of Europe, and never therefore benefited from the wonderful system of Roman Law which has left its mark down the centuries on the legal system of western Europe. There are only two approaches to the relationship between the Law and the State; Germany, like Japan, has accepted the unquestioned authority of the head of the State, be he Fubrer or Emperor, in contrast with democratic countries where the ideal at which the State aims is that its machinery should be as responsive as possible to the needs and desires of the people.

And now a few words in regard to the maintenance of the law. Everyone in a community must agree as to the fundamentals of the law if the community is to live peacefully together. That is to say, there must be equity before the law for rich and poor, for educated and uneducated; without this no community could maintain a stable existence, but would rapidly disintegrate into civil war. In every community the best minds or the best people will arways act in advance of the law: they will not simply refrain from doing those things which the law prohibits, but they will also refrain from acts which are undesirable although not illegal, and they will at the same time do things which the law does not demand. They will themselves go a little further than the bare legal requirements of the law in many directions, and thus the force of their example affects other people, so that in time the body corpus of the law itself is brought a step forward, and the remaining people who have not hitherto joined in will be compelled to fall into line with the rest of the community. Then the leaders of the community in thought and action-this by no means is the same thing as the political leaders—will again go ahead of the law and find the way to progress. There may be occasions when the best minds in a community will consider it their duty to go against the law, and this is also a part of the progress of a country's liberty. All governments from time to time tend to pass ili-considered acis, or to place too much power in the hands of the executive; and it is well that leading spirits of a community should constantly be on their guard against this tendency, and be ready to oppose it; and that they should constantly seek to make the machinery of government ever more careful of the rights of the people. That is why also the freedom of the press or the right of public criticism is a necessary condition of good government, but again unless the criticism is of a particular law and not of the fundamentals, there could be no stable community; that is to say, unless the critics agree on the desirability of the rule of law (though not of

That is what the law seeks to do, to provide the reinforced framework of society, but it will only be possible for it to do so if it has the assent of a large part of the community. The relationship of law to public opinion is a very definite one: I do not mean that laws should reflect public opinion all the time, because there are often short-fived gusts of opinion which move over a particular community or country, and which it would be undesirable to embody in the form of permanent laws; nor do I mean that the law should wait until everybody is convinced that a certain chactment should be passed, as in that case there will probably be never any progress. But at the same time it is also necessary that the law should not act, or be made, too much in advance of general public opinion, or else it will be doomed to failure. If the lawmaking authority is truly representative of the public for which it makes the laws, this probably would not happen, though the example of prohibition in America is a warning that even in the country which is said to be the most democratic, it was possible for a law to be passed which was objected to by so large a proportion of the people that after some years of attempted enforcement it had to be repealed. The law-makers, whether they happen to be as in some provinces of India, the Governor, or if they are an Assembly of the people, must seek to enact laws which, though not necessarily demanded by the people, will be generally approved by them. The law can therefore act in advance but only slightly in advance of general public opinion, and the main purpose of a political constitution should be to devise such a system of lawmaking as will ensure that laws are made according to this principle.

I have said that the rule of law is the basis of civilisation, and have explained what the law should do and what it should not attempt, and how it should be made. The function of the State, or the machinery of government, in all this is simply to see that the laws are maintained, and that the system of law provides in the best manner possible for the inclusion of new laws and changes in old laws. The State may in a way be compared with the duties of a referee in a football match; the laws of football are devised and changed by representative associations of people who play football, and the rules which they draw up are the ones which a referee enforces. A referee in a match is therefore simply carrying out the rules which the players in the match, along with all other players, have drawn up, and that is why it is very desirable that a referee who has been selected with a reputation for fairness should never have his decisions questioned by any player, even though at the moment a particular player or team may feel aggrieved by the result. If the decision was, in fact, a wrong one then the remedy lies in a more careful selection of referees, which in turn will be a matter in which the representatives of the players are concerned; so that the fault committed by a bad referee is really the fault of the players themselves. In India there is too great a tendency to believe that the machinery of a constitution can be copied exactly from elsewhere; now while the principle of democracy, or the rule of law, is certainly of world-wide application and holds good for all time, the method by which it is worked out in particular countries must be adapted to the conditions of those particular countries-just as the system which produced the rule of law in ancient Greece was quite different from the present political structure of England, which in return is quite different from its offspring the United States of America or any other country, and so on. While therefore the rule of law must be a guiding

#### The Place of Law in Society

(Address delivered by Sir James Almond, Judicial Commissioner, N.W.F.P., at the College Convocation held on the 20th March 1943).

First, I should like to thank you, Mr. Principal, for the honour which you have done me in inviting me to preside over your convocation this morning. Secondly, I should like to congcatulate those on whom I have conferred degrees on behalf of the Punjab University. The letters which they are now entitled to put after their names are a symbol of the learning which they take with them from this College, and which I hope will be an inspiration and a guide to them all their lives.

The subject which I have chosen for my address this morning is the place of law in society, that is to say, the importance of the rule of law in the life of a nation. I propose to say something on the question of what laws are meant for and how they should be made, the procedure by which they should be changed, and the method by which they are maintained. I propose to maintain that law is the basis of civilisation, and that the degree of advancement of a community or a country can be known by the state of its legal system, and is reflected in that system.

It happens that I am the head of the judiciary in this province, but lest you suspect me of the purely legal approach to this question, I hasten to assure you that I am interested in the rule of law not only as a judge or a lawyer, but as a citizen like any one of you. It is important then to realise what a legal system should be and what it should not be; laws cannot make men happy or make them good, nor they can really attempt to do so. There was a period in England about a hundred years ago when it was believed that pariiamentary reform bills would make it possible to legislate happiness for the masses, but those who believed this were specifily disillusioned. What a system of laws can do and should do is simply to create and to maintain the conditions in which individuals can develop. There is a famous essay on liberty by John Stuart Mill in which he discusses the rights of society, or the people as a whole, to make rules and regulations for each individual member of the community; and he comes to the conclusion that society or the nation should make laws regarding those matters which are the concern of many people, but should not seek to interfere with those things which are the concern of the individual. We may, therefore, take the first requisite of a good legal system to be that it should simply seek to provide the broad framework within which individuals should be left free to develop their own lives--it creates in short the conditions of freedom and happiness for the individual, but it does not and carnot compel him to use those opportunities. The law, for example, lays down that a man should not beat his wife, but it does not enjoin that he should love his wife. The negative conditions are laid down, since any breach of these would injure not only the individual but society as a whole; the positive conclusions or developments are left for each individual to work out for himself.

College population, milk is being supplied somewhat on the 'rationing' lines. But the Gevernment Veterinary Department is trying to increase the number of cattle in the dairy, and the College has acquired more land with a view to producing more fodder. It is expected that before long we shall have all we need by way of milk and curd.

#### OLD BOYS ASSOCIATION.

We are glad to learn that once again efforts are being made to bring into being an Old Boys Association worthy of the name of the Darul Ulum. We wish Mr. M. F. Rahman and his band of co-vorkers all su cess, and hope that not only will a strong central association be formed at the headquarters but branches will also be established in all districts. We, on our part, assure the sponsors of the scheme of our hearty co-operation and support, as we believe that an old boys association run on sound lines can be of immense advantage both to the College and the old students themselves

#### DUTY SOCIETY LOADS.

The Duty Society has been rendering very useful service to the cause of clucation by helping needy students with loans. But unfortunately a large majority of the borrowers have failed to repay the amounts which were advanccd to enable them to complete their courses of study. We understand that a sum of about Rs. 45,000 is at present outstanding against old students some of whom are holding fairly high positions in society and can easily pay back the 'debts of honour' which were given to them at the time of their need. If borrowers keep their word of honour and return the loans, the Society would be in a far better position to support many more descrying candidates than it can at present when fresh collections have to be made every year. We appeal to all those who have benefited by these loans not to forget their 'pledges of honour' simply because no pressure is being brought to bear on them. Even comparatively well-to-do parents are finding it increasingly difficult in these hard times to meet the College expenses of their children. And talents being in no way the monopoly of the rich, quite a number of promising young men come to join the Darul Ulum every year whose guardians are too poor to bear even the mess charges of their wards. How we wish that the Society had ample funds at its disposal and met the full College expenses of really descriving students!

#### OUR LADY CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly find room for contributions from two ladies living on the College premises. Mrs. Scott has discussed in the course of a thoughtful paper how far the Lake District was responsible for shaping the genius and work of Wordsworth. Mrs. A. H. Qureshi has stressed the need for the provision of facilities for a Ladies Club worthy of the great name of the Darul Ulum. We understand that the need has already been anticipated by Mrs. Scott and a Club has been established which provides its members opportunities of meeting and taking part in the 'Home-front' part of war work.

Khan Bahadur Haji Saadullah Khan, Honorary Secretary of the Darui-Ulum, paid a warm tribute of thanks to Mr. Acheson for having, in the midst of his many and important preoccupations, found time to come to the College and deliver such an inspiring address to the members of the Darul Ulum. The Khan Bahadur Sahib assured him that the Islamia College would never be found wanting in loyalty to the cause of freedom and justice.

Then followed a one-Act play "The Good and the Bad" by Philip Johnson, staged by the College Dramatic Society. A reference to the play is made under 'College Societies'.

Everything went off smoothly except for the weather, which necessitated arrangements for tea being made in the Cunningham Khyber Union Hall instead of on the Cricket lawn as originally planned.

#### University Extension Lecture.

Dr. L. C. Jain, the Punjab University Professor of Economics, delivered a highly instructive University Extension Lecture on the afternoon of the 13th March on the subject of "War Economics".

#### THE TURKISH PRESS DELECATION.

During their tour of India, the representatives of the Turkish press paid a visit to the College. They were entertained to tea at the Principal's bungalow where they were brought into contact with some members of the Staff. They were then taken round the College buildings, Union Hall, Library and hostels and met some of the students. They appeared to be keen on studying the system of education at present in vogue in this part of the world, and asked many questions about the people and their ways of life; and gathered as much information as language difficulties would let them collect.

#### SUMMER UNIFORM.

The black coat of the College uniform is not a suitable wear for the hot weather. Hence the standing rule requiring the wearing of uniforms has had to be relaxed during the summer in past years. The Principal has now ruled that the best way out of the difficulty is to prescribe a different uniform for the Summer term. This has been done, and students will now be required to be dressed in the summer uniforms after the spring vacation. The uniform consists in white or khaki sports shirts with open collars and white shalwars.

#### DAIRY.

The College dairy has, after rather protracted negotiations, been handed over to the Government. The old unsatisfactory system of obtaining milk supplies wholly or partly through a contractor has been brought to an end, and a supply of pure milk has been guaranteed. The number of buffaloes at present in the dairy being inadequate to meet the total requirements of the

#### Sports :

Amanullah Khan Gandapur: Captain of Football Eleven, colour-holder, University blue.

Kh. Abdur Rashid : Captain of Athletics, colour-holder University blue.

Special prizes for proficiency in extra-curricular sphere of studies were awardad to the following students:---

H.E. Sir George Cunningham's prize for Original research in Pushtu:

K.B. Haji Sadullah Khan's prize for Origina) Pushtu Poem :

The Hoa'ble K. B. Qazi Mir Ahmad Khau's Prize for Islamic Theology:

K.B. Sardar Mughal Baz Khan's prize for Urdu Research:

K.B. Sheikh Mahbub Ali Khan's prize for Senior English Essay:

K. B. Mohd. Kuli Khan's prize for General Knowledge:

K.B. Mir Alam Khan's prize for Junior English Essay:

Prize for Junior English Essay:

Khyber Union Prize Debate-First Prize: Declamation Contest First Prize:

Khyber Union Junior Prize Debate-1st Prize:

Prize for best speech on Iqual Day: Khyber Union 1st Year Prize Debate 1st Prize:

Oriental Society 1st Prize for Urdu Debate:

Prize for Urdu Poem:

Minn Mohd, Yusuf,

Mian Mohd, Yusaf.

Syed Abdar Rahman Shah.

Malik Mohd Saced.

Qazi Ahmad Saced.

Mond. Khalid.

Mohd. Khalid

Tahir Salim Jan.

Tahir Salim Jan.

Mirza Nascem Anwar Beg.

Fazle Rahim.

Fazle Rahim

Mukhtar Ahmad.

Mukhtar Ahmad. Dwarka Nath Sarhadi.

Mr. Acheson rose to deliver his presidential address amidst loud and enthusiastic cheers. He emphasized the importance of education in the solution of what is called the 'Frontier Problem', and the great role which the Islamia College is bound to play in shaping the future destiny of the province. The correct attitude of a student should be to assess what he can contribute to the general life of the institution rather than what he can take out of it. reason, feam play, U.T.C., and Co-operative Shop are steps in the right direction because in each of these the members have to think of 'all' and not of 'self'. The world is passing through hard times, but post-war reconstruction is going to be harder still. It is upto the young students of Islamia College to get ready to tackle the problems of Peace as confidently as they have rallied to the call of human liberty. For, Islamia College has no cause to be ashamed of the contribution it has so far made in men and money to the joint efforts of democratic nations. We are printing the full address of Mr. Acheson in another place in this issue.

"improve his physique". It will also permit of his taking up Military Science as one of the alternative optional subjects for the University examinations. While the cadets will have no legal liability for military service, such of them as decide to make the army their career will evidently have better chances of selection for Commissions.

An army preparatory class has recently been started to coach students who may be thinking of applying for commissions in the Land, Air or Naval services. It meets every night (except on Fridays) and listens to news broadcast from Delhi and London. Mr. Scott, and Capt. Cook discuss daily developments with the students, and occasionally Military officers and members of the College staff speak to them on matters of general interest and topics connected with the way.

#### College Convocation.

The annual convocation for the conferring of degrees was held in the Roos-keppel Hall on Saturday, the 20th March 1943. The Hon'ble Sir James Almond, Judicial Commissioner, N.W.F. Province admitted successful candidates to their respective degrees, and delivered a highly thought-provoking address on "The Place of Law in Society". The Principal in his concluding remarks thanked Sir James Atmond for his kindly accepting the invitation to preside over the function and for his learned discourse. The Convocation Address is printed elsewhere in this issue.

#### PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize-giving ceremony was held on Saturday, the 20th March, 1943 in the Roos-keppel Hall. Mr. J. G. Acheson, C.I.E., C.S.I., Adviser to H.E. the Governor, N.W.F. Province presided.

The proceedings opened with a recitation from the Holy Quran. The Principal, Mr. I. D. Scott presented a very interesting report (printed elsewhere) on the working of the College. S. Sultan Husain Shah, offg. Headmaster read out an account of the work done during his stewardship of the Collegiate school.

Mr. Acheson then gave away the prizes and certificates of merit for academic distinctions and 'colours' for proficiency in games and sports. The following were admitted to the roll of honour:—

#### Academic :

Mool Chand Kathiai. For passing the B.T. Examination in the First Division and standing first in the N.-W. F. Province.

Chela Ram Chopra: For passing the F.Sc. examination in the First Division and standing first in the N.-W. F. Province.

province was compiled by Maulana Sahib on the 'Direct Method' of teaching languages. He has retired from lecturership, and has become whole-time Librarian of the Oriental 'Maktaba'. We are glad that the College has not been deprived of the wide knowledge and deep erudition of a great scholar like Maulana Abdur Rahim. We wish him a long and happy life, and hope that now that he can devote all his time and attention to his studies, some kind of cesearch will be taken in hand under his guidance and supervision.

Prof. Muhammad Shafi came to the Darul Ulum in 1914, full of knowledge at apprience of teaching; and has been in charge of the department of history ever since. The generations of students that have come and gone during these irty years remember him with affection and respect. His geniality of temper, ourtesy and kindness have endeared him to all his colleagues and pupils. His impending departure will leave a void which it will not be easy to fill. Every College function, particularly one at which speeches are to be made or at which was and delicious dishes are to be provided, will remind us all of Mr. Shafi. He has been patient as a teacher, forgiving an a warden, generous as an examiner, courteous as a tutor and obliging as a colleague. We wish him many years of well-earned rest and happiness.

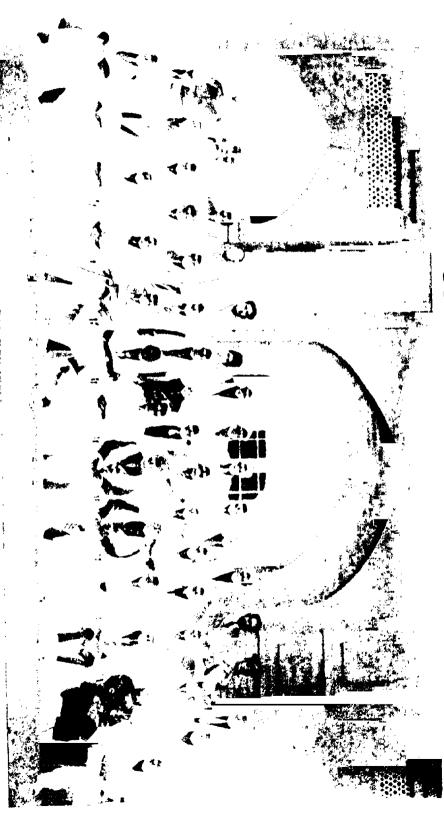
#### FAREWELL PARTY.

The staff and 'non-University' students bade farewell to the outgoing students of the 6th, 4th and 2nd Year classes at a grand party on the 25th February. Mirza Nascem Anwar Beg read the farewell address on behalf of the hosts. In the course of it, he expressed regret at the impending departure of "loving friends, close acquaintances and jovial companions" and wished them all good luck and god-speed. Abdur Rahim replied on behalf of the University students and thanked the hosts for their good wishes and hearty send off. He said the outgoing members of the College will always remember the happy days they had passed at the Darul Ulum and will ever look back to the College with a sense of love and pride. After a few more speeches had been made, the Principal spoke to the guests of the evening and reminded them of what high expectations were entertained of them by their alma-mater. The honour and reputation of the College depended on how its sons acquitted themselves in life. He wished them all success and expressed a hope that they would remember the College and the duties they owed to it. In the end, he said goodbye to Prof. Shafi who was to retire during the year and wished him a long life of rest and happiness.

#### U. T. C.

The U. T. C. has now been firmly established, and about a hundred students are undergoing a regular course of training. The headquarters, the stores, and the rifle range are located "somewhere" round about the Khyber House. The Pathan is a born soldier, and training in U.T.C. is designed to provide him with "valuable means for training in the principles and practice of military science", to give him instruction in leadership of men and dealing with emergencies, to "strengthen his spirit of patriotism and sense of discipline" and to

# "COLLEGE STAFF 1943"



Seated: E. A. Pires: O. Nurul Haq: M. Shafi; Minhapud-Dun; H. M. Osman; H. Harrid: I. D. Scott (Frincipal): M. Timun; A. A. Sadiq: M. Anwar Beg, F. M. Fazil, Abdut Rahim; S. M. Idris. Standing, 1st Row: M. M. Kaleum, H. M. Idris; M. Aslam; A. Haq Quresh; M. Kaza Khan; Q. Inayarullah, Ghulam Sarwar; M. Ashraf; M. Sadiq; S. A. Muttalib; A. Hashim; Nefis.ud-Din; A. Ansari, Hassan Din; A. Wahid; Nur Ahmad. 2nd Read: Howe: S. M. Ahmad: N M. Tufail · Adil Khar : Captain Cock ; absanullah Khan D. Khiliji, A. A. Faroog : Gholam Ahmad ; A. Sattat : Sakhanllah , Zia-od-Din : Sher Ahmad : Rashor-ud-Din , Nawazah Ah ;

who fail badly in the University Examinations will not be readmitted. A warning to that effect has already been issued. This will, it is hoped, guard against the coming in of unsuitable material from outside. Efforts will at the same time be made to keep the new entrants up to the standard. Their promotion to the II and IV Year classes will depend on their regularity in attendance and studies and on their doing well in the Annual examinations. Absence from an examination, for whatever reason, will count as failure, and no 'Supplementary' Examinations will be held. English being the medium of instruction as well as of examination for all subjects, special steps will be taken to improve the students' knowledge of that language. We hope that these measures will raise the general tone and standard of the academic side of the Darul Ulum considerably.

#### STAFF.

Dr. O. H. Malik, Chairman of our department of Mathematics, is still with the Government of India. Mr. Adrian Vallance, who was with us for a short time during the autumn and winter terms, has also been taken away by the Government of India. Mr. A. Aziz Farooq is engaged at the Punjab University Library in conducting researches into economic problems, and collecting material for his thesis for a doctorate.

#### RETIREMENTS.

One of the oldest members of the College Staff has retired during the year, and another is shortly retiring.

Maulana Haji Abdur Rahim comes of an old family of the 'Ulema', and is himself a great Oriental scholar. Having been educated on the "dars-i-Nizamiya'' lines by well-known Maulavis of the time (including his own father) and completed his coarse of studies in Arabic, Persian and Religion-tafsir, hadis and figah-, he passed with distinction the highest examinations held by the Punjab University in Arabic and Persian (Maulavi Fazil and Munshi Fazil). He worked on the editorial staffs of the 'Vakil' of Amritsar and the 'Zamindar' of Lahore in 1911 and 1913 respectively, and was entrusted with the duty of translating and editing select articles from Arabic journals of Egypt and Beyrout. On the establishment of the Darul Ulum in 1913, when a large library of valuable books and vare manuscripts was presented to the College, the late Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum selected Maulana Abdul Rahim as the most suitable custodian of that priceless treasure. Since then, the Maulana Sahib has been in charge of the Oriental Library; and has in addition worked as Lecturer in Arabic and Pushtu. His chief achievement is the compilation on the model o the 'Kashf-uz-Zummun' of a detailed catalogue of Oriental Works in the Library. This has involved a critical study of thousands of books and manuscripts and is perhaps the only catalogue of its kind in India. His translations of the writings of Ibn-i-Taimiyah, Ibn-ul-Qayyim, Rashid Riza, Tantavi, Syed Ali Fikri, Imam-i-Rabbani, and Jalal-ud-Din Afghani have made the works of these eminent scholars and savants available to Indian students. He has also written the biographies of Imam-i-Rabbani and Syed Jamal-ud-Din Afghani. The set of Arabic Readers at present in use in the schools of this 'A social order which does not command the moral loyalty of its people, which is sustained not by their convictions but by their satisfactions, is inherently unstable and unreliable.'

That a society based on convictions is more durable than one based on satisfactions alone is the one great consideration which impels me to tell my countrymen that even if Akhand Hindustan is economically a more desirable objective than the splitting up of the country into small states, the real interest of the country lies in conceding the right of separate honeland to Muslims. And lest I am accused of chanvinism on this count. I hasten to state that my conception of a Muslim state is not identical with that of a national state. Here the tyranny of geographical boundaries and political frontiers is eliminated altogether. The doctrine of racial superiority finds no support and the glorification of one country at another's expense is simply impossible. The society which is thus evolved is largely international in character but national in administrative organisation and sentiment of unity. And it is remarkable that this society, while not neglecting material development of its members, places the greatest emphasis on convictions rather than on satisfactions.

When the Armageddon comes to an end, we must be determined to see that the old order in which the guiding principles were: "Each for himself and God for all of us", and "Patriotism and public service are fine things, but of course a man has to look out for himself" is never reviewed in its brutal, shameless individualistic selfishness cuphemistically called "laissez faire". The new society must be sustained by the moral loyalty of its people, by their convictions no less than by their satisfactions.

Λ. Λ. ۴.

#### College Notes

NEW OUTLOOK.

The new year has brought us a new l'rincipal, and the new l'rincipal has started looking at things from a new standpoint. Being a believer in 'quality' rather than in 'quantity' of the results of one's labour, Mr. Scott would much rather have a smaller college with comparatively fewer 'really keen' students than a big institution with a larger roll of 'indifferent' pupils. Unfortunately, a perceptibly large percentage of matriculates who obtain admission into our colleges at present are unfit to derive any benefit from a course of higher study. They do not possess the requisite intellectual background, retard the pace of progress of their class-fellows for some time, and have finally to give up in despair. The enormous waste of time, energy and money involved in such hopeless experiments can only be avoided by diverting these third divisioners to avocations more in keeping with their individual capacities. The Principal has consequently decided that new admissions will be restricted to those only who are likely to benefit by college education, and that those of the present students

life. All this damage will have to be repaired. In many countries men, women and children have been brutally starved by an aggressor. They will have to be fed and clothed on a generous scale to restore their vitality. In all countries the problem of absorbing demobilised soldiers into normal civilian employment and of changing over production from war-time to peace basis will give a terrible headache to statesmen. The question of international relations, war debts and restoration of trade between countries will probably cause much bad blood at post-war peace confevences. In our own country, the administration will have to employ all its ingenuity to provide for the flood which will be let loose into our villages by the demobilisation of lakks of men from the army. These men will have seen better days, better life and better environment than their villages can offer them. Uncared and unprovided for, they will prove a great source of embarrassment, and may even become instruments of a revolution just as the demobilised soldiers of Italy did after the last Great War when they played into the hands of Fascists.

These are vital issues, no doubt, and the sooner we started thinking earnestly about them the better. But beyond these immediate problems are certain questions of far-reaching and fundamental importance, and if the politicians in their notorious attachment to momentary issues forgot them, the world might once again be plunged into a bloody war in the not too distant future.

Speaking in 1926, Field Marshal (then General) Smuts once said:

'From the ruins of the Roman Empire arose the great ideal of Christian brotherhood, binding together serf and nobleman, Jew and Gentile, Roman and barbarian, which became the basis of our European civilisation—so from the ruins of our time should arise a new spirit of human brotherhood.'

Had that "new spirit of human brotherhood" arisen after the last Great War, there would have been probably no occasion for the present war. But the tragedy is that the very people who wanted others to show a 'spirit of brotherhood' would themselves never feel the necessity of showing it in their own homes. The splendid opportunity which the British Empire afforded of welding different peoples into a real Commonwealth of Nations was never properly availed of, because of the lack of the spirit of 'brotherhood' among the various component units of the Empire. We blame Nazis and Fascists for their rank, almost inhuman, chanvinism. But do we ever realize how many amongst us are no less chanvinistic in their outlook? This new idolatory, the creed of jingoism, has polluted the milk of human kindliness in all countries (including our own) and unless it is given up and the baneful tendency towards antarchy is severely checked, the spectre of recurrent wars must continue to stalk the earth.

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The advocates of antarchy usually attract following by constantly dinning into the ears of their countrymen how the economic policies of other countries are keeping their country on the starvation level and how free trade and open competition in international markets are depriving their industries of the chance to stand on their feet. I am no advocate of empty-stomach spiritualism, nor do I minimise the importance of material requisites of well-being. Nevertheless, I very frankly recognise with Walter Lippmann that



No. 2

PESHAWAR, APRIL 1943.

Vol. XXVI

#### After the Armageddon

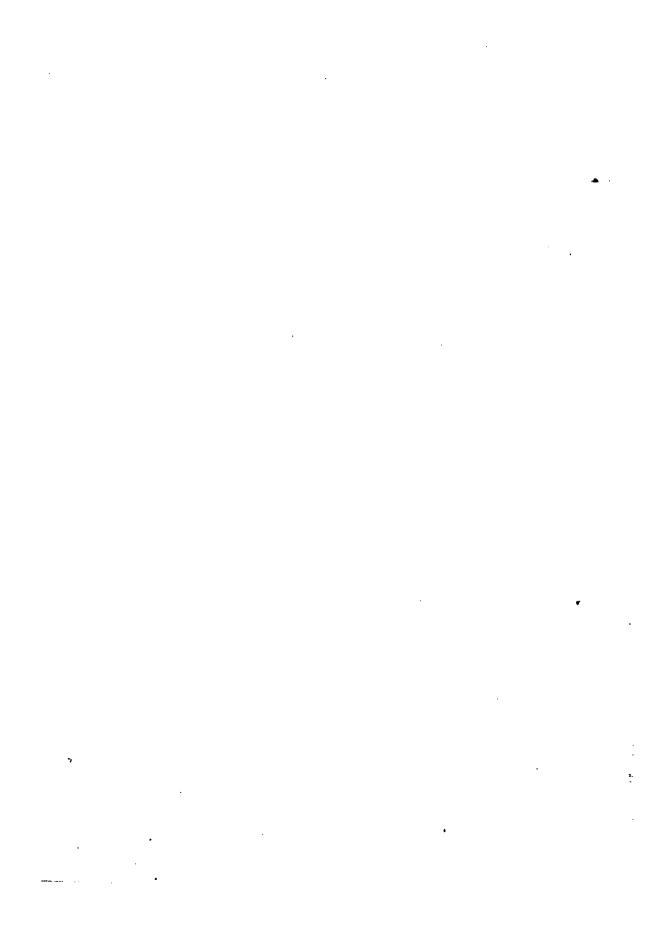
After three years of unremitting warfare nations are slowly awaking to the consciousness that war is not merely an episode and that the eggs which are being scrambled now will not be automatically unscrambled when peace is restored to a war-wearied humanity. The wounds received during this internecine strife will not heal themselves untended. The ravages of the war will not be repaired by a policy of drift. Nor will a bleeding civilisation be restored to vitality by indifference. Lest we are caught unawares when the storm has spent up its fury, the prophets of post war reconstruction are already urging the preparation of "blue prints" of the whole plan well in advance Maybe, our plans do not exactly fit into the situation which arises after the war. Maybe, we are even accused of

Lecturing on navigation while the ship is going down.

But, withal, it is undesirable to postpone the discussion of how we are going to put our house in order when the hostilities end.

The ball was set rolling at an early stage in the war, and the new catchwords which are coming into fashion, such as "New Order", "a world fit for heroes to live in", "freedom of thought, speech and religion and freedom from want", are all very alluring, indeed. But many such catchwords found currency during the last world war without ultimately bringing a jot of comfort and sunshine to the dark and dismal homes of the world's suffering millions. And the man in the street, however prome to be swayed by shibboleths, has too vivid a memory of their hollowness to be deluded by them now. This time he insists on a clean-cut definition of policy and wants to know what precisely the government of his country is going to do to usher in the promised millennium.

The first concern of all governments after signing the peace treaty would, of course, be to make good the losses inflicted by the war. In many countries warfare and bombing have resulted in untold devastation of towns and villages, factories and fields, railways and shipping and a paralysing of the normal civic



## EDITORIAL BOARD.



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333

## عرض حال

سفسال کا پہلاپرچاپ کے سانے ہے۔ بہنے اس و ندخعوصیت کے ساتھ کو کر ہے۔
میارموری اورمنوی حثیدت سے بلند ہوتہ خیبر " کے ہم شمارہ کی تھائی، چیپائی اور کا غذیر زرکشیر مرف ہو ہاہے۔
اگران معنائین، افعالون اورنظوں ہیں سے جہنیں خیبر کے صفحات ہیں جگہ دی جاتی ہے کوئی ایک جی او بی عیا
پر پرانہیں اُڑیا قراس کا یہ طلب ہے کہ ال یہ روہ یہ ، محنت، اور وقت ضائے جانا ہے۔ وہ ان ہیں اپنے فرض نعبی کا بھی احساس نہیں۔ ان حقائی کی بنا پر اس بارہم نے ان معنائین اورانسانوں کی ترتیب اورانتا ب بین ذرازیادہ محنت اورا صنایا طسے کام لیا ہے بہم دؤق سے نہیں کہ سکتے کہ اس کا اپنے مقعد کے کھیاب ہوئے ہیں۔ البتہ ہم مرف آنا عرض کرنا جا ہے ہیں کہ آکر آپ خیبر کے ہوئے ہیں۔ البتہ ہم مرف آنا عرض کرنا جا ہے ہیں کہ آکر آپ خیبر کے اس پر جرکا پچھے شمار دی سے موازیکریں گئے آور بی کوافلہ سے اسے کمتر نہیں پائیں گے ۔ ہماری حقیدت ورض کے بیاری حقیدت کر ایک مارت کو رہدہ زب ہی تھا اور بن کو ایک کو ایک کو ایک کا راح نا نہیا کیا جائے گا۔ اس نیم کی عمارت کھڑی کو یں گئی ابند اس ممار کی ہی ہے اور ایک کا راح نا نہیا کیا جائے اور فن کو طرور کچھ وفل ہوگا ۔ ہم نے البت اس مرض کی بھائوری ہوگا ۔ ہم نے البت اس مرض کی بھائوری ہیں گئی تھیں گی ۔ اس مرض کی بھائوری ہیں گئی ہوگا ۔ بیم نے اس مرض کی بھائوری ہیں گئی ہوگا ۔ بیم نے اس مرض کی بھائوری ہیں گئی ہیں گئی ۔ اس مرض کی بھائور کی ہوگا ۔ ہم نے اس مرض کی بھائوری ہیں گئی ہائوں کی ہوگا ۔ ہم نے اس مرض کی بھائوری ہیں گئی ہوئی ہیں گئی ۔ اس مرض کی بھائوری ہیں گئی تاہم ہیں گئی ہوئیں گئی ۔

ہمارے پاس اس دفد ہماری املیدوں سے براہ چاہو کر براد نہیا ہے۔ ایک دومزاحیہ مفائی ہما ہے آئے ہمارے باس مفائی اسٹ میں آئے ہیں ۔ ان مفائین اورافسا فول ہیں ۔ ان مفائین اورافسا فول ہوں ۔ ان مفائین اورافسا فول سے اس اس است کے معدد وصفحات ہیں گیر نہیں و سے سکتے ۔ باتی ماندہ مفائین تو خیبر کی آئیدہ اشاعت میں جسالنامہ کی مورت میں شائع ہوگی گیر دینے کی کوشش کریں گے ہ

ہمارے إس نظين اورغزلين بهت كم آئى ہيں - يايى كهنا چاہتے كه سرے ت آئى ئى نہيں كيونكه
ان مومول شدہ غزلوں اوركظوں ميں سے لوتى ايك مى اس قابل نہيں كه اسے شائع كيا جائے يظري تم كى سفيدى كم مومول ہوئے ہيں جرانى كى بات ہے كہ اوب كے ان اصناف سے كيوں ہے اعتنائى بى ن جائے ہيں اور اوب بين سفل مكر پا سكتے ہيں - اروو
ہے ـ والا كل محرس مضامين ہى ہمارى علميت ميں اضاف كر سكتے ہيں اور اوب بين سفل مكر پا سكتے ہيں - اروو
ادب و فعوصدیت كے سائلة شفيدى مقالوں كى خردرت ہے - اور انهى كى دجت ہمارا ادب زنو و اسكتاب ادب و خصوصدیت كے سائلة شفيدى مقالوں كى خردرت ہے - اور انهى كى دجت ہمارا ادب زنو و اسكتاب اور مسكتاب ہى طرح شاعرى مى اوب كا ايك ضرورى جزو ہے - اسيد ہے كر آئيدہ ان اصناف كو مى نظرانداز نہيں كيا جائيگا۔
ہی طرح شاعرى مى اور انها مى مار ن نامشر فتيہ ہى كے اسالا اور و ہے جو سالماسال سے فارسى عربى اور پہنے قرب ان سے علادہ ارود زبان كى خدمت می سامنجام و بتار ہے ۔ اس ادارہ ہے زیرا شہام ارود زبان کے علادہ ارد د زبان كے علادہ ارد د زبان كى خدمت می سامنجام و بتار ہے ۔ اس ادارہ ہے زیرا شہام ارود زبان می مدمت می سامنجام و بتار ہے ۔ اس ادارہ ہے زیرا شہام ارود زبان میں مناعرے اور در ان ان بنام کے اراکین ساعرے اور در نا فل سے ہوتے د ہے ہیں ۔ لين اس دفع معلوم نهيں کيوں اس بنام کے اراکین

نبر-

من می کسان سلطین کوری سرکری نہیں دکھائی ، مقام حرت ہے کہ کو برنم ارد وادر لیت ورسے واسلے طلب کی نا تندی کا دور ان کی ہے۔ اداس کے مشاع رے ادر مناظرے می انی در زاؤں میں ہوتے ہیں ۔ سکن اسکان مون مد طلب میں جو ارتعالی حرث علاوہ عربی یا فاری می پڑھتے ہیں ۔ اس آئین کے اماکین اپنے فرن کی طوف سے فعلان برتے ہیں در نہ کو تی دج نہیں کراس کی رکنیت بین تمام ارد وادر لیت و بڑھنے ملے طلباد شال نہوں۔ اسید ہے کہ برم السن شرق کے ساتھ ساتھ اوبی اور علی مفاین بشر کھی توم الخائی کے ۔ بک مناظروں ادر شاعوں کا سلسلہ شروع کرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ اوبی اور علی مفاین بشر کھی تھے کے اداوہ طام مناظروں ادر شاعوں کا سلسلہ شروع کرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ اوبی اور علی مفاین بشر کھی کے اداوہ طام مناؤں سے کہ ہمارے می مور میں کا دور اور نا اور کا میں میں بہیں اطلاع می ہے کہ ہمارے مور میں کریں گے مقابلہ اضانہ یا ڈرامہ کھنے کا ہوگا تھے کہ ایک ادب ادام میش کریں گے مقابلہ اضانہ یا ڈرامہ کھنے کا ہوگا تھے میں اعلان کیا جا اس کی ادب اداری کانت ول سے اعزان کرتے ہیں ۔ تفصیلات کا بعدیں اعلان کیا جا اس کی ادب اداری کانت ول سے اعزان کرتے ہیں ۔

"امعد ادب كا تاریخی مین منظر" سے عنوان سے ج تنفیدی مقالہ شریک اشاعت ہے۔ مداردد ادب سے تاریخی ارتقامی میں منظر سے احتفاض مقالہ نگار كى دست مطالعكا آئينہ برد ارہ مند "سار و" ایک نفسیا تی منم كا اضافہ ہے جس میں ہمارے نوجوان ادیب نے مردد ل كى فطرت كا جائنرہ دیا ہے " لوال ہُوا اللہ اس كے سائد شخیل كي المجان اللہ ادر اسلوب بیاں كے سائد شخیل كي المجان الدھا " ایک اضاف كا مختصر كركامياب ترجمہ ہے 4

ايم -سعيد

## اردوادب كأمار بخي لسرم نظسر

ان و فراجی میاری رسالہ کو انظاکہ دیجھا جائے۔ اس میں وی پند اور تدارت بند اوب پر کوئی نہ کوئی مغمون خرد مل جائیگا . تدارت پرست - پرانے زمانے کی یا وگار میں نئی پود کے خلاف آ واز بلند کر رہے ہیں کہیں ترتی لپند اوب کی فعاشی اور عربیانی کا سبر باب کرنے سے لئے جلسے ہور ہے ہیں کہ بیس مقالے تلمی جلد ہے ہیں۔ تو کہیں آ جبل کے فرجوا فوں سے اس تدعا ہور ہی ہے کہ دہ جنسی جذبات کو اتن ہے باکی سے منعمہ شہود پرنہ لائمیں - یہ آ وازیں ہمار سے فرجوان اویوں کے کافرن کے کہا در کا فرین کے دل دوما فی میں ایک ہیجان بربی کر رہی ہیں۔ وہ میں قلم المخاسے بیں اور اپنی بربیت ابن کرنے کے لئے قدما پر فواشی و عربی کو اور این سے اشعار جی جن کر میش کرنے گئے ہیں گروہ کا افرام لگا تے ہیں۔ اور اس کے جاز میں ان کے دوا وین سے اشعار جی جن کر میش کرنے گئے ہیں ۔ گلا فرام لگا تے ہیں۔ اور اس کے جاز میں ان کے دوا وین سے اشعار جی جن کر میش کرنے گئے ہیں ۔ گلا وی سے استعار جی جن کر میش کرنے گئے ہیں ۔ گلا وی سے استعار جی جن کر میش کرنے گئے ہیں ۔ گلا وی سے استعار جی جن کر میش کرنے گئے ہیں ۔ گلا وی سے استعار جی جن کر میش کرنے گئے ہیں۔ اور اس کے جواز میں ان کے دوا وین سے اشعار جی جن کر میش کرنے گئے ہیں ۔ گلا وی سے استعار جی جن کر میش کرنے گئے ہیں۔ اور اس کے جواز میں ان کے دوا وین سے استعار جی جن کر میش کرنے گئے ہیں۔ اور اس کی جواز میں ان کے دوا وین سے استعار جی جن کر میش کرنے گئے ہیں۔ اور اس کے جواز میں ان کے دوا وین سے استعار جی جن کر میش کرنے گئے ہیں۔ اور اس کے جواز میں ان کے دوا ویں سے استعار جی جن کر میش کرنے گئے گئی کرنے گئی کی سے کرنے گئی کی کرنے گئی کی کرنے گئی کر

بول جانے ہیں کہ با فی ہرمال میں با تی ہے . نماشی وعریان ہرمال بریک دادر برزمانے میں نماشی عمریا نی ہی رہیے عقاد دوند ماکی مواسطانی ہو۔ یا ہمارے نے وافل کے انکار کا نیٹے۔ مجھاں سے بحث نہیں کدان مد عردبول مين حى بجانب كون ب ربلد معاديد كمناب كديج كوابي نفول ب اورية تغريق بي فلط بند -ہمارا اوب برانی کلیروں کو پیلے یانی شاہراؤں بر کامزن ہو۔اس کامنیعد ناقدامت سیندوں کے الحالمين بدر ادر منت اويول كرس مي وتعور ندم ان اويب كاب، ادر ندخ اويب كام أكريت تو نلف کے نیزی سے بدلنے ہوئے حالات کا دادر ظاہر ہے کہ اس تغییرادر انقلاب کی روک مقام ہما مے اديبول مصنهين بيسكتى مادركهربيز مائة اجهلي مرتبه تونهيس بدل ريابيه انقلاب أيك دن مين توظهور فيرينيين بوا بكدابتدائة أفزيش مع كسكراج كاسة وم كالمحول بدلتارا بعداس كاسما مي مالات انقلاب پذیررہے ہیں۔ اس کالباس وطرز بود و باش وطرز گفتار عرض یکداس کا تهذیب وتندن زما نے كه سائقه ما لقر بدته را به من المان وونهين جوات سي المان موانيس ميك مقا والديم تفسير كالميد موف اس سے فارمی میلور بی حادی نہیں ہونا مبلد اس کی داخلیت میں اس کی دست بردستے عفو فانہیں رہ سی -چنکدادبسمارسے احل اور ہمارے دمنی ہجان وافکار کی پیدادار جوناہے۔ شاعر ماادیب زمانے کی مالت سے شعری یا فیرشعوری طور پرمتاز ہوتا ہے۔اس سے ادب کھی پرانی اگر کومپوڑنی اگر پر ملاناہی ہوتا ہے۔ بیاریم فعد نیسی کہ نیا ادب مامنی سے مسیر رست ترابیط تا ہے۔ قدیم روایات کا اثر ضرور باتی متباہد المركبيد وصندلا وصندلاسا - إن زين كدرا عقاكدادب زندى كانتخركون عيم البنك بونا جامتها به -سى زم كى مك ك ادى تارىخ به أكر عمين نكاه والى جائے . نومس ته جليكا كرادب مردورس بدلتا رول ہے۔ مرزه في سنت اوري العداد مل المدريان شمكش دي سع در قالبنداور تعالمت البندمين وست و مريبال رساعين - دُورنه جائيد - ارد و ادب بي كوليعد - اس مع ناميني ادراق كوليليد . تراب كومعلم بركا يك بارى قدات پیستی سے بادجود ہمارا دب وقت وزمانہ سے احاظ سے آست آمیشن نٹے فالبوں میں وطان روا ہے۔ ارددشاعری کی نبیاد مندستان مین سلانوں سے المحوں بلی داس سفان کی سیاست ان سے ماحل -شاعرك زاتى مالأت واحدانتاو لمع كاس بركرا الزبراء ال وتت سلمان مكران عقد ال كي زبال فاري في . ان کے دل دوماغ پرفارسیت کارنگ فالب کھا چوکد اردوشاعری نے فارسی سے سائد عاطفیت سی جنم لیا۔ اس من است عروض - امدنان كلام بليحات وشبيات سب فارى كى مربوك احسال بين - فارى كى بملت امريكتى يمل ولببل بشيري فرياد كسبه دبت خانه فيخرو عمل قيف وآشيال وشرآب دساتى اوراى تبيل كي مزايد روزد تمثیلات سے اردوث عری کا داس بحرگیا دارا کامعشوق قرار پایا - اددفاری کی تعلیدس مهار سے شاعرای اولے سے فرخی عشق کی بنگیں راحانے لئے ، اور اِس ترک حفا بیٹر سے ظلم وستم اور جدو سیداد معجرچ مونے لگے۔ احل ادر مالات كالف مفرن پر اتنا بركيراد كرا افر باكر آن عنت كافي

 فرخیکہ اس دانے کی شاعری ممن تفنی طبع کی فاطری احداس میں اصلیت کوفدہ دفعل نہ تھا۔ اس لئے اس میں اثر المحمد من استعد میں سے متعلق ہے ۔ استع دائے۔ نفظی المطبع یا در المعدول کوفرش کرنے کے لئے انہوں نے دہ کچھ کہا ادر کیا جوان سے شایال شان میں الجو کردہ محتے۔ فرابل ادر امیرول کوفرش کرنے کے لئے انہوں نے دہ کچھ کہا ادر کیا جوان سے شایال شان اور عمل اس کے ماعول سے لگاؤ کھاتی علی ۔ یہ لا تھالفر معمول کے شایال شان میں در بی زبان سو دو کھی اب تک بہت سے الفاظ کومتول فراد ویا ۔ جدبد موادر سے تنظیمیں ادر استعارات والح ہوئے جی کی دجہ سے زبان میں دہ سادگی خدمی جو تیر کی زبان مور سے زبان میں دہ سادگی خدمی جو تیر کی زبان میں نظر آتی ہے۔ اس کے ملادہ متوسطین کے زبان کی ذبان میں نظر آتی ہے۔ اس کے ملادہ متوسطین کے زبان کہ ناموت پر کھی گئی ۔ ان آد کے حینہ فالنے کے دبار النی نوان نوانی میں موت کے سوا ادر کھی کی مناسب نہیں۔

میں نے جان بو جو کر اہمی ماری اور انقلاب کا ذکر نہیں کیا جوزمانہ کے ساتھ ساتھ ماری شاعری میں بها بوتار با و جسيا كدع ف كرديكا بول فارى كى تعليدىي لوكابى بمارامعشوق كطيرا ياكيا تفا-كيم فارسى كى تعليد مي اوركي وزمان كا اقتفاعي - اس زمان ما معن شاعرو ل واتن جرأت نديو كنى هى كم علانيه عورت كو ا پنامعشون فراردیں -امدسی بدہ نشین کے مجرد ومعال کے تقصیف نائیں -اس لئے مجوراً انہوں نے لوا کے کے پرد سے میں ہی عورت سے خطاب کیا . میراتی خوا پستی سے بادجود ان انسان منے ، اور سے عالکیموسی مذہ ان بي تھي تھا۔ اس رمانے سے وگوں ميں معي تھا مگر کچھ وبادماسا۔ وبے ہوتے جذبات معرب محكم محمى افدار عابت یں۔ادرتیری سیاری کے بہانے عطار کے لواتے سے دواخریری بینے ہیں دو میں ان رکے ہوئے۔ دبے ہو تے جدبات کا اظہار کو نے ہیں می کوکدا لیسے اشعاران سے اللہ اس کی اس میں میں مورد ادر آج انہیں پڑھ کو مجھ ولیون میں آر ہا کد و میر کے تلم سے نکلے ہوں میر کے لیک محفی انت د جرأت درگین ادر ان کے مقلدین کادور آتا ہے۔ وہ میرسے ایک قدم آگے برصنے ہیں ۔اورصنس برو میں لوا کے کے بردے ہیں بہت كيد عريان فعش طور بركد جاتي بي يحماعي بت كيد كطلف كازمانه نبس آيا- ادرجرات مرف واقدر وازى اورماط بندى پر اکتفاکر کے فاموش برجاتے ہیں۔ زمانہ کوز تاہے کھنٹویں او سے ملان علم لبناوت بلند ہوتا ہے شامرکا دم ال ذكر مستوق مع المنف المناب و واست ونشين تبديل كرنا فاسباب يمرسماجي بالبديان إست السانيين كرنے ديس وه عرب وانپانشان بنا اوا بها سے وه مسنف نازک بي معصشق بازي كرنا جا بها ہے ۔ محمر ده الساكر في كى جرات نهيس كوسكتاء وجنه الكراس لوسك برول بالم الدراس سي خنجرو الوارعيين ليها ہے۔اباس کامقتل میں اکو کرآنا اورعشاق کو بےرحی سے قتل کرنا بولی مدکک بند ہوجا اسے۔اس کے عوض دلی بیاں بجمانے کے لئے اسپے عدت کا اباس سینا یا جاتا ہے خینجو تلوار کے بجائے نازد غمنرہ و نزاکت کا ذکر ہونے لگتا ہے ادراب کنگمی جوٹی میٹی زلنوں کی درازی ادر کمرکی نازکی سے چرچے ہوتے

ين - اوراس طرح على ناعول كاستون كوعبيب مفاوت بن جاما من يبرطال إن كي وستشين قابل دادي. بنون فيمنزل كى طوف تدم الخايا- امداف داف ان كفي تدم برم لكونزل كي تريب بنج عق . اب زان اید ادر کرد ف لیتاب وسلطنت معلیه کا چراغ شمار اب داد اید بی جو یک کاستطری و والمفرخ الدآن منليدكاة فرى وائع المرااح والمراري والمحريد والكحر فت مفيوط مو كلي معدور اجتماعيت كاشيراز ، كمرمكاب، الغراديث كالمحكم عالب مع يمين افي زاون مالى . فلاى ادرب ماركى كالعساس نہیں ہوا۔ بادشاہ خدشعر کتاہے۔ بر حجب شعردشاعری کا چرماہے۔ بانی کیبوں کوپٹیامارا ہے۔ اتنے میں ایک نئی آداز بملے کانوں بی تو مبتی ہے۔ غالب بانی طرزے ابنادت کر تانظر آ اسے حکمراس کی توطیب امدتنكك اسعىبت كونىي كرف ويت يبروال اسكى رنعت عليدتكا أكى الدشان خود دادى نے بمادی شاعری کو ابتذال سے نکال کر ایک بلندستام پہنچادیا ۔ نشے الفاظ معادرے ترکیبیں ۔ استواسے اورمدراتشبيس اميجاكس اردوز بان مين فارسى كے پوندلكاكر وسعت پيداكى ادر اسے اس قال بنا دياك اس مين متلف انهوع مفامين حن وخوبي سے ادابوسكيں - اسفے بيلى بار غزل كى سك دامانى كومموس كيا اورفارسی رمور د تمتیلات کورسیع معنی میں استعمال کیا لینی وہ باوہ وساغر سے برد سے میں مشاہرہ حق کی منتكور في كالمحمداس سبكيدك بوت بوش بد شيطي فالب شاعرى مي بماكيرانقلاب بيداكر في براكام را - اس الحك يردان كا و تقفانه كما - ال كيم عمروس اس اجتهادين ال سيكسي صورت يجي نیں رہے ۔ انہوں نے جوات کی تقلید میں قدم الھایا گر آن کی طرح کھل کرنییں ہو سے بھر کھی ال سے واسوخت اور لا نیتے مانے میں کا نیتے مانا" اس بات پر ولا لت کرتے ہیں کہ ہمارے شاعروں کے ول دوماغ برمنسى جذب كاكافى الزراع ب، ده خود نهيس كملية محركه عي كوتى اندرد في جذب انهيس كمل كر بدلنے رمجور کر دنیا ہے ۔ ووق اس زمانے میں ملک الشواد ادر با دنناہ سے استاد منے محمر الموں نے اردوشا عری وکوئی تی یا دیر با چیز نیس دی ۔

انقلاب تغیر بنا وت بیفطرت کا اصول ہے۔ کمپنی کی کومت کے خلاف ایک طوفان الحماہ کومن سے خلاف ایک الحماہ وکس کومن سے خلاف ایک المجمد کا این نیز و تند مجمد کے کی تاب نہ لاکر مجمد جا اسے فواب ورکس مطابع ہے۔ امارت امیروں سے حجب کر درمیانی طبقہ کے لائے آجا تی ہے۔ امارت امیروں سے حجب کر درمیانی طبقہ کے الحق آجاتی ہے۔ اب شاعرک وربار سے نکالا جا تا ہے۔ اسے بیٹ مجر نے کے لئے کسی رکمیں کیمنت نیویں امداح خوانی نہیں کرنی پڑتی عرض کہ اب شاعرانی لبتاکی تکرمیں الجھ جا تا ہے۔ وہ اسپنے ماحول پر لگاہ فوالنا ہے۔ اسے جاروں طوف ما یوسی اور نا امیدی و کھائی وہی ہے۔ بے نبی و لا جاری اس کے باؤں میں میٹریاں بہناتی ہے ۔ تمردہ ان کے طبقہ ایک کرکے کا شا شروع کرتا ہے۔ وہ اپنی سیاسی بچالگ اور صاحت وہ اب مغربی ا دب سے دو اب مغربی ا دو اب مغربی ا دب سے دو اب مغربی ا

ی روز بین است میل میلیت اور اکبری کوششین بار آور نابت بوئی ان کی کوششوں سے اروو شاعری کامومنوع اور اسلوب بیان بولی مذکب بدل کیا بسن برعشی کی منت وصیلی بواکئی کروم کی بے حسی -احساس بے دیسی و بلے جارگی خود کیکی اور ترکیم ل برستور را جس سے روم سے اقبال پیدا ہوا ۔ اقبال کا زمانہ ماتی و آزاد کے زمانہ سے مختلف کھا ۔

مغربت کاار زیاده موسیاتها عوام کے ذہر سی بیداری کی کنیں بیج میکھیں درایس آ زادی کا در د سرری میں اشتراکیت وجمبوریت مزوکدت الدسرماید داری کا چرط عام بورا کھا۔

عوام كى مك بوك د دې اوركمنتوكى تغريق ما گئى - دربارى اورىدايتى شاعرى شرى -خىيال دىكى آزادى ادر مزسب سے افرے واسے کہاری نی شاعری سے تکال بامریا موجدہ مدر سے فزل کو متعرام سے گر بالمادنيان بن ويداكك وكون وإن طن توجر كنا با كالكراب زمان غزل كامعتنى ما المان لے جلیل جسترت ، فانی جمر آین شاعراند سرخی سنولاند ربود کی سے بارجود میل مجول من ملک بهت سے شاعروں نے اپی شاعری کا آغاز غزل سے کیا جمروہ مالات زمانہ سے مجبود ہوکر تعلم کھنے لکے بجش سے آب محردهم . احسان على آختر اختر كاادردش برسب غزل عبول كميول كسلس نظم كلف على عملنظمي زانه ك تيزي سے بدلنے ہوشے مالات کا ساکھ نہ وسے کی ۔اب قانیہ ورولین کی تبد طبع اُزادی کھاری موسلے کی دہنیک ورس كارداج أكمريزى شاعرى كى تقتليد بين عام بواراب علاينه عورت كوانپام عشوق قرار دياكيا كيونكه اب زمانزمتير رو آل كاند كفاءاب فرضيت كي جائي حفنفيت تكارى في الدي

ن م رات بنيل مجاز منتم اورميرام منظرعام به ات جنو سفتى تركيب استعاب تنتبيس بنا اسلوب ادرت مضمون ارددت عرى كورت . مذبات احسبات كا اظهار كله الفاظيي بونے لگا عنبی عبول کی تسکین لفظوں سے ذریعے ما صل کی جانے گئے ۔ اور سمارے نوجوان او بیول نے کور معی لکی دبی نہیں رکھی ۔غرضیکہ اب سرلحا فاسے ہماری شاعری تھیلے تمام اُرددسے مختلف سے۔

ية نوسب كي ارددشاعري كم سنال كقاءاب لكي لا لقول كي نشر كم سعل لعبي سن ليعبة بشري شاعرى كى طرح زمانے سے ساتھ سائغ بدلتى رہى . ميراس داوى اور رجب على بيك ستوركى نشركوسرت بدا محد مآلى آزاد - اورشبلی نے بڑی صدیک بدل دیا -اور اب نشرشاعری سے ووش بدوش چلنے سے تابل بولئی گزشت مَنِكَ عظيم كے بعد اردو نشريس أيب بهت برا الفلاب آيا يتبصر اورا ضانے اردو اوب ميں رواج بإ كتے -ا ورا منسا فیے نے اس معتور کے سے عرصہ میں آئی ترتی کی ہے آج بجا طور پریم انہیں ووسری زبانوں سے سفایلے مي مغرك سالة بيش كرسكت بن -

منسی مذہر انسان کی زند میں ہرت اسمیت رکھتا ہے۔ دبے ہدئے مذبات ابعض اوقات الجرآئے ہیں۔ شاعری کے ذریعے اس مبنسی تجوک کا اظہار تزہرت کم شاعروں سنے کیا۔ اب اضافے کے ذرایو مجملم کھلاان مذبات کا اظہار ہونے لگا۔ ہمارے ادبیہ اپنے دل کی بات درسروں کی زبان سے کہنے تھے ادر عربانی رئنی شی اس مدنک براه کئی که ذو توسیم به باخ ندر نے گئی - بهارا ترتی پنداوی جب منس به قلم المفاتاب . تركيم مي اكنسس ركما - ادريمول ماتاب يحداس كايد ادب جيده وادب برات ونمكى كتاب بمارك زجانون سي اطاق لكالماني بكالمات بين مدناب بوكا بهرمال زمانكا في ترقى كرميكاب -امد ابده زندگی کی بُوبُومیح تفوری ما بہاہے - ادرآ کھ جو کچرد کیفے .ادیب مبیاکچ می می س کرے دفت

ت ببرلا نے کا تقاماً کو تاہے ۔ اور سمارا ترتی پندادید اس تقاصے کر بنو بی پر آکر رائی ۔
ان حقائق کے بادجود اردد ادب کو المجی بہت ی منزلیں طے کر ناہے اور لبول میرا می اس کا منزل تقعود کا ایکی تعین نہیں ہوا ۔ ترتی لپندادید ایک چر لہے پر کھڑا ہے ۔ اپی منزل کا ننین کرتے کر تے اس سے فلطیال مزور سرزد بول گی ۔ اس سے میں ان ملطیوں سے محبرا نانہیں جا ہے ۔ بکد اس دن کا انتظار کرنا جا ہے مب ہمارا ادب میچے رائے اختیار کرلیگا ،

مرب ہمارا ادب میچے رائے اختیار کرلیگا ،

#### تساره"

اس سال بھے اکیلے ہی تثمیر جانا پڑا سلیم نے ساتھ چلنے کا وعدہ کیا تھا گراست ا جانک کوئی خردی کام پین آگیا ۔ اس لئے دہ سرے ساتھ نہ جاسکا یچھ سال سلیم کی ہماری میں چھٹیاں خوب لعلف سے گذری تعین ۔ اس سلتیں جیزن کھا کہ نبیر سلیم سے یہ دن کس طرح گذریں کے ۔

برتیس مال کاکا کے ہمراہ وطن ہے با برجوں گائ ادر کھرسرت سے اس کی آکھیں بدم واتیں۔

" تنم بمی آو گئی ۔ سارہ ؟ " سیم پر حیتا ، " میری الی نسمت کہاں ۔ بادِ می " سارہ کھنڈی آ ہ کھرنے ہوئے کہتی " یم کشمیری لوکیاں ولمن سے باہزمیں جایا کرتیں "

ہمتہیں زورسے لے جائیں گے اسلیم سکواتے ہوشے کہنا سارہ میں سکوا وتی .

یزنی سرروز مجسیل کے کیا ہے جاتے۔ رصفان اور سارہ شکارہ کیا ہے ت لگائے ہمارے استفارہ میں بیٹھے ہونے۔ رونہ رفنہ سارہ اور سیم کی میں بیٹھے ہونے۔ رونہ رفنہ سارہ اور سیم کی باتیں شق و اولیں کو جیل کی سیرکوانے سے انکار کر دیتے نئے۔ رفنہ رفنہ سارہ اور سیم کی باتیں میں تبدیل ہوتی گئیں۔ ایک ون میں نے سیم کو کو کالمی گروہ ایک کھنٹری آہ کھر کے ہوئے کنے لگا۔

م " تمنهيس ماننے فليل إمجھ سارہ سيكٽئ مبت ہے كياكوں - اپنے آپ كواس سے بہن وور ركھنے كى كوش مرتابوں بگرانبانهيں كرسكتا"

رد گرتم فی معرسو جالجی سے کہ تہاری اس معبت کا انجام کیا ہوگا؟ میں نے برجما

و معبت این انجام میں سومیا جاتا کے فلیل ۔

سیم نے پیجاب وہی مجھے خاموش کرویا۔ می میں آئی کہ استے برطاکہ دوں۔ تم لز آج تک دس بارہ لوکیوں سے عشق کر چھے ہو گے عشق کر چھے ہو یکھر جاکر آس کھی کھیلا دو کے بھراس بیجاری کی زندگی لیدل برباد کرنے ہو پیجرس نے سوچا ۔ سارہ پراس کا کیا افز پڑ گیجا جس طرح سیم کا وتن جوش ہے۔ اسی طرح اس کا کھی وتنی جوش ہوگا۔ ان لوگوں کا قز کام ہی ہی ہے کہ جوسواری کھی آتے۔ اس کے سالھ نہس منہ س کر ہاتیں کریں ۔ اس کا ول بہلائیں ۔ آگر بیرالیسانہ کریں ۔ تو ان کا کا معالم

معبت کی فتگوشایر بهت پُریتی ہوتی تھی۔ جسے رمغنان کا نتھا و ماغ نتیجی سکنا تھا۔ شکارہ " اکثر کہیں جمیل کے کنا رسے کھڑا کرلیا جاتا رمغنان شکارے ہی ہیں بیٹے کر ہماری کتابیں دیجیاکر تا بیں ادھراوھر کے منا فرکو وور بین سے دیجی تاریخیا کر ہے کہ اسلیم اور ساتھ کیکر بیریم بنوں بین سے دیجی تاریخیا کی کمیٹر کی کھٹاری طرف کلے رہنے سیم سارہ کو ساتھ کیکر بیریم بنوں سے کیے دیا ہے بیٹے میٹار میں ان دونوں کی باتیں اور سارہ کے بیکے کیفقے منتا رہنا تھا ہے اور کی باتیں اور سارہ کے بیکے کیفقے منتا رہنا تھا ہے اور کا تھا۔ معبت سے مضبوط پریان با در ھاکرتا تھا۔

ادر کھروہ ہماری والیں کا ون ۔ جب ہم نے سارہ سے کہا۔ کر کم ہم والیں اپنے شہر کو جارہے ہیں ۔ چتو چلاتے چلاتے ایک دم سارہ سے الخارک گئے ۔ جیسے ان میں دوران خون بند ہوگیا ہوسلیم اسے سبت ستی دیتا رہا یہ ہن تمہیں کھول سکوں گا ۔ سارہ ۔ تمہاری یا دہمیشہ دل میں رہے گی میں وہاں بن کی کر تمہیں برابر خطا کھولگا تم کمی اپنی خریت کی اطلاع کس سے لکھواکر مجھے ضرور بھیجتی رہا ۔ اسکے سال میں ضرور آؤں گا۔ اور تمہار سے سلتے

ب سے کیٹرے میں ساتھ لا ڈن گا تم می مجھ مبلا ر ندہ بھی ۔؟ ، ، ، ، ، ، ، ، ، درے تر ولتی کیوں نہیں ، ، ، ، . ماره يعمران في مران في واب ندوي ماست مجرمارش سه بينه ان ريكنكى باند صريح سوي ربي مانكاره مناسے سے الکا ہم از سے میں نے سارہ کی طرف دکھا ۔ اس کی لائی کائی کیلوں سے آنسودل سے درتنظرے موننوں کی طرح لئک رہے تھے بنھارے مال می بہت اواس تھا۔ ہم فے الوداع کی ۔ ادرجب کچہ ودر جاکریس فے بيط كرد كيما . توساره ادرومعنان من بن سيرت سيميس ويكه رجع تف راكب سال يبل كي عامة ا اليع بى ملى بوك عقر بيد كل بى ك مد كور مد بول -

منارسے پر ایک جھوٹے سے شکار ہے ہیں آید واکا سومعکائے بھاتھا۔ مجے کچھ شک ہوا سنزی يعتديم اللهاما بدائرب كباراد ببجان لباره ومفان لها-

"رسفان" میں نے آوازدی - وہ انبانام س كرمرا - اور بان تھاكد ايك اجبنى اس كانام ليول كرمانا ہے مرفقورى وربده ومصيحان كباء

"آپ بادی . . . . آپ آ گئے یا دی مستراب اس کے معدم میرے پر کھیلنے کی ماس کی تعالی

سى كو د موندرى كفنى . اس في مسايع ايسليم إلوكسان بي ؟؟ م دونہیں آیا . . . . . . سارہ کماں ہے رمضان ؟ " میں نے پر مجا مسکرا سٹ

ایک و اس سے میرے سے نما نب مولی

ساره عرص سے بیار ہے ، اس نے نہا بیش مع الماز میں کہا۔

میا بیارے دہ ی میں بے مبری سے اس کے جواب کا استطار کرنے لگا۔

"اسے کھانسی ہوتی ہے ، بادی - ادرروزسخار می ہوتا ہے ۔ بابسروز مکیم می سے دوا لآنا ہے گرسارہ تھیک نہیں ہوتی ۔دور ی کمزور ہوگئی ہے بالری سلیم بالوکیوں نہیں آئے ؟ ادر میرسے جواب کا استظار کھے بغیر ہی كندلكات ده توكن فق مين صرورآ ول كا . . . ، انهون في خطامي نهين ميا ال كويهت باوكرتي ب

دوبست بياري بالوي"

میں فاموں این دسم کو الفا میسلم شهروابس کرسارہ کوبالکل کو اس کے اس طرع سارہ کی اسے بعول کی بوگی برگی برے اللد اس کیل کا انجام کتنا خونناک مور لا سے بین آ کے بر محکوشکارے میں مابیکا مضان میری فاوش سے مایوں ہو کر چی الطائے ہوئے اولائیس طرف مائیں - بالوجی "

م ابنے کھر بے جلو مجھے ، ووجرت سے سیری طرف و تکھنے لگا دائسے شاید میرے الفا کا پر لقین ندا آنا

تعاد اس كي معدم نكابس مجد سيمير الفائل كا تيد في مني مني -" جادمنان" ين في كها ينتف الماح في يورون سي إنى كور مكيلنا شروع كيا وشكامه ميل ك سين پرودر نے لگا رمعنان تیزی سے چپو جلار اللہ تھا۔اس نے مھرمے سے دھیا أستيم الوكيون أف ؟ ... ماه ان کوبت یادکرتی ہے۔ اگردہ آجائی ترسارابین بہت نوش ہوگی . . . . ده بہت بیارہے۔

الوجی یک کرمیں نے اس کی باتر س کا کرتی جواب ندیا۔ میں اُسے کیاج اب سے سکتا تھا۔ سا نے ہی بیریجنیل

کا دہ درخت نظر آنے لگا جس کے نیچ بیٹے کرسلیم سارہ سے مجبت کے مطبوط بیان باندھاکرتا تھا۔ اور

کہتا تھاکہ بین تہارا ہوں اور بیس کی نہ مجولوں گا بعرد کا بیان محبت ؟ ۔ مردکتنا کا لم ہے۔

جرانا فری ۔ مرشی ابل سے بولے و عدرے کوتا ہے سادر مجول جاتا ہے۔ شہد کی کمی کی طرح مہر ایک معول پہنے کر اس کارس بیارسے چس لیتنا ہے کیلی لگا داکی سے نہیں رکھتا۔ عورت ۔ بعدلی مجالی۔ معوم بیشہ مردے دھری کھاتی ہے بر کھی کی مرکبی کیس مامل نہیں کرتی۔

ا جائل ہی مجھے خیال آگیا۔ کہ سارہ کے گاؤں دالے اوروا لدین کیاکہیں گئے۔ کہ یہ نوجوان ا جنی کیول سارہ کود سیجنے آیاہے ، کو تی بہانہ نبانا چاہئے۔

مرسعنان ً بي نے كها

م جي - وه چپوكو اني طرف كيني بوث إدلا.

" اگرتهارے بابایکوئی ادرتم سے میرے متعلق بچھے کہ یہ تہارے ساتھ کو ن ہے ۔ ترتم انہیں کیا کمو می یا

دہ کوئی جواب ندسوج سکا میں نے کہا

" تم اپنے باباسے کمنا کر بر ایک واکٹر ہے میرے شکار سے پہلے اسی نے اسے تبایا کرمیری مہن میار ہے ۔ اور ہم بہت عزمیب ہیں ۔ تو اس نے کہا ۔ چلو تہمار سے ساتھ جل میں اُسے دکھتا ہوں .

"امجامى" رمضان ميرى تجويز من كرخوش بوكيا .

" دوممارا محاؤں ہے" رمعنمان میرے جہرے پر نظری ڈالتے ہوئے بولا ۔ سارہ آپ کو کیم کر مہت فرش ہوگی ۔ مر . . . . " ، و کچو کتے کفتے کر گیا ، میں بچہ کیادہ کیا کہنا جا ہا تھا کمجوزہ صلے پر حنید لوگ ایک اور مصمشمیری کو بیدردی سے پیٹ رہے تھے ۔ بوط معا درد سے میلارہ کھا گراس کی ولدونہ چنوں کا اُن اللہ ل برکوئی اثر نہیں ہورہ ہے۔ رمعنمان نے مجھے تنا بارکد اُس کا میٹا کا مورمزوددی سے لئے گیا تجوا ہے۔ مهرسال زمین کے بنے المدیمی دیتا ہے۔ بور حاکی کام نہیں کرسکتا - المجان کا اس کے بیٹے نے البینیں کھیا ۔ یہ سرکاری پیادے ہیں اور اُسے بیٹ رہے ہیں کہ اس کے ایمی کا الدیدن نہیں اواکیا ، ونیادی حبت ہیں انسانیت کے ساتھ وحث یا نسلوک کے اس مرو و منظر کو دیجھتا ہوا ہیں آگے برط می گیا ، حبندکشیری بیچ خمنوں کا لیے لیے کرتے پینے کھیل رہے تھے ، دور معنان کے ساتھ مجھ ویچھ کرچیرت سے سری طوف دیجھنے گئے ۔ رمعنان اپنے معنبوں کو دیکھ کرمیرے آسے اکو آلو کر ملے لگا ، ایک و فرجی فرجی فرجی فرجی فرات اشارہ کرتے ہوئے اُس نے معنبوں کو دیکھ کرمیرے آسے اور دور کرمکان میں کھیں گیا ۔ بین با ہرانتظا رکر نے لگا میلول نیزی سے وصوال رہا تھا۔ معنوری بی دیر بعد دہ ایک بور سے کے ممراہ با ہر نظا ۔ بور حا براے تیال سے طا

"آپ نے ہم غریبوں پر بہت کرم کہا ہے ۔ واکو صاحب ملا آپ کوسلامت رکھے " بوڑھا عاجزی ہے اولاء میری بچی بوٹی ملائے کہا۔ پیری نے بہت تو بذرکھ کرد نے بھر اُسے برارہ علی ملائے کیا۔ پیری نے بہت تو بذرکھ کرد نے بھر اُسے باصل آرام نہیں ہوتا یہ الفاظ اس کے ملت میں اُٹاں اُٹاک جا نے نے ہے ہم بہت فریب بیں واکو مساحب اُٹی طا نت نہیں کہ اُسے مسری تحریب کارکھی واکو مساحب اُٹی طا نت نہیں کہ اُسے مسری تحریب کارکھی واکو مساحب بیاری بچی ۔ اُسے بچا لیجتے ۔ واکو مساحب بیں ساری عمر کے لئے آپ کا علام بن جاؤں گا "

یں میں سر "قم کرنے کرد رواسے سیاں اس رفینہ کو دیکھتاہوں ۔افشاء الدملدی ہی فیک موجائے گی " میں ایک واکٹر کا پارٹ اواکر نے ہوئے بولا ۔ہم سکان کے اندواخل ہوگئے ۔ بوڑھا مجھے ایک کونٹوک کی طرف ہے گیا ۔ اندرا کیا کو نے میں چار پائی پر سارہ پڑی ہوتی منی ۔ بوڑھا رمضان کومیرے پاس چھوڈ کرخودکسی کام کے سفتہ ایم

نكل كبيا -

سری آکھوں کولیس ہی نہ آنا کھا۔ کیکبلوں میں لیٹا ہُوایہ بے گوشت کا طرحانچہ دی تجھیے سال والی صین شوخ سارہ ہے۔ ان سے سرے اللہ! ایک سال میں اتنا تغیر ۔۔۔ اُن کے سُرخ مولے مولے مولے مولے مولے مولے مولی اور در دھی اس کے سوالچھ کھی باتی نہ بچا تھا ۔ مبت کے میڑے سارا گوشت کھا تھے جم بر ہڑیوں اور در دھی اس کے سوالچھ کھی باتی نہ بچا تھا ۔ مبت اس کے میڈر سے سارا گوشت کھا تھے ۔ کھا ب کی تی جیسے سرح بیٹے ہونے سیاہ خشک ہونٹوں میں بندیل ہو تھے گئے ۔ سارا خون چوس کھے نے میکول سے لیٹا ہوا ایک بازو بڑا تھا ۔ میں سوچنے مشک ہونٹوں میں بندیل ہو تھے گئے ۔ کہل کے یا ہر ہڑی پر گوں سے لیٹا ہوا ایک بازو بڑا تھا ۔ میں سوچنے مسل والے والے میں سوچنے میں مولی اور میں میں ہونے میں ہونے میں میں ہونے میں مولی اور میں میں ہونے میں میں ہونے انسان دے میں میں ہونے میں کہ دہ سارہ ہے۔ میں میں کہ دہ سارہ ہے۔

"ساره" بين في تدر ع محكة بوث كما .

اس نے اپنی آکھیں کھول دیں میری طرف دیجا ۔ اس کے بے فررجپر سے برمسرت کی لہردور گئ تیے تہیں کیا ہوگیا ہے سارہ ؟ اس نے شا بدسری بات شی پہنیں یشکل سے سرائفا یا واس کی آنھیں کو نظر م کل کهاں مقے ررمعنمان میں نے تیزی سے بڑھکر اُسے پر مجا۔ مسارہ بہن . . . . . " وہ رو نے لگا۔

یکیا تواسار دکو؟ میں نے بغراری سے اس کا شاند جمنبعد رتے ہوت پو جہا ۔

" مرحمی " موبرای شکل مصدد ارد کتے ہوئے اولا۔

رمعنان بیاره برای بے قراری سے رور الم تھا۔ سکے آنو تھمتے ی نہتے ۔ اس کوانی بہن سے بہت محب سے محب سے محب سے کا کا محب سے کا کا محب سے کا کوٹ شری کر تاریل ۔ میں اُسے تستی و بینے کی کوٹ پٹ کر تاریل ۔

ین شمیرے والمیں دَٹ آیاسیم الم و مُسکوا نا ہوا محص طفے کے لئے آگے بطوحا میرے می بن آئی کہ ایک شکا اس زورے اس کے مندر ماروں کر سکول کے کنارے والی گندی نالی بن ماکرے گرمیں اپنے میرے پرمعنومی سکواب پیدا کرتے ہوئے اس سے الما ۔ ابنی ہوتی رہیں میں نے اس سے کہا ۔

" سبم اِ تهاری ساره مرکنی بیچاری ته ادراس کے میرے پر نظری محال دیں۔ " سبم اِ تهاری ساره مرکنی بیچاری ته ادراس کے میرے پر نظرین محال دیں۔

" اوہ نیسی کارکے پہتے تلے کی اسلیم نے اس طرح کہا۔ او یا سا سنے سوک بڑکوئی کا کسی کارکے پہتے تلے کی ا کرسرگیا ہو یم کھوڑی دیر دید موضوع نبدیل کرتے ہوتے بولا سر خورسٹ بدکی تا ن سین آئی ہے ۔ میکو مجمیس " ،

انوميبر

#### انرصا

ده اندها تقال من بیدانش اندها بید اندها بید اندها بید اندها بین اس کودر نے بین نهیں ملا تھا۔ اس کی مان خولجورت آنھوں والی فوق فراع عدت تھی ۔ اوراس کا دالد ایک الیسے فائدان کا فرد تھا جر بیں سیلے کوئی اندها نہیں کورائی ہا ۔ سورج کی روشنی اس کے لئے سوائے حوارت سے کچھ معنی نہ رکھتی تھی ۔ کچول سوائے خوسنبو سے کچھنیں تھے امجالا اوراندھیرا۔ رات اورون ۔ رکبال اورشکل خاصلہ اورقامت میں سب جیزی اس کے فہم سے بالا ترکھتیں ۔ اگر دوسیہی دولت سے قراندها ایک اسرآوی کھا کیکن اس کی سب سے بڑی دولت اس کی مال اور بین علی مورد کھیں جو سے سے برای کو اور کھا ۔ اس کا باپ اس کے بین ہی میں مرحیکا تھا۔ پولیس سال گور گئے اور برای کھا۔ اس کا باپ اس کے بین ہی میں مرحیکا تھا۔ پولیس سال گور گئے اور بیا نہ اور خواجورت وجوان بن کیا ۔ دوسی بی کا ولدادہ کھا اور کھی جو ایسا کھا بیشر سے شورون مل سے ووردہ سمندر کے میں میں میں میں میں موردہ میں موردہ سمندر کے دوردہ سمندر سے دوردہ سمندر کے دوردہ سمندر سے دوردہ سمندر سے دوردہ سمندر سے میں موردہ میں میں موردہ موردہ میں موردہ موردہ میں موردہ موردہ موردہ میں موردہ موردہ میں موردہ موردہ موردہ موردہ میں موردہ میں موردہ موردہ موردہ موردہ موردہ موردہ موردہ میں موردہ موردہ

کنارے اکیا۔ حرقی میں رہنہا تھا . مداب ڈنیا سے مجربات کو دکیلفٹے کا خیال ول سے نکال حیکا تھا ، ہنٹ بڑے بڑے واکٹرا شے ۔ گمر اس لاعلاج ہیاری کو دکیلہ کر مالیس والبن چلے گئے ۔

اندها واكرول ي باتين سنتا اورسيتارال -

اندھے کی مسرکے بہتویں سال ان کواکی الیے واکٹر کا پنہ میلا جوبہت سے اندھوں کو آنکھیں دھے حکالقا۔

واكثرك تارد كركوا بأكبا.

ر کھبراؤ من تہاری نظرتم کومل مبائے گی اس کا مجدولیتین ہے . . . گرفتکن ہے تھوڑی دیر کے لئے ہو۔ کیناتم مرداشت کرسکتے ہو ؟

عیرتم اندھے ہوجاڈ۔ بالکل اندھے ، · · · · ، مجھے منظور ہے ڈاکٹر میراخیال ہے میں برداشت کرلوں گا۔"

یں جی سورے ہوگیا جوہت لکلیف دہ تھا۔ چو منتوں کے لئے اندھے کو ایک ماریا کے مرسے میں علاج شرع ہوگیا جوہت لکلیف دہ تھا۔ چو منتوں کے لئے اندھے کو ایک ماریا کہ مرسے میں بیٹھ سے بل لٹا یا کہا ۔ اس کی آئنھوں پر لمپنزاور ما تھے برنز بلیا سرکھی گئیں۔ اس کو خاص متم کی خرراک

دى ما تى در من ملك سے إزر كھا ما تا -

المي لواكثراكيد دسرك ملين كاعلاج كرف بغيراطلاع دت مبلاكيا ادرا كي خط محيور كيا - مب بي دليان ادرمليسنرور كرف كاون للمعانوا تعا .

ته خوده سخت کولوی آمینی ده میسترد درکرنے سے بچکیا تا تھا۔ ده سوج نا تھا که دنیا کے عجوبات کو تکنیا ده کیسے برد اشت کر لیگا ۔ ادراگر میلی کھو لئے رہھی وہ اندھاہی رہا۔ تو میس

تنهیں میں برد است نہیں کرسکتا ماں ۔ تجھے ڈر لگتا ہے۔ کہا ہی اجھا ہونا اگریہ تخربہ مجد پر نہ کیا جانا بغیر آکھوں کے نعبی میں خوش تھا ۔ باکل خوش ۔ اگر ان نکالیف سے بادجود نعبی دنیا میرسے لئے اندھیرہی رہی تو میں کمبی خوش نہیں رہوں کا ماں بہیں یہ کیسے برداشت کرد لگا :

" دنیاکی در معبت کرنے دالی سبتیوں کو تھیں سال کے لبد اچانک دیکھ کریں پاکل ہوجا ڈن گا - ہیں یہ مدداشت نہیں کو کی مال نفر دونوں باسر کھٹسرو سے دریا در کھو حبب کا میں نہ بلاگ اندر نہ آنا" ۔
نہ آنا" ۔

آخراس نے لرزنے ہوئے آنکھوں سے بٹیاں اولمپترہ درکرنا شروع کردیا اسکتمکش میں اس کاسکری چیزسے کلایا اور دہ ہمچوں کی طرح طبلا الحقا۔

اس نے کمیسترودر کر دیا ، ، ، ، ،

ا سے روشنی معلوم ہو تی . . . . دہ دیجه سکتا تھا ۔ . . . اسے کچھ و تصندسی نظرا تی اوراکس کے ابد چیزیں اپنی املی ما لت برآنی شروع ہوگئیں ، و صندلی کیروں نے چیزول کی شکل اختیار کولی -دہ کھڑا ہوگیا محراط کھڑا یا ادر کر پڑا ۔ دہ خوفزوہ تھا ۔ اس کی ٹائلیں کا نپ رہی تعییں ۔ دہ چاہتا کھا کہ دمدازہ کھو کے گرندیں جانیا تھا کہ دروازہ کو نسا ہے ۔

العبي دن ادر روشني مطيا تي لحقي -

کمرے کے عجربات کو دیکھنے کے بیدوہ کھڑی کے پاس کھڑا بدگیا ہمندرکود کھا ایک بادبانی جہاز کو دیکھا ارس کھڑی کے عجربات کو دیکھا ارس جمان کا کھٹی ۔ دیکھا ارس جمان ایر ہی برندہ ہے۔ ایک طرح ہو شے اخبار کوجرکہ ہوا اس کی کھڑی کے پاس الحفا فاتی کھٹی ۔ نہا بیت غور سے دیکھا گرند سمجھ سکا ، ایک بیچے کو دیکھا گرند سمجھ سکا ،

ا كِلَ مُعْمَدُ كُرْرِ هِي كُلْ عَلَى اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّهِ الللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ الل

" کھٹہ و مال . . . . الھبی نہیں ۔ گھراڈ نہیں ہیں اب دیجید سکتا ہوں . . . . گرا کھبی نہیں " اس کے پیرکمرے کی چیزوں کو دیکی نا شروع کہا ۔ پاگلوں کی طرح اس کے پاکھ کمرے کی ہرجیز موجیو رہے گئے ۔ کوسی میز کمپو لدال سب براس سے پاکھ باربار رپارے کئے ۔ آخروہ کھیک ہوگیا . . . . . کھر کھڑکی کے باہرد کھیٹا شروع کردیا ۔ و کیکھنے و کیھنے اُس کی

ويحصن وكمناشره جوكش

دوليا المرتفول وريك بدرهيرسندركو وكفنا شردع كرديا ود محفظ كزر عك تقد "يكيا؟" . أي اين إين الخام المائ والكول والأكيونكده وكاري تقيل وه والمدى سن المدينها وادرابر فورس وكينا شردع كرديا.

سببيمكن بدسكتا مصك وه عيراندها بدرابواس فعانى وفى أنكيس بندكس ادركيركولدي يمندر ادرة سمان برسيايي بلعدري عني جيزون كى طاهرى شكل بدل ري منى -

غفودى ورييني دوسب مجه ماف وسجه را كفاء حمراب چيزى بدل دى فنيس يسندرك كارس كا كابى اب ابك سباه كليري كرره كني مقى - ادروه لهريل - وه ان كا أنار چواها ذريجه سكتا بنما - مكراب ٠٠٠٠ ده کریدان کی نگامی کمرے می مرایب چیز ربر پارتی مقیں - دیوار گیرتانان جعیت کرے بال برد مير. اوردهمعيس كررا عقاكه برسب چيزس بايي مين بنديل موري بن -

واكر كم الغاظة تهاري فنظرتم كومل جاشے كى راس كامحد كوليين بنے كرمكن بي كفورى و بير

کے لئے ہو۔''

ده اس مقور ی ورکی خوشی میں بیدالفاظ مجول جیکا تھا تکراب بیخو فناک سیاه بادل کی طرح اس کی روح برجهار مصفف وه مجراندها بورا كفا واس كاروشن ستغنل ماريك موراً عقا و دنياكي ابالم معلك . . . . عبرفانه . . . . بالكل فانه -

اس تےندرسے چنج ماری دافعا ادرانے إلى دروازے كى طرف بر معاف داس نے جابى و إلى -اوروروار و محول دیا و وارزاس نے انھیں زورے عین کھی تھیں ۔

من وال تم كهان مويدين تم كونهين ويجه سكنا وبين لفيك موركيا لفا و مجع صاف نظر آف لكالحاء میں نے بہت کچھ دیجھا کر اب کھراندھا ہورہا ہوں ۔ میں محسوس کرنا ہوں کہ میری آنکھوں سے آگے انظیر باهدا اس میرساری عمرتم کونهیں و کھ سکول گا خدایا۔ مجے مرف ایک محطری سے نے بیناتی دبیسے تاکہ بین اپنی بیاری مال اور مبن کو کھول". . . . وه سركو كربيطه كيا ..

مسياى مجربى من ونين مير عنيج تم اب لهراند هانين بوسكة بين تهين كيد بهماول كمشام بودى يد اس وقت زونى كم جومانى م دادربرات بوتى بهد ر ماخوز ) کانی دیرسے لیددہ اس کامطلب مجما ہ

اتبال قرلشى

# نوٹائہوا دِل

سدج دنیا برانی آخری لکامی ڈال رہ تھا۔ ادرآخری بار اپنی منہری رشنی سطح زین ریکمبررا تھا جیجانے والے پرندسے اینے آخری نغیم بلند کررہے گفے کاروباری دنیا کا شور کلفلہ فاموشی کی گرانیوں میں دب جانے ك تياريال كررا عقاء سنرى ركشني كابد عفنداسما ل مردتيف والع كع مي وعجامًا عقاء اورسول وسينا م سكون دنيا تخاكيين اس دوم بردروقت بي هي ايك ردح بل فزاردم صفور التي و وابني سيم كورك كوف بيد بإرباق پر ليلے بھيانک خيالات كى الخام كمائيوں ميں غوطرز ن نفى - نطرت كى نير كليوں مصدا سے كياكم دة تزخودا بني عم واندوه اورفكرونز دوك شعلول من لئي مل رسي عنى --آه إوه أيك بيكس مظلوم يتى ---ا نے باز در سرر کھے۔ اُس کی آکھول سے بُرحسرت آنسو ٹیک کیک کرکمیہ کے داس میں مذب موتے چے جارہے گئے ۔ آ ہ اِ اُست اپی ساری مرس سرت اورشاد مانی کی ایک مملک کے کمی دکھائی نہیں دی ده اسی خیال میں غرق تھی ۔ ادر آج تھی دہ اسی طرح و کھ ادرور دمجبیل رہی تھی ۔ بیر گھراس کا ابنیا تھا ۔ ده اس كى ماكليمنى \_ليكن نبيس - ده إو محسوس كرتى لقى -كركويا كمراسي كالشكا في وورر ابني محمركى وستیں اس بر انگ مورمی میں ۔ گھری ہراکی چیزمہ ب چھری کراس سے بیکرنازل کوروندا الناجامتی ہے آه - اورآج اس ي زلفيس مبي جبنين وه پارسے سجايا كرنى منى - ناك بن كر فس لينا جا منى مفنين -سى برى برى سياه أكميس اس كه دى مذبات كى خمازى كردى مني - - دى برن ن اواصطراب بے قرارصم کی خنیف سے خنیف حرکت سے نمایاں بور فا تھا ۔۔ غم داندوہ اُسے نزط وارا تھا۔ دل کی مرانیوں سے وی آئیں تکل کی راس سے سوں برک رک ماتی تعنیں ۔۔ آہ اِ اُسے اب مسوس بورا تھا ۔ کہ دہ ایک شع ہے کمکی کسی ؟ حبل کی دفتی کھیکی بڑ کی ہو۔ ۔ حبن کا اور کا فرر ہو جیکا ہو ۔ اس کی وقت اس کی جاذب نظرتا بانيوں بربنراروں بودائے شبید مو لے کی تنالی ول میں لئے ہوئے اس کے كرد مى بوسكتے تھے . سكن آه - اب ده اكيستى بى فرسم عن كردشى سے لطف الدوز بو فدوالاك فى نهيں - ايك يروان عبى اس كي كرد كرنسين لكا ما .

و و آخرائی سرومهری کیول بر شخی بی ؛ دوسوچی . شاید الهیس محد سے قطی مجست الله به ال کے دل کے دل کے دل کے دل کی میں کی بیر بیان کی میں کی بیر بیان کی میں بیر بیر کی بیر بیر کی اس الله میں کی دنیا جاتے ہیں ۔ اس سے کہ اس دل میں کی دنیا جاتے ہیں ۔ اس اس میں کے دو انہیں کی دنیا جاتے ہیں ۔ اس اس میں کے دو انہیں کی دنیا جاتے ہیں۔ جا نے میں کے دو انہیں کی دنیا جاتے ہیں۔ جا نے میں کے دنیا

رون و ت ما المسرى جمولي آرزونو ل سے معرفور ب اورسی ان سے معیل رہی میں دھی ہوں کرمیری جمولی آرزونو ل سے موتوں سے معرفور ب اورسی ان سے معیل رہی موں ۔ میرے کانوں میں نفعی اور بیاری بیاری آوازیں کو نجری ہیں ۔ میں وول کو انہیں انٹا تی - بیار کرتی سینے سے لگاتی ۔ اور بار باران سے جاند سے محفولے کو چرتی ہول - اور میری نئی نئی اسیدی اور نئی نئی آئیں ان کے کرد کیول گائیں ۔ میں بیدخوش کھی ۔ شاد ماں گھی ۔ کنون آہ ۔ کلک بجرف ارسے ان کے یہ کی سین جبیل خواب کا جوشرمندہ تعبیر خواب کی مسین طاسم تھا ۔ جو اول حیکا ہے ۔ م

ایک سین دبیل حواب ملا بردسر مراده مبیر سیواد ایک این ایم می به بروسی پر ایما ارده بار بارگرد فیل بدلتی بستر کی اس کی بین بیش پر ایما ای ایما ده بار بارگرد فیل بدلتی بستر کی شکنین اس سے اضطاب کی عبارت محتی سی سیمان محتی سے دو محبر فرن شخیلات محتی سے خرفتی ۔ مجھ کیا اس محصوت کے تاریک کنوی میں ویک بیل رہ ہے ۔ مجھ نوگر نشار تفن کو مسیاد کی ماد توں کا کھا ہم مال مجھ موت کے تاریک کنوی میں ویک بیل رہ بی ہے اور شک اور شک اور شک اور شک اور شک اور شک با ایک میرے مازک ول محکولات کے میک اور شک با شخصی میرے مازک ول محکولات میں میں محکم اور شک اور شک با شخصی میرے مازک ول محکولات ہے۔

ار ائیں سے سے ان اسرے العد - آخرک کی بیل میں میا ملام ہی رہوں کی ۔ انہی محتول کی ویر کی بات ہے۔

ار ائیں سے سے ان اسرے العد - آخرک کی بیل میں میا محلم ہی رہوں کی ۔ انہی محتول کی ویر کی بات ہے۔

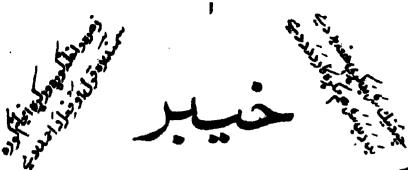
ار ائیں سے رہ کی کرت میں میں مول کر آئید دارنہ تھا بکوسکھنی ہوئی آگ پرتیل تھا جوؤر آگھول کی اور محلم کی انگار ہوگی ۔ اور مجھ محمل کو اللے ۔

میس کے کوسیم کر ڈالا ۔

تهیں ہمارے کام سے کیا سطلب ہم جانیں ارسمارے کام ستبین ہماری مرفی میں وخل اندازی کرنے کار ق منی ماری مرفی میں وخل اندازی کرنے کار ق منی حاصل نہیں ۔ آوان کی جلی کئی ہاتی سے ول جل افا دادر ترجی ترجی نگا ہوں نے ول قرا وافا ساکت دفار تن رہ گئی کیا جواب دی جب خلوم ہویاں ہات ہمی کرنا وفار تن رہ گئی کہ اور کے کائی ہو واصل نہیں ۔ طالم فادندوں کے جاب میں جب خلوم ہویاں ہات ہمی کونا جا بی ہیں۔ قرآ بی بنے اکی کرون کو دبانے ادر گا تھو نے کیلئے تن جا یا کرتے ہیں ۔ آفرکبنک جدو کندی کا یہ المتنا ہی مسلم میں ماری کی ہے در اور کا میں مرج نہیں کہ کہ میں اب میری کئی تش نہیں رہی ۔ میرے م کا رواں رواں اس خلم کے ملاف فیا ون کو نے کے لئے ترا ب رہ اور ان اس خلم کے ملاف فیا ون کو نے کے لئے ترا ب رہ ہے ۔ آو ۔ اب میرے صبر کا پیانہ جباک حیکا ہے ۔

وه فرارادی طرریالی مادراسی واکولانی بوئی ماگلیس استاس کولکی کا طوف کے تین جو بیٹی میدان کی طرف کھی کہ فردیوالی کا طرف کھی کھنے تھے۔ برندے کھونسلوں بین خوابیدہ بو کی نظے ۔ وہ کھی کھنے تھے۔ برندے کھونسلوں بین خوابیدہ بو کی نظے ۔ وہ کھی کھنے تھے۔ برندے کھونسلوں بین خوابیدہ بو کی نظے ہے۔ وہ کھی کھی تاریخ کی دیوان ۔ وور سے برسرت تبہتموں کی آوازاس کے کا فول بین گونی ۔ اِل شایدہ ہاس آدازسے نا آشنا یکی ۔ ملکی باندہ کر آوازک ست وکھتی رہی ۔ وور سے کمی کمی ارکی بین سفید وصند کھی دھی تا ہے۔ وہ کھی دی ۔ اوردہ فریب آتے گئے۔ اس برخون سقط بوتا جلا جارہ کھی اس کے بیرے سے مسرت کی ہے۔ وہ سید بین دھی دھی کی ۔ وہ سید بین دھی دھی کر فی کا دی کھی دھی کی ۔ وہ سید بین دھی کی ۔ وہ سید بین دھی دھی کہ کا دی کہ کو کی ایک طرف کر فی کا دی کھی ۔ وہ سید بین دھی دھی کو کی ایک طرف کر فی کی سید بین کا دی کھی اس میری تھا۔ ۔ آہ اس کا تیاس میری تھا۔ ۔

وات كاركي حياتى بوتى لتى دستارت آسمان به تخبس مما رب منظ دونياساكت رفاوش لمتى سوندون المتى من بودون المتى من ال المتى من المان من المتى من المتى من المتى من المتى المت



منكوان - نفيس الدين ايم - اع - ايل ابل بى - مدير عبد الدؤف خان ائب مده يون صوالة صفان تعم

### افتتاحيه

كدونيا خاى دخوشعالى وى - دخداى دوستان بهركبن تزيل تله وو ندد خيبر لوستو نكو تدبهماومد ننوی وی چهسخکال کا به دُ دری دوستانوند دُ حيشه د باره جه اشوراول دكا به حودلنزيز يرين ين ش سميورما بى مىسامى الملك كے -سى ايس وكى مهترجيرال او دويم خان بهادى مغل باذخان ۱ و - بی - ای ممبرسپایک سروس كبش - جددكا بطدانتظاى مجلس بووفاداس دکن وه ۱۰ و دریم خات بها در ار باب محدایوب خان دَلنةٍ يُ - اناطِلُهِ وانااليد واجعوث ه آنکریزی عصی واله به ددویٔ پیرژوند ښه پیر تغمیلس، میکی . دے دُبارہ زہ بہ چ درختصر بيان اكتفا وكرم مهنوصاحب دكاب افردى لاكف پومین بین نٹ او زود طا لبعلم وو ۔ انگومیزی

نسلیم ندملاو و فارسی عربی مطالعہ کی وسیع وہ۔ موحوم کا فارسی نازک خیال شامر او اعلیٰ مصنف ود ۔ بہ سمسائلہ کسنی خیال اول کتاب معیضة التکوین اوبیا دربیعی مشرق الانواد بیماب کیل - دوادہ کا فارسی ادب فایل قدر تصنیفات دی-

غان به اور مغل با زغان شعلق به نه ماون دوم وه اوليكم چه دوى د صاحب په خور و دوستالوكب وه - اولكد د حغوى غي خان له ژون ( لالف ) خپله جوړكړى وو سركن د معولى سياحى په حيثيت فرځ كب داخل شو - جنكى خه مات په وجه د كبوليه ايمين لوى موبتى نه حم اورسيد و - او د پېلك سه وس كيش منبرهم لم ي شوع وو -

اغرکښمونو دعاکوو چدخدای و دواړوتد بنت الفودوس کښ ښد اعلی مقام درکړی او دددی پس مانن کانوند و میرددکړی.

دریم ادباب مادی مونیز دکا به د بورد مهروو مینجاب پولیس کس دکیتانی پیمه می مرفراز و و مینجاب پولیس کس دکیتانی پیمه می مین به استوکند شروع کرو - ددی بدد کا لیم به خیرو استوکند شروع کرو - ددی بدد کا لیم به خیرو کس دی و مند مون د دوی په ب و مند موك د افسوس اظهار کود او د دوی زشت دارانو او خاص د دوی فرزند ارجبند ارباب فورهد ددی اظهار کود ایم به به می فرزند ارجبند ارباب فورهد ددی اظهار کود ددی اظهار کود ددی اظهار کود ددی اظهار کود از می اظهار کود ددی اظهار کود د

وس به زه د نیبر د موجوده بدچی شعل یدخو فیری اوکیم - خونو و ایرجد دیرلد و نت کنی رف ده ده اخل به مونو ته نبه موادیال ده جددا خل به مونو ته نبه موادیالاس دانشی - بیکن دکا به پنتنو محلو ما دا فیال د خیل نام به زور غلط تا بت کدو - شکر منام دی چه د کا بج پنتا ندهم که حب ند دا بیب ار شول او دائی محسوسه کیه به معنوی پنینتا ندوی -

وجوده مضمونونوکین دیبتوترقی شعوو ناعری متلومد- اوایزیده انصاری خه دی اوتاریخی مقمونونددی - پدنلونوکین

دُمفتون - نع*ىرا*وحبيب الر*ما*ن سواتى كلام حسيمعول قابل تعريف دي - پدافسا نوكښ د فدا تبال بنكنس إفسانه ديرو خوره ده -ىيكۈنكى ئېكېنى دي - يېكن ژېږئې پېښاورئ ده دِ اشٰایِد، د حغردَ پښاوردانترنهد کالد استوکنی انزگیدی شی- بله انساندد سلطان بحدود ده - زهمنم پدهنددکا لے دُ حلکانوسیکه ویلی ده سیکن دِ نه دُ هغه مطلب سیکاوی نه دی بلکراصلاح ده - د تطم ونتر نور عم چ يري نسنى مونيز تبردا دسييه يى دى - ذري موغوښتىل چربعضی مضمونوند چهاپ کولودسکونکی بے حوصلد افزائى اوكرو- بيكن كصفحو كمي صونوز بیسی مجبوره کرو-چه صغه پرس و - دغه حفىوات تديكاردى جيرصغوى دموقع نذفايكة

مٔوبز به داکوشش دی چدک دسالی معیار ادچت کړو - که اوچتولی ندشو - نوکم از کم چدوي ندغورزؤ - خونټ که یولاس ندند فیژی داکادمونېز بے کاسوندفتوکو لے - و لا چدمُونېز مشال خو د معاودی - معاوند چد خونك مصالح دو کړی شی - هغدشان عاون به

واخلى اودُسالنا في دُبإره شِه سِنداد بي ماري

ادمذا قبيرمفامين يخيل اول فرصت كبن

اولیکی ر

ستامنال دسيين پيروى پر كورد د برانى چەنتوك لاس دوندنزدىكىي تىرى نىرى ندىزندىوانىك پرمرئيكنى دِ ښكاده ننى عه چېگټكه اوبهكړے دحسين شفاف مرمرويوب كيردام شكادكي زيبِ تن چرسين لباس كړي پذننه اكړي وي يُ سيرد من دُقواد لست بدادد يُوكبن يوكك پردرماب كښى پرښكاره شى تدد سپينے سبورو عكس دُمواغوته جدداشي تديد ع باند ع ودانيك دَا دُكِيف يوه نغمه ده جدد روح بيركه والوكني دَوباط لوسِیداکړی چدوناوٰہ مترخندہ سیکے داچەرقص كړى پەاوبوكښى دوي داكل كولوا مذخطاشوم داخوتد ئے بداوبوکس پہفند کیے دَشبنم يوه قطره يه چه پيمل باسى پوندوى دُكومره لليف ندوكوك لله لا ليك عمد يون خليل داول كال

#### شعروشاعري

(دُمضهون شروع شکی شویه ۱ و مے قابل دیکونکی مفعون سرندند دی دسولی و دی دی تدم اوکور وجه دا و سکول کدیو طابعام د شیعیت ا تو بنجهد ده نومونز دالرشمه دیروا وکنول او دیرقد دی بنظر و دشکورو - امید داروجه داماه

جودكري رفودا ذمدواريهم تزديره عدالا يةاسوده - بيكن مُالمِنف رونية داسعهم شَدّ. چەھىوى وائى دىيومىتوپدە نشدا وكارىكى پوه شد. ندېدوائي جوړې نيبېرو ايهاية ذاتی ملکیت دي- دوی دا نددی خبرج دَ قَوْمَ الزَفْيَ علاوه وَ نوروخِ برويرژبه حم موقوفه ده - مثلاً كدد الكومزانومثال واخستى شمى نومعلومه بهشى يبدك دوى دُتُرَقَى دُمهواس تُودِيرِة حده بيكُوْمَى يأ يه نورو نفطونوکښ د صنوی ا د ب دي - زه أميدكوم جدما ينبتانه دونوه سرؤذره سترکی اوغوړوی ۔ او نمنکه چددوی دوس تزبوردهٔ ان ندزیات ندشی کتلی هم دغد شان دِحُان دَ ژبرلِعاظهم دَ نوروژ بوویزنکو سره برابرکړی. ولی په خودکونه کمشی نو غود ئي د ميريكولو وى + اعبدالروف مدير ا نوٹ ـ مونز افسوس کو وجہ دکا نے دکی یہ وجعہ كسلطات جودا فسانيه ومثلونهمونوجهاي كميى شو

#### ررآشنات،

دانازى غائستىرىكىن دېپىمىتال كىلولىنىتە كىلىنتىرىلىن كىنى تىرۇنازە نىل دىكىكىك خیال دُیبُ النسباً ، پرخپل دیوان بخنیکن ب<sub>دیو</sub> کائکنس وائی -دیخن پنهان شدم اندبود*ددبرگرگل* 

دُهريونبرشاعربه کلام کښ دعشق سوزمونده ه شی - ولے چرتو څود اربه جنه بات ئي پرخد در د نر وی لرزيد لی ترصف پورے صغر (شاعر) د نور خلفوند دُشاباشی حقد ارنش کرزيد لے فور خلفوند دُنياد بنونوند شاک راشی - نو د خيل فلن چرد دُرياد بنونوند شکل کښ او باسی ول شاعرد خپلے شاعری بے پایا وہ سیند کئی مان غوبه کړی - اود د دُرياد نونونکرونوند کان د خد وخت دُیاره به به دوری کړی .

شعروشامری صغدلطبیف اوکار آمده فت دے۔ چدبیمینج زمانداوبیم جینج وخت کنب داندہ کا دہ کیپڑی۔

(سلطان بهادرک نهم باعث اسلامیه کالجببت سکول)

بد د فلکنی د باره هم بیمیکزین مضمون ورکوله جاری اوساقی)

إ ديبنيتوشعدوشاعدى موندلاتوا وسدبوري حيأ 🤻 دیست ندی سوله کړی ۔ ابسته دکابل د لایولیو اليكونكورائ دورجد دبينة وزب رومين شاعرتين التي وه-داشامرد شامان موديه زماندكيس كنى تىرشو ، د ، استوكند برئى دكسى يد غرهكنن چە اوس دكور سلىمان يەنوم يادىردى-كوله - به دنے حساب محوض و زب و شعرونسا عرف فنروع دُمنتگه اومننگ ه پدمینتم شوییاه -أشعرونتاعوى ابته احوكه جبشوبيه ورادوس اميت شلرى وله داچدكشعرونوجورولو الى آدم تنتخد ضرودت ودياد او شعرخد ته زائي مقدقد رے وجت قابل سوالونہ دی پەلنى وكىنى شىرونىجورول يورەشىغولا دە-فديوه لعظمير شاعرخيال غلطكرى - اوودس ادس، واتلونكى سسل تديادكادى ياتى تنى -كديوشامر وفيل شعرمتعلق داسه وائى عيد إد كرينونور ميغمه عايشته

سید ودك شی دنگ نی حبرتی نوائی بادئ معود بخی آ دم د پیتوحن با توصفه نصیصه اونبیک چانی ده و چه صریولوستونک او اوربیه ونک د اشامردَ زیه پدرا زونو پوصید ے شعی رحم پددنه

### پسرلے

دُنيروکې و دوا نبر دمغ ديب پېرلوری دغلي سودد نسريه جولان داخع پلوشى ئي نشى اولى ئرنكاره جرشوله ورايا حركلى تتغلق باسيد برفدهم بدياسيد وشوه عود مخ له ور ذنملي يدزانكوكب ديوكل بوراغوب دعوانى وسي توله شبهه ئ پدسپوږمئىكىنى لىمنى نىدۇنگى ذبيه وبي بيجرته كوره جدبه غمبوركه له غاور و شىين صادرى دے خوركى يۇپلونىدى شندى كلى دردمستركح برانيزى تماشه دكلستان كه غنيوهم دى نىل غود ونىلبلانوتىسى نسيم دك دخوشبويكى نىتد بى نودىنونو دانى ا ودهکیف ئی داسید ارکرونوب دخل بنانے دغلی لاله عان لا دوكر وجامكن بدنياني يحط نشو پەنزكىرىم سىچودىيكى دا تەنبىكادى ذيات ئىچىكى ونیکنئ کړی غزونے نوے نومے پرخیال کس دَسِنْن ښکلی نوبونه شه واتے دی راغلی بددولا يحكن كفطرت ديسران اوع دناسته دى جنبيان سائكلوند تندسواره شكارى تعديلى دُغزان دسيره باده جوركلان واده خبرتسو مرنوكل بدانشكان برسروستركودى ذركى دُيد رلي دويوندونيم تعبيروني رُنگين دى

دفذان کمون دبار گاکیا غشی داویستای دازموسی بریشان شوم کوم بوکل م بهزیده او شده این شوم کوم بوکل م بهزیده او شده با خند یی در به صوره خوا تلوند دا به صوره خوا تلوند دا دادی نبکلی مسورتوند نصرونی در نصرونی در نامی مسورتوند نصرونی در نامی مسورتوند نصرونی می نود الله خان نصر

### كببتونزقي

ينتوزىديوه داسى زبه ده چىد فغ نورو ژېوسى، قىردىرتىلقىنىتە د دۇشمالى نفام دی چدپینتانه اوس لیو، دیبس شوی دی ۔ دے بیاحم ویلے شوجہ پښتو ژب كافئ ترتى كدىيە - ىكدنن ورم چە ق دهای رساله *ازن پرون ۱۰ او کانن*ها م نە لملوم افغان شائع كىكى دخلى ئى دىد پهرشوق سن کوری ادمطلب تراخلی ببكن بياهم دينيتو زب ارتى به نسبت دنورو ژبو کمه کړيي ه ـ ډ بړه هکن ده چدېښتو ژب کانی ترقی کړی وی - د پښتنو جهالت بددے بارہ کینں یولوے رکاوت دے۔ کہ چرے پنبتنا نہ تعلیم ہافتہ وے نو دیر مبہ كېنىمترچان بىيدا شوى دۇ- اوپښتودنه

ا سهم د نوروز نبویبرشان دیرووسیم شوی

افسوس دے کہ پہتنو پہ پرواز بانوا اور قوموند پہ حواکش کوری مکر کہ پنتانو مقور اتراوسہ کھنے نفشہ حم نشسی دانسکی - نور قوموند پہ حواکش جنگونہ کوی کہ پینٹ و بھا دران صفہ بہ فوب کس حم نہ و بنی کہ پنتوڑ ہے کہ ترتی دیا رہ مُا یعنی ال کلانہ نی شلور شیزونہ چیون مروری دی ارا) تالیف وتصنیف بعنی نوی نوی کتا ہونہ ارا) تالیف وتصنیف بعنی نوی نوی کتا ہونہ

ر۱) تالیف وتصنیف بعن نوی نوی کتابونه پیکل اوباد نوروژبولیکلی شوی کتابونه په پښتنوکښ ترجه مکول-

دایودا سه طریقدد د چرکدک دسه چرسی به اغلام پیروی اوکهی شی کوفتروری ده چرینبو ژبهٔ کخترا خرشی د سه دریدس به به که پینتوادب کافی ترقی اوکهی و لے چرقابل خلق برپیداشی او هغوی به کوشش کوی چربینتوادب له نزقی ووکی کوم چرکفیا لا تو نه دل کتابونه وی هغه پرینیتنو رونپونه مخکنس کیغود سی او هغوی به نزنه فائس و اخلی -همغوی به نزنه فائس و اخلی -کوم ید کرینا عمل ژوندی مشال حیدس آباد دکن د سے - تقریبا عرقد به یافته

شمعلومده - چهدیدر الادکن کن تعلیم دمد رسه نه ترکا لج بورے نول بداره ژبه کن ورکړے دے شی داهم مرعاته معلومه ده رجیم اُردو ژبه خومره منفبوله او مام ژبردلا - د دے هف وجه دا دلا چه دننزی ژبه دلا - اوبل نظام ماحب ورله کافی ترقی ورکړے دی -

دُدكن بهكا لجونواوم درسوكن البعوار سائنس و اقتصادیات علم نباتات و حیوانات بدار دوز بهكنی خوب كیلی و او حدكان به كنده پنج قسم ند مكلیف ندهسوس كود در ...

دَالغربيوا عظم وَالنّساهة و زمانه نه

هونه و آنکويزا نوعدا لنی ژبه لا تنينی
اوفرانسين وه - دوی تدبيه و قدم مشکل
پيش وه - حکه عبد که ډيرولې و خلقو نه علاو الله بي نه و د تله و نالسيني نه و د تله و ناله بي اند السيني نه و د تله و کوم وخت چه الفريي په تخت ليناست نو مغه که لو حالا و خيل تعزيوات څه مالمان وا وغيشل او خيل تعزيوات څه چې نور ډيرکتا بونه ي په خيله ژبه يعنی اکريزا نو خيله ژبه بيه شوق سره ويله او آنکويزا نو خيله ژبه بيه شوق سره ويله او آنکويزا نو خيله ژبه بيه شوق سره ويله او

جيدخن المابينينووم تزوع عن و داودسولم جِدِ دُنُورُورُ بُويِهِ شَانِيهِ لا مُبرِيرُ فُكِن وِدِعْ حم دسالے پرتے دی -رس شعروشاعری ـ شاعرى هم ديوز به د اوچت والى مخمر دو كوم پورے جديو زيركن شاعران نروعا ع پورے کو ھے ڈے و خلکن کیں و حیخ امکان نىزىنىكىدى - دَشَاعِوانوپىروجىددُ ژَب نَرْقى خوبدكا عيوبه وجهملكوندهم آذادى ببرىفتى ا خلاق شبرکیدہ ے تنہی ۔ مذاحب اوجت نتى ـ منى چر ټول د دُنيا نظام جوړيديني زه ډيرافسوس کوم چېڅونز ميوبېکښهم ډېړ لمبنه بإياشاءوات موجوددى بيكن حنوى دَخیل خن اداد تخفے زیپنی نشامری نم ک غدفايه و اخلى دوى لديكاردى جدخيل خه ادا دبیات زشاعری )سره خیل توم اوچت کړی - او د خيلے زب د ترتی د ياس لاس پینے اُودمی - او خیلے ڈے نہ یوہ زبر جوړوکړی ـ

( ادبی بیلسونہ او حبر کی ) کیبتو من مت مونز بپدی طرن حمکو لے شو۔ حفہ داسی چرحرصنہ تعلیم یافتہ پنبتون چہیئتوس، دلچسپی لری اویا کے

وسطنت مُعركارنه به في عان خبراؤ-يددے وجہ سره أنكويزى ا دب كبن هم كافى توتى اوشوه ا و خلفوندج حرقم فاين واورسيده فوعكر يحرحم وايم كدچرے پربستو زب كسداسى كتابونه ادبيكلى شى يادنورو ژبوكنى دبيكاو شوكتا بونو بدبينة وكبن تؤميراوننع - نوضروري ده بعيد دَيِبْستوزْي لمن بهم ادتهشى اولِيْنتنوتر ب معلومهم تشيى جدنو زفوموندكوم حاى تداورليه اودوى ككوم مُاے خوب وينى -رم) دسالے اواخبادات۔ تسنبف شدوكتا يوند مستقبل كني هرونت يكاريدى تنى - ببكن رسالي واخبارات مىرف دېږوخت د پار، دى 💎 د اخبادات اورسالوهم دَرْب به ترتی کن دیرالس دی دَ اخْبَارِالْواورسالولِهِ وجِهِ تَعومُوا جِه يُوزُ لِهِ فنكنى كيد عشى دومروبدبل غدماندى ند شی کیں ہے۔کوم زم کنس چہ دیرا ضارات اورسالے ادمی نوبوه شدجیدداز سر ویرستبر ولارداهم وشكرمقام دع جدحكومت هم دى طرف تندخهال شوی دی- او حفوق ببنتو كبن دسك واخبادات شايع كوى مر عُمج كله لائبويري ته لارشم اود پښتورسالي اووميم نوزوه ع ماغ ماغ شها وشكراوماسم

گنزتی خواهنش لوی خپل کلی یا خیل کبن دُیوا دبی جرگ اجرا اوکهی - مقاصد دی داوی -

دا) چرکینتوادب پنی خزانی دابرسبره کړی ـ

رى غيرتعلىم إفته غلفوند كېښتولوستل . اديكل اوښائ -

رس) کیښتومروجر آبی - لوبے مهار بینے اومتلونرج ح کړی -

دشتوصی کشراید یا تیرنفرالله خان نصر ذکر مدلته به عایدنوی و به چه عنه پرخپل کلی (برنهکال) کنن او نوروبعضو کلوکن ادبی آدلی بورکه یک چردریکا میا بی سره چلیبری،

نوروپښتفوننرهم پکاردی - چهمنوی د نقرمایب د شال نرعبرت واخلی او خپل ماول کښهم دغه شان کارنش و ځکړی - اوځان په اصل معنوکښ پښتون او خپله ژبر پښتو نابندکړي

سمندرخان ما حب دب شو بدموجوده ادبیانو کین کوهیرولوسی شدے - کیبنتو به ننگ دنیا کین سمندرخان کیبنتو ڈے اصل نفادم دے - حرطالب العلم لدیکاردی جبہ

دُسمنب دد ایلم غوکه، او دُقران ژړا، مطالعماوكړى چەورنىرمعلومىشى ھېر بننتوكبن جمد استحستى شتترليكن مونو يرمنبونديو-كوم ( مم ساله ۱۷) هيم سمندرخان صاحب بیان کړے دے رروزورته دهندهاك نشى اخفدوه اکنزید دے خبرہ خیلوملکروس، پنت كوم چەسمنى دخان دەۋر دنورتى شەد دىر زمان دے۔کیکن انسوس دی جسفری تعليمسه ممونر دماغ هممغرب زدونفوى دى - نوا نكريزي أنكريزي دة اولپنه ـ توپنېز دُايِم تُوكد، جِهكوموالفاظوكني سمندرفان بیان کرے دہ ۔ ورد زورته ری معدل مدل برجيجرے نہ وہ سیان کړے ۔کدچرے حند دُپنتو شاعروے –

ره)فلموند-

صرتعلیم یا فتر اوغیر تعلیم یا فترسی ی ته معلومده چرک یو ژب کشهوت کیاره فلموند خومره فرو اثر شے دے - کا دو در خومره فرو در می فلموند کم کیدے شی ۔ تا سوند بنده جراد دو زبین در خومره ترقی بی و مبدد ادر چر به انحاظ اردو فلمونو کښی الحاظ کردو فلمونو کښی الحاظ

### ادمان

چەسپىرك دے اوسپوردمكى دے نبيمه شيه وے نرے با دو سے دُولے پرغالہ فاست و ہے د ماس یاد کس ڈریب کے دُ أُو بوسرود شراع سے خبِل دَغم سرود را شکے اُو بہر حملتہ پیر چور لك و *ہے* او زہ دلت چور لید کے دُسپِوبِ مئی عکس واله کښ خوریں لے کنو لیب کے جارجاپيبرد*َ ونوبَنْړ و*ے شین کیل و ہے سر کی کلو نہ چہ ک باد نرے چیر کس یونزیلهزاری سے اود کشیے دے شومہ دم کس مادغم سنں رے وشیلے چہ دکھوا وشاو ونے غنے لہ نفکا نہ ش نکید لے کلہسوے لوے لو ہے ما شہیلئ کیش از وو لے

استعاليوس كدع نرضاعض دامطلب دے جدکومُ ژبر جدبدبردہ رسعمعک غ کیبری حنهمشهوره ژبروی - نو د است على كرچور ينتوز بركب مامونداوم ئى ـ نومنرورى ده جرابنتود برونزتى اوکدی ۔ ببر دے سلسلہ کنب دفیق غزنوی برمونز حميش د بإسه باد لرو- وفيق غزنوى رُليالي عِنون، فلم جوړولوكښكافي تكليف اودت كرے وہ - كانورو فلمونوك جورولو رعده کړے وہ سیکن نہ بوھیرم چہ بیہ فتروم نشى كوك مدنترسوال سبا کيږي چه د فلمونو د شيار د لو د بإره رو بي یکاردی- دایو بالکل اسانه خبره ده که چرے تحوك كرفيق غزنوى پيرشان اتما اوكړى اود هريومالد ارسـړى د روازه اوتكوى نوممكن دوجه صرسرك دخيل توفیق مطابق څه نا خه ورکړی - اول ځه وريسے بل -

احسان الدین غلودم کال نہوت سدکڈ بے کائزتی پہ باب کبن کہ دبیویو مم غہ نہ نعہ فکر بکا دوؤ۔ مخلص

پرفریادر اوینبید کے دُ آشنا را صبری کو لے تروسے داس سید سے د شرنه وزیر مینی کس غلے عون کے بہتیں کے دو نے پہینے وے ھاہرہ ما پورے سے نف مند ید ہے كله يوخواكله بل خوا رویہ راندہ کرزیدے لے عُان ہتی ترخوایو کے کش شموس قیل کے اشارے د زیروکلو ناکھانہ لکیں لے يردر مناجقوب غرده أنكو نیغ پرماس اتیرسے ہے ورتدنيه نيله اينبوك س دلائ ہے والوئیں لے چە دَښاودوماً کو لے دوباس، بغلاکیدے دُ ويه پرمينځ کشته کښ پدمزه روانيه ك سرہ بیت پنہو نہ کونے له يو بل يتهيد نے

چەتىنائىكوس لەخوب كلردخ دُغمُ لوبو چدد شیدسینه سیودیکین زه ترن ربر ټته ټيټه د نرے پولے کہ پاسہ ا ونتيسيك وانه حيبت كبن چه آنفناراوچته ووسے بيابرمنومنو اخواديوا له ډير قهره سرکردانه ماتر لاله ديرے مينے خوزىي وسى دفندك يدنظرد ذر كوستتركو سلامی دَشنوعند لو دے پہ دیر قینبے ومکیز کنب معاکیرله دیره ناس ه ما غے شان یہ لادکش جدب فهَم نا خبر ٤ بياےزر به صله خله پرخو ږوپېنو خبرو لاس ندلاس كوت ندكوت سنك يرسنك جردواره ات وأسمان بيغياد سنوساد ی درون در مدین و سکوکشور

کبن ئي سپين خ عُليد ك را ته نا ش کیش خند یہ ہے ونهل عُسن بدنت مكن دا مُونرده شرمیه کے خونز زده غنت غټ رييل سی کودا نرکوزید کے من في مِشق ميغواروك صن عِشق مزاريد ك دوا دومست دمشق مشكن ک خندانه تق چوئیدے تورانئے سریه ثناوے یر مؤنیاس اخوریں کے تورے زیغےس کولے وزتر شرمسکن کید سے ننغه بيكه أغييتك له يُوبل رُنستيد ال

که باندو که خوولو كاله بنيكنتريدا وبوكبني که شه خان تدغا وس ه كه تورداغ في تطركس ر تيتارى سوعسائيد و بهدد باس تلاش كس زہ اویاس وے منن وعثق وے مِنْق دَمُس ندقر بان وے دوايه دوب نازونيازكس چدیوبل موتنسنا و وکے تك دياسه مساوون وم وسعربنائسته رنراوس چرمسادنشی د عنه پاس پرغره دسروله تخته مونزهم خيل خيل كاله تمر بهآ فسوس اوبدادمان كنب

عيداش ف مفتون

## زبا اوشاء عراق

رتادینی افساند) دُعوب دُشکلودی جزیری پرسیاد وُقبلیُزی طوف دین شین اوس سبزمک

دی - دُسن عبیسوی پهشر و عکن دُلیر بند دمانيد وبهمهدا علاقه زيراب شوه نوينى فبائيل تعلب بله لاړل او بېشام ادمواق كين ديروشول يدموات كين ي دُهيره سلطنت قايم كرو- رومنى بادشاه يُ مالك آسـىى وُو۔ واكى چەپوورگ دەمشى، ئوى خن يمه باندى د تیراند ازی مشق کولوچد بوغتے پر سينه عبنى شه - اوحم بدرُصغدند يُ لِنَ اوتكوك ادم رئسه - اوس خذيه بيتنت كيناست دى يوجابر ارمغروره بادشاه وۇ ـ تعوك بدده حمد عان سر دسم نم محمنول منفابت برست دور دسروزرو دوّه بتان بري مروخت عُانسغه سأنل ـ

دخیره ندید قبلد کو بنی لئم دس دارنسر بن ربید حکومت وو عدی نومے یو ډیر نها سنته کوی و دلوه خده ای و دکړی وو خذا یه چه کوی ی کوسن حال واورین نو دی دا وغیتلو - خوعدی پلار بری نخوده خذا یم پردے دیوفسه شو یولینکری خان سره کړو او پر بنی لئم ی حمله اوکړه د واړه بنان ی هم خان سره یو دل ونین

په علاقد چه ورداخل شو . نونيه في واچول اونوخ متري دُرَّرام حكم ودكرو، دواره تبان ي يوه ښكلى نيمه كښكنيود ل او بهره ي ير ادككوله- مضريو توكسه ودنيمن فوع تداوليكو حغوى كزننا نوجا فطا فوسغد لادل يشراب ي پرى ادسكول-چەنىتەشول ئوتبان ي تردادتنتول سعرجدخذ يهمات لهلار نوښان ندوو- وارباري خطاشو-يوساعت پس دنع ر کودی قاصده داغی چرستاننان ناند خبيه نسوى مونز سغه داغلى دى - اوتا به زد تززره تباه کړی- په ی خن په د خاله اداده ترك كمي مراونمرس وبيرملا فات رافى نسر نصوحبل خوى عدى ورس ككرو-عدى دَبادشاه مصاحب شويدد رباس كن به اوسید ور دُخن یمه ببغله خوره به دهمینه شوه - دکرمنی موسم او د ننوارلسمی شبیه سپوږمئی فرات سنه دی دانی دوان دی عددی پرکوته یوا زی پروت دی عواد<sup>ی</sup> چەننوك ورس، دمىنە خىرى اوكړى ـ پىر دی کښ د پښړوچغاد وا دری - حرم ساېد نؤكره راشى اودى خان سره بوزى ، دون پە دىكىنەكنادە مانو يوجنى ي ترنىلۇشى جداو بزدى زلفى ي لكد دُمار پيج وتاب فورى

او پداود وی زودندی دی . ختو ختوسترکو
کښی کی لکر و شرابو خماردی - دَحُوانی پهنشه
د که ده پله قدم واخلی اوخپل نازک لاس
دده پداوکدکیدی د کمه ی زوده په زوره زوره درسید و اوزبی او نته دو زه د کفته دو زه د کفته کمه خور زهرایم) » هغه کویاندشی -

عدى جدد هن اود شياب دى جيس تريونطراوكتل - نوغاموش بإتے شدرونك رخاموش) دے ي، زحده مسكئى شى افتيوس اوكدى مكرد ذهره دُحسن شه داسى رُعب پری پریو تے وی چہ ھین*ے تری جو پو*نشوہ۔ '3 بادشاهٔ تاس مینه ده - حندا وس کنتریو پدنشه کښی دی پاسه ورشه اوځ اسوال تری ا و کړه د سرعدى پرسترکوسترکوکن دهنى شكريدا داكره وشانداد مستقبل ي دستركو وداند عرائي مغوشعاله خوشعاله كمادشاه معفل تدلار - يوكيد مسينى بربادشاه شااب سكول ـ چدخن يمر ښر پرنشد شد نوده و دند د ذمره د پاره درخواست اوکړو ادنشاه منطور كرورهم صغرونتا وزهرة اودعداى تكاس اوتولے شو۔ ملدور معرجد خن میرعدی د واده پیماموکن اووسی نوعیرانه شی

دَچاروس، و غردی - ته ما پرخیای غلام ی کښ فنبوله کړیا - دلته داشه له ماس و داد ه اوکړی -

عَنْ عِه دَبِعًا عِهِ قلم كنى ود-دواده بينيام ي قبول كرد مصاحبو ديراويرولومكوده باني د واده پایر بان داسی سواری وو - چه د چاي هم وانه وربيال - يوممتبرس دا تصيري مان س و کرو - اوموصل ندروان شه - جد د زبر هٔاے ته نزدے شونو څهکوری چدد زبا فوځوند دی چدرابهیدری - قصیرادشاه تردوایس تاوصلام وركوه-مكرهفه وندمنل دلرو سامت بس مادشاه ي راكير شو مكر قصير تري كتيه خن بدد زبربرد رباركبن بيش كړى شور زېد د برېد شان په تخت ناستدوه - لري دري سإميان بربنهاى تورى بلاس قطار قطار ولادوو - زبيغن يه ترحقات سره اوكنل اودى وى جداوس بد ك بإد رب ل رونه بيراسانتيا وانسنى شمەنىرداتەكښى ستادوىنى يوه قطره بهم ندمنا يحكير. ي عند خيرخوخن يمر ي اوتولواو بياي ديربيب دردى قتل كړو زدُ دونه بيس زبه دُفرات بهدوا له الحوفه د ده ملد جوركره- اودواړه يكسيند لاني پد پوسرنك يوځاےكول - يوكښ بددا

ادسیده اوبل کنن دوے خود زمین - دُسرنک مطلب داوو - چر دُخلری په وخت زبادُدُ نِمن پېرسترکوکن خاوری واچوی اودس نه پهر بلرخو لمهٔ خان ښکوکړی -

فقسيرو يونپكراندخيره ته اورسيده عربن على تخت نشنين شهراوتسمي اوهو ديم ترغود خناميدب ل واغلمنوآ وامباونهكي يوزىږدست نوئم ي تياركړه -مكر قصيرى مقالفت اوكر ومصندة مكوسب لديدمكوووكإ غوښتل شهمسه ترسينځ تيره شوه - او دُحُن يبهقعه دُخلقوهير وشوء ـ نوقصير حیله پوره بری کړه - خواب جامے واسنی اوزباسغه لاړ- ده دعمو د کلم داسی فوخی قصى درته جوړي كړي چه معفي هم اومنلي -تصيرحلته اوسيده ورجدد ذبه برى پوى اعتماد دانے ریو ودئی قصیر تزی تھر ددیے اوغونبتلی - د تبارت سامان ي سم کړواد دُشَام بِربِها مُرودان شِهر جِه خُهمنيهُ لارِنو هخ ي خيره يله واړولو-دُنموعنای ډيری روپئی دا واخستی - اوز به سخه لاړ حقید يوغو حُله حمد غدشان لا يور ساعلو-يوودئے تصيرزبه تهوائی۔ زود بادشاحلا درباركن ويراوسيدى يمعريو بادشاءك

معولی نبعٔ منروه به کم همندشوی وی اد دادی نطاشوی دی - دکوتے ندی ا
غے را دیستواووی خورو - اوپرخوشی اله
خوشوا لئی می در - اوسیا دلو دنیتیا دی چدکوهی مکند که بلسهی پدلادکن ا
جری ند بد کوهی پدغاره الایشی خانواده عی اقدارد منکو

بوازنرو

ترساقی او بیان و کے اور ہے ان و کے ان اور ہے ان وی ہوت کو کے سام کا تہ شراب و کے مام کا تہ شراب و کے مایر غیرت اوکو کے بیا مغیور دخشنی نشہ کشب زو له تا رخصتیں ہے نہلہ ما سی جیلہ کئی مست نشہ کئی شاد مین مین کے مست نشہ کئی شاد مین کے دیا و چید کے پریوتے۔ او چید کے پریوتے۔ او چید کے پریوتے۔ او چید کے پریوتے۔ او چید کے

باللہ میں کے ۔ فور زیدے ۔ زکلیان کے ۔ فتار اعد دوج

معين پدوخت دُعان بج كولود با ره مراسطام كړي دى - زوغواړم جرماد واده م يوه قلمه جويه كوم - زيرد صفر دُهوكدكن واغلم- او مغهسرنك ي ورتدا وخودلو قعسيرهم دا اولیه لود میرخوشعاله شدا و دُ ذبا دَنائِت تعربت ي بيربرانسى زره وكرو خرمُده يس قصيرسا تجارت د فاره الار-خيرة فهزم على عائن سي وكول عوب مدىهم ورسره وورتول يهكيماودكس كيبنناستل مانسام تياوه داقا ظه دُوْبِهِ عِمْل تهردااورسبیه ۵- زیاجیه داونبانونوی قطار ، وبيد، نوخوشعاله شوه - برساعت بسب تعبيري سلام له حامنرشو - او دُ ډيرى نفع نموشخبری و رکزه - قالاره شوم عربنیکهسوه سباهيان وانستل اوكقصيرد صداياتو مطابقة محل مدوا جابيرة شول - ذا عيد شوروا وربيه لودَ زينب عل پله اوزغليه ه مكرهلتهم دنيمن بعامده كړى وه -سا خېل محل پله واپس داغله - بېد دې کښ تصيرا وكه هفهملكرو دروازه مالتكرى وه اوپېملل داننوتی دو- زیبدکد شین دا ؤ كنى داغله د قصيرسيا هدان ديونوساله وو- اولكدك سيلاب دا غوسين ل مكوزب

يوغيب آوازنزغو بروشهه پاسه باستکرمکره دعمل مامه دربر کره جسرے برمان ، کیری مند تول سوجوند لرکر، مله، پدورغوی کبن سر کیده و دکال پدمیده ان کو شه ما به وینوسالوم دشه ما د فتح تا ج پسس کسره نيم مرده تركى ذنده كړه - تدهدوسينو كد ځوانانو يا تبوله أزادى كروء ياغيرت له رحفنت وركره دُ زمرى بشان راسورشد، وبني وتعكه دو بنمن نیره تورهدے ورخیسدکد اغیارکز رہ بسکرہ يدنيك نيت اويدخلوص، تدخد مت وكدد قوم چِه نُعْولَتُ مْدِتُ وى صغه بِرِمِيهِ هُ جِهِ عُلِط وى غُوخُ فُرَكِهِ • خود غرضے او بیر نیفات کین ، وی ذلت دُحراُمّت تېمومن ئى كوكس شرد د د د ا ده ندعن د كوه دُ مَلَكُونُومًا فِلْ نُنُوكُ سَتَامُ وَإِنْ إِنْ يَهُمُورُ سِنَّةً كُي كشاحين كديروا زغوارك وحفدشان جوردزوكره دُهت غِننے وریریدہ درجامیدہ نؤد ہے دہے جدقتمت تنمان ير نكس عيدمل بانو باوركو کہ بہ دے دعمل وکرہ ستاہمار وطن ببجورشی برطوفان كين ود لاحو شد د قوم جاز د ا يعركوه كَلَالَ آتاتك دا أواز دُزره بدغور وواوريد من ئى يروكوا - اونتيجىدى تو دنيا تدمعلومدشود. ئەتلى ئە جھان وحبيب الزمن

### غيبىنلا

يه تبير شوى بنك كبن بدخه وخت ونبمنا نوتركى دغلوروا دود دونداكيره كيه - اوتوك ندخطره سيداغوه - همدغد ذماندكن كمال آمانزك يودداسى صتى وه هدېږسيندکښ دو لمن دُميني نه دِك زُيه وه ـ صغيدا هسوسول بيدكه ىركى يونحل ددوى له لاسدا و وتلدنو ترقيامتدي بيادآزادى أميدنشة دککال اتمانزك داد بی خواچش ده جمترك يوآزادقوم باتنى سيكن يه مغدمالات كن داما نكل نامكتر معلوميد لا- دغم اومًا ا ميدى ئي بهمالت كن يونسيه كمال بإشاد سبهرنها مر يەيۇكتەرناست فكرادرى دەپ غدطرىقد اختياركړى چدنزك ك وبنمنانومقابله كامبابى سه اوكرى اوترکی بن ستودیو آز ادملك بإتی تى - دەلادافكركووچەناساپەي

# بایزیدانصاری دادین

يدبدائش - اصلى نامدى بايزس اضادى ده لادبه بيرروش بالماشهودى دبلارنوم عبالله اود موراوم ع بنین ده- دصوبه پنجام په عالنه حربنيا دكني يدعنها كن بيده اشدر والدين يهد أصله بينتانه ووعفو جدما برابراهيم الودجى لدر ويعاد كن دبانى بت بيميدات كنى شكست ودكرو- او د بينتوخاندان يُ ورکول ننه وع کول - نودوی دقنه هادغرین علاقة كانكروم تدلاول - بدوركوالىكنى ي مذعب اوصونيت سه ديره مينه وه رويك تشى چەھغەرپرغىلى ئوانى كىنى داصلى اسالام بإبنى پرسختى ساكوله زده دره دور چەتدى بىيچكىغودە ـ نوغىال ئے كاۇجېمىيد ك چرنید کرخپولانو را ندنتی ادمیرندنتی - اوتتند محياه ووتترويبك كشاه شكادييه وخو كنى م دوندون شندد ي - اودد ي ديل د مع قتل دے۔ لیکن ورستوعرکس فی جرسیا د بهیرے اود سفیرے دعوی وکور - اوخیل قانون بے جاری که رنودہ حضنرمننونکی بری المالية المحادث المستناء المنافقة معا

حال پرابت اکنی صغد دیرمتدین او دُونه صب بابند او او بابند کے دے حد تد واو وسیده جدد قد دن تماشد او منطاعو به ور تد پیموشیز کنی بنکاریده - او دُصند دا عمکم یقین سیداشہ چدید دُنیا کنی دُخن اے ند بغیر بل حیثون نشتہ ۔ (میں اوست)

دعوی مصند خیلے پورہ ببیرے دعویٰ کوے وه-اوک صرصنہ جاکنات اوخلاصیٰ صامن وه تفوت جدک حضر سربی ان وو صند نبین بد

د یوه مزید اده سلسله قاید کیده وه میده خاص کوید پښتوکښ تو دیده کامیابدوه - کده په د کوی کښی دوه فتلف بیانونداو د یده فیالفان یه وائی - چه کر پیغیبر که دعوی یه که وه - او عنه زندی او - مربیان یی وائی - چه کر فیل وخت جده داد که مسلمانا نوامام او کاخ و کر مفد حالنامه با خیرالبیان موندی مشور په مونو که حفرمتعلی تقد تطعی فیم کم که و خود کر کر مفد خیل تعدید باقی ای ایم نده کوم به یه د کرتی مصنف کی تاریکی حالنا نه لوعت میداد ایک مالنا نه لوعت میداد کرای مصنف کی تاریکی حالنا نه لوعت میداد ایک مالنا نه لوعت میداد کرای مالنا نه لوعت میداد ایک میداد کرای میداد کرای مالنا نه لوعت میداد ایک مالنا نه لوعت میداد کرای مالنا نه لوعت میداد ایک میداد ایک مالنا نه لوعت میداد ایک میداد ایک مالنا نه لوعت میداد ایک مالنا نه لوعت میداد ایک مالنا نه لوعت میداد ایک میداد

صغندبعض داسے غبوے وانقل کیے۔ دی۔ چہ کا خون درو یزہ دُہیات تصدیق پرکیپرزی صغہوائی ۔

الهام - جهبيدوشن تدبه الهام كيده ويومُل ودته الهام وشهجه ووالهرد ايتك بك وَمَرُفَتك بك - ماسناذات به تاوليده - اوپذام وبايزنده يومُل ورته خده اے دوے -

فضوح الدنیا احدن من فضیح الاخزة دُدُنیا شم ک آخزت دُشرم په هنگن حسس حم نه و ے استعبلوا لحسنته ولاتسنعبلوا با سُبیترد نبکی ذرس زدکوے اوبدی مکوے۔

یوالهام درنداوشد-بدظاهراوباطندداده
عبادتوندفوض دی -خوطاهری عبادت وقتی
فرض دے - اوباطنی عبادت دهیش فوض
دے - بددے خبرہ بایزیں حیران شد جدکد
مونؤکوم نوش ک یم کرند کوم نوکافویم کمکہ
چرمنی وائی - الصلوة تر ک وارن لم اصل
کفرت الهام درندوشد - جدند اوس ندیس
دُنبیا نومونزکوہ - بعنی دمعبود صفت بیا ندوه
دُنبیا نومونزکوہ - بعنی دمعبود صفت بیا ندوه
دُندی ندیس ہے دغدمونز اِختیارکد (بعنی

اسلامی مونزیے پر ینود رمتزم) روگئن-وائی چدهندند اولارانے اونوروموریانو یهٔ خوب هم اولیده ، جبر مایزید و هدیش

جوندون اومونده - او هغرته پایردوشد غطاب درکوت شد - دُدغ در نصد بایزید انصاری د بهیردونسن پدنوم مشهود شد تارمك - حركله چه د د ه س به د پیر بایا، اخون د دو یزه صاحب او د نو د و ملایا نومبای د شوے - اود یے پر کړو - نوملا بی با پینی میر په ملا ذبکی مشهود د د ده اد که مد و د نی پیرتادیل خطاب و د کد - او د حد د و در شخ نه د م د تادیک په نوم مشهود شد -

دُسِغِيبِر نُهُ دعوی - دلستبان کنی وائی
جده خدا ای صفر بنجیمیر کدر فعوذ یا الله) کلد
به ورله حضوت جبرائیل وا تد - او کلدبرور ا
خدای به دجیرائیل د واسط ندید نید
خدری کو بے - یه دغه زمانه کنی به حفیسوا
دُخیلوم ریب انونه د بل چاد لاس حلال نوی
دُخیلوم ریب انونه د بل چاد لاس حلال نوی
دُناود غونبه نه خود له - اود نولومسلما نافو
د بیم به بی موداره کنوله - دمونم د یا ده
به قبل نه محکول ضروری ندانید - در دیه
به جدف ا بی حرطرف تد شته - فاینما
تولوانتم وجماعله )

دَعْسَل دُبِاره في دُ او بوضرورت ندكنره -وے يے جدعما يد من صب كنس سدے دُ بلينى نديد حوا يا كيروف مفكر عدد احم

دُعنا میرادیدوویوجزدے - نوصرنایاك

سیدے بانی بیرباد بداولکیده - دهند پدنزد

بدصفه باك نشد - صفربروے چدكوم سیدے مان

اوخده اے ند بین فن - صفرسیدے نددے 
وخده اے ند بین فن الم صندولة تبا على سلمان

بانیو ترجیح وركول - ددے ندصفا معلومیزی

پدد تاریکی متعلق د (عبدالکریم) المعروف

بدد تاریکی متعلق د (عبدالکریم) المعروف

اخون در ویزه بیان د دنیمن بیان نددے

بکد بیروا تعالی مین دے -

مافرجوابی تاریکی بروے چدک زوند خبریم - مولانا ذکریا ورند بیدے باب کن تپرس اوکرہ - جبکہ نہ جدے کہ خیلے دعوے مطابق بدر سنتیا کہ زرونوند خبرے - نو تدمات اوواید جدم کا بد زرہ کئی تحددی

کردے اووے نوزہ ستامریں ہے۔

تاریکی ورتداووے ۔ چدزہ کز رونونرخبردالا
خویم ۔ خوستاز رہ بالکل شتہ دِنہ اوتد چیہ
کوم زرو یادے ۔ داخوبد کناورکیں هم
شتہ ۔ زہ هغہ زرہ یادوم چدهغہ کوعرش
اوک کرسی نہ هم لوی وی ۔ بیاورترمولانا
اووے ۔ چہکرندچرے کو خیلے دعوی مطابق
اووے ۔ چہکرندچرے کو خیلے دعوی مطابق
کرمرو یہ خبرو یو حیکے لوما سے ہ فیرستان
تدلار شد اوماند اووا بیر ۔ نوزہ بدستا

مربي شم ـ

مندررته وعجدزه مركلهستاد قير رحبسم ندخبرے اوربیا ےشم نودُموی ند ندشم اوربيه مح مُكر چەندەرهم بەمرومساب وتقريك اترات كريددده تعريك نيا شهر خوسيا تزمنه ببربينة تودده أواز فإزكشة بنتند اوغليكوكبن نزاوسدر ده صربياار پید اکیزی - - اکوجیم صنوی کا تا دیکی منتعا دَسِفِيبرے وغيره مناوند شائم دي۔ خود ج زمانے بولوی مسلح اوجب دیے گنری۔ مکنیں وند۔ کو تاریکی بدنوم بددے وطن کو مًا ع بِهِ مًا عُكبند وندولا دي - بنتانه قبرونو ديرمفنفدا دعاء كمكدميدك صفيري دُهفر بدنوم مُائِمُ مُاے سلی اوکسبد وز مروکری دی منومونز د عف دُحقیقت

جوړکړی دی ۔ خومونز دُ هخ دُحقیقت به خبرنه یو او دے باره کښ چیخ صحیم فیصله لهنتوکو نے چه دا و نے جوړشوی او چا جوړکړی دی - خلامسه دا چه ک تاریکی د تعریک یادگار به ورته ووایو -دوست همه بی - ایس سی فائینل

### رر کوته،،

ا کمل زید دامنم - چدند چیر بنا استی ستا حسن و قدارت دکیال زیدی بنائی قدارت تاسره چیره مهر مانی کوی ده - چیر بنائستدید اکوی ی - چیر عاشقان
ستاید مینه مست او بیقراردی - بابلان دَستر کو او بنک ستاید مخ پر دیرزی - عفی نه
شبنم و یلی شمی - لیکن تدهم پر آدام ندئ - بیوخو دِ عمر چیر از دی - اوبل سیند دی
دُسلتا نه ظالم اغزی خبن دی - نو زه داویلی شم - چدلتاند به زیات به قواری هیخوك
ندوی - آدافرین پر تاشه - چهدندسل ژب لری - اوبیاهم خاموشدی د بلبلائید ژبدده - نو دره شور کوی - ستا ژونده او مرك دو اید بدخاموشنی كنس دی
پر سیر لی كن ستاحسن كمال تدرسید ب دی - د سیر یی حواتا چیره خوزوی دافوری
لیکن تدر زده کبن پت خنده اکوی - اوپ جاریخ ندوائی - کاش که شوك دخاموشک نه
عیرت واخلی - او کم از کم دا ب فا بیل سے خنده اید یوردی - او به عمل کوت
بودی کوی کوی -

# اکوم ختیک ددویم کال

بل بشرهلتاكس ندوى نوزه يوم آشناوى بهمبلولرے پروت وے چه ندآه وى ند كاوى دُدُنيا دُقين و ښن ندمونو له هرتخدمبراوى دُهُمْ راس لاندوے ستايدس لالوخندا ي ناخبره لكدكاندے پروت بهمنيئ كښ وبيا له دُنیاشوروشف نهچرنه لرے په بیدیاوے دُدُنیاله رہے وغم نه دُغریب له آهِ سردنه چه رضام دُدُنیانه دُمطلوم دُدرد ژس انه چه بهده گوفه بید یاکنس نه حاکم وے نه محکوم کی له فریب اوله دھوک نه دُمالا دَشیخ ونیا نه

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A list of some of the titles under publication is given below:-

- (a) Byron's Platonism.
- (b) Browning's Pessimism.
- (c) Newton's Emotionalism.
  - (d) Karl Marx's Capitalism.
  - (e) Drake's Stay-at-homeism.
  - (f) Newman's Liberalism.
  - (g) Huxley's Philistinism.
  - (h) Hitler's Humanitarianism.

M. I. H.

### My School Lite

My school life has like every other thing two sides, the bright and the dark. If I look at the bright side of it, then I think it is very fine. But when I look at the dark side, it seems to me rather sad. That is why I cannot judge whether my school life is happy or not.

First I turn to the dark side of my school life. When the bell rings, I come to my school. I look at the ground on which we have to stand to listen to Sermons. If it is wet, I am glad because I dislike standing in the open when the cold winds blow. I congratulate my freinds, saying, "There will be no Sermon to-day". At times Maulvi Mohammed Idris tells us a story about truth in the course of his sermon which we very much like. When it is over, the next trouble begins. It is the drill! In this period other students do their physical exercises. For me it is the hospital period. I become ill for a few minutes and go to see the doctor. After this the greatest trouble approches: It is the mathematic s period! I do not understand what the teacher tries to prove on the black-board, and I am very happy when this period is over.

Now let us look at the bright side of my school life. I do not like English Grammar. The analysis into clauses always makes me sad. The teacher explains the noun clause. But when he questions me, I call it the Pronoun clause. I am very happy when he teaches us prose. 'The Great People of the Past' is a good book. It is full of interesting stories. The teacher talls us how to become great. I like his talk very much. He makes poetry also interesting. He reads, and we all follow as in a chorus. I am fond of this method. I like it. When the school time is over we go to our hostels. I am very happy in the play ground. We run, jump and laugh. Nothing troubles or worries us. I wish these hours could last longer.

At night I sleep soundly. Next morning the bell rings and I go to the school again.

SALAH UD-DIN. 9th Class.

I must reiterate that it should not be understood that material resources do not contribute to national strength and prosperity. Material resources are also necessary for the strength and prosperity of a nation, but since the individuals of a nation have to use and handle those resources, the fate of the nation largely depends upon the individuals' moral character.

KAMAL KHAN.

#### Where?

How happy he was! He imagined as if he were floating in a vast ocean of joy and glee, while he was packing his luggage to leave for his home by the next train. He had already sent a servant for a taxi. "Alas!" he exclaimed as he heaved a deep sigh "If I could only fly away to my Kanta," and the pale but beautiful face of his loving Kanta began to dance before his eyes. "Kanta!" he shouted, but who was there to reply? He broke the silence once again by saying "You are ill, Kanta but I must see you."

Just then there was a knock outside. He picked up his suit case and opened the door believing that the taxi had arrived, but to his great disappointment he found the College postman with a telegram in his hand. A chilling horror ran through his entire frame and the suitcase dropped from his hand. "Kanta dead!" he hurriedly read the message, "Alas!" he exclaimed "If I could only see her," but he saw nothing except darkness all around. He fell down unconscious and never rose again.

He met his Kanta; but where?

SAMARENDRA.

### A Boon

In order to meet the demands of the intellectual acrobats of our institution and to save a lot of energy now spent in extensive reading we are starting a new book-shop as soon as possible. Books of different kinds will be available, and students of all subjects will find our book-shop a valuable treasure-house of literary gems which have never been published before. We are confident that this enterprize will definitely create the "Alma-mater complex" amongst the students. A few outstanding issues are listed below:-

- Gandhi—the apostle of Power—Politics.
   Bernard Shaw—the romancer and poet.
- 8. Shakespeare as a novelist.
- 4. Harly—the Optimist.
- 5. Budha—the gay.

We are also issuing some literary and scientific pamphlets. We hope they will be welcomed most cordially by our customers.

survive; it must, before procuring the material requisites of greatness, make its individuals moral. Only then will the nation as a whole, as a unity, be able to achieve success.

By enaphasising individual character I do not mean to under-rate collective spirit. On the other hand I believe that the individuals in addition to being honest, brave, stead-fast, unselfish, truthful, determined—possessors of all the moral qualities necessitated by the nature of the national cause, should have a sense of solidarity; for a sense of solidarity is also a necessary ingredient of the individual moral character. My real point, therefore, is that the moral character of a few leaders by itself cannot bring success to a nation. For instance the prominent Indian leaders of the day may have a very high moral character, but if we desire national strength and prosperity every one of us must have the moral qualities of our leaders.

The leaders of any social organization, or programme or philosophy, do not remain contended with the fact that they have enough of material resources and a good system of regulative laws and principles. They know that the real force which puts into practice those laws and principles and which makes use of material resources is man; and not a mere man but a man of good moral character. Whatever the type of Government, he it democracy, dictatorship or socialism, it is not due to its principles, laws and theories alone that it is successful; Its success is principally due to the moral character of the individuals who translate those laws and theories into action. In practical world it is not the laws and principles underlying one system of Government which fight against the laws and principles underlying another, but the individuals who accept those laws and principles. Consequently, it is for the individuals to determine the fate of a nation. Like individuals nations also have to struggle for existence and it cannot be denied that "the crucial test of a nation, as of an individual, is its conduct under hardship and adversity." In such a struggle as this each individual's moral courage, determination, patience to bear hardship and hope to conquer, firmness, belief in the national cause and readiness to sacrifice his all for its sake are severely tested. It is, thus, in the hands of individuals to make or mar the nation.

The present war with all its horrors and disasters has taught many useful lessons to a forgetful humanity. The most useful of these is the reminder that individual character is one of the most important factors in the successful prosecution of a war. Superficial minds call this war a war of resources, factories and materials. But we have seen that Italy had a well organized form of government, large scale industries, well equipped armies and other material requisites which are regarded as th foundations of a nation's strength. But she collapsed and even the powerful support of Hitlerite Germany could not save her from destruction. As long as Mussolini was successful, the Italians helped him. But when the Allies threatened them and bombed their cities constantly their morale collapsed and with it the Fascist State. The Italians lacked not so much in material resources as in those moral qualities which are absolutely necessary for the strength of a nation. Hence their failure. The same was the case with Iran. The mere threat of attack by the Allies demoralized the Iranians and they surrendered praccally without firing a shot. It may be said that Iran could not fight against such heavy odds, but subsequent events showed that the Iranians did not even try to fight.

There is a vivid contrast between these two countries on the one hand and Great Britain and and Germany on the other. The latter have been bombing each other for four years, but each air raid makes their people more determined. Whatever we may think of the British Imperialism we have to acknowledge the fact that the British people possess those moral qualities which are necessitated by the spirit and nature of their national cause. They are loyal to their leader and country. They are confident

professor sat reading the paper while his wife wrote some letters. She asked him the date, but he said he did not know. "You have the paper-just look it up." "But my dear, this is yesterday's paper," he countered.

Another professor put a knot in his son's handkerchief not to ferget to post the letter and then himself forgot to give the boy the letter. The story of the professor who hunted through the whole house for his glasses while the article in question was on his forehead, is too well known to bear repetition. Professors' wives—those sorely tired creatures—do not let their academic consorts go out, especially for shopping unescorted. When a passerby told a professor that he had a brown shoe on one foot and a black one on the other, the latter was heard muttering that he had an exactly similar pair at home! At a shop a professor was heard asking for a large handkerchief—one that could take in at least six knots—six knots to memorize six things.

\*There was also the one who, catching a midnight prowler in his house, took up a revolver and rang up the police station, but somewhat spoiled the effect by pointing the receiver at the burglar and putting the revolver to his ear. History is silent on the further happening, but I should not be surprised if the revolver was unloaded after all!

Hence I say Won't somebody start a Memory Training School with reduced rates for professors—and soon?

CHANDAR.

## Individual Character and National Strength

Whenever man tries to trace the cause of a certain effect in nature, he usually picks up one of its many antecedents which has a more dominant appearance than others and calls it "the cause." The remaining antecedents are then clean forgotten. For example: a man's foot slips on a ladder he falls down and is killed. His death will be ascribed to slipping. Take another instance, the success of a political movement is supposed to be due to the personality of a great leader This may be partly true, but it is not the whole truth. In the same manner material resources, large scale industries, well equipped armies, etc., are considered to be the causes of national strength and prosperity. Obviously, this is again a case of over-simplifying the matters. A deeper insight into the real causes of national strength and prosperity will show that although factors like material resources are necessary for the strength of a nation, yet if the individuals—the stuff of which the nation is made—have a low moral character the material factors by themselves will not make the nation great and strong nor save it from destruction. After all, a nation is but the sum total of all the individuals occupying a territory. Consequently, the quality of a nation will be judged by the quality of its component parts—the individuals. We can never think of a building holding out against the ravages of weather for a long time if it is constructed of shoddy material. The strength and durability of everything depends upon the stuff of which it is made. We do not find any example of a nation or civilization to have existed for a considerable period with individuals of a low moral character. If a nation wants to have a place in the world-order where only the fittest

Passages marked with an asterisk are acknowledged to P. S. Vaidya's article in Seven World.

#### Professors Innocent

Daily I scan the advertisement columns of newspapers in the hope of running across something like this:—

"Memomary Training School: The only correspondence school of its type—12 easy lessons on the art of Remembering—highly spoken of by Ministers. Matric Students, Film Directors etc., etc. Write to-day for our free literature, including first sample lesson.

N. B.—Special Concession for Bona fide Professors."

Meanwhile, see what havoc is perpetrated in the ranks of those who have a tendency to forget. Charity begins at home; let us take the case of Professors.

Newton, of course, tops the list. That he placed his watch in the boiling water and sat staring at the egg, is a legend. In the same category is another professor whose hobby was gardening. Once he purchased a mango plant and as soon as he reached home out he marched into the garden, equipped with a spade to dig the earth. A few minutes later everybody was surprised to see him return beaming with glee with the newly bought plant on his shoulder and the spade planted firmly in the garden! On another occasion where the same mango plant was bent by a severe storm he went out with a bamboo pole to prop it up. There was still a fine drizzle; and this time he returned home with the bamboo held up like an umbrella. Indeed the umbrella was helping to keep the mango tree straight.

While on this subject of umbrellas, I am reminded of a glorified member of this fraternity who was seen walking in the rain with a closed umbrella under his arm. He told a friend he had forgotten his umbrella at home. The friend humorously asked when had he discovered that. Said the Professor, "When the rain stopped, I put up my hand to close the umbrella, but there was no Umbrella over my head and so I discovered that I had forgotten it." And all the while, mind you the umbrella was hanging from the crook of his elbow.

Another member of this absent-minded profession once came home bare-headed. His wife sent him back to find out where he had left his hat. He spent the rest of the day going from shop to shop inquiring whether he had been there that day previously. Next day, the story goes, the boy from the barber's shop brought in his hat.

\*Still another worthy gentleman of the same calling visited the Lost Property Office to claim an umbrella which he had left in a train. He got it, thanked the man incharge, paid the dues and walked out—this time forgetting his rain coat.

Professors' families have to put up with a tough proposition. One professor was roused from his reveries by his wife reminding him that it was exactly twenty five years from the day he proposed to her and they got engaged to be married. The children stopped play and looked curiously but the old man's reaction was, "Good God! then let's go and get married." At a party a professor met a lady who said, "Do you remember we ......you once asked my hand in marriage?" "And did you accept me?" The professor naively asked. Going to a friend's house for dinner another such wool-gatherer was asked by the hostess, "But why didn't you bring your wife along?" "O" said the guest, "I thought I had forgotten something."

At a game of tennis a day-dreaming gentleman of this species was full of praise for his partner. "Do you know," he at last remarked, "I have an idea, I have seen you before somewhere....." His partner was his only daughter. After dinner one

everything is subordinated. Education must regard man as a spiritual entity, as individual creative force in the world, a soul and not merely as a biological entity, a social animal or a thinking machine, an object of wonder as Hamlet says, "What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! How infinite in faculty. In form and moving how express and admirable! In action how like an angel! In apprehension how like a God! The beauty of the world! The Paragon of animals!"

Buddha. Jesus, Muhammad—all the great founders of religions were whole men. They had a contribution to make to their own and succeeding generations. Gura Arjun refused to save his life by conforming to the accepted dogma. The courageous stand of these noble souls against reactionary forces was one of the most potent factors in the progress of humanity. The world needs prophets and torch-bearers—inspired leaders who will stand for the forces of spirit against extreme materialism, who will reinforce the soul of man and enable him to act up to the possibilities of his nature. We need them now more than ever and a vast field of activity awaits them so vast that everyone can have a place there and play the game of life!

Man may be conceived in many ways. As a physical organism he forms a part of the organic and inorganic natural realms. As a human being he belongs to the realm of persons. As an intelligent being he has his part in the realm of mind, finally as an immortal soul he belongs to the realm of the supernatural. Thus body, mind and soul is what goes to make a whole man. Education makes teaching a great spiritual adventure. It teaches manhood-forming instead of knowledge-mongering or wrestler-making. It would be imaging the whole and not the parts. We apprehend the wholeness of man as we apprehend the wholeness of a symphony and not by hearing the instruments in the orchestra one by one. In the same way the wholeness of human music needs the whole orchestra of human sciences to reveal it.

Analysing is simple and every one can efficiently do it, but when one comes to synthesise this whole man seems to bafile him. Greeks were good at synthesis, but the material they could command was insufficient. The division between material and spiritual is the result of analysis. It splits the world between God and Mammon, between the Kingdom of Heaven and the Kingdom of Earth. The synthetic idea would be a United Kingdom of Heaven and Earth. Jack defines this whole man as primarily and essentially a citizen in the United kingdom of Heaven and Earth, his body, mind and soul inseparably one and never to be independent of one another.

We cannot leave the whole man without assigning him some work, for then he will be restless, unhappy and discontented, craving for something to do, for self-expression. We must always remember that the self he craves to express is the whole self. Only by creation can he express it. But what will he create. "The real value," is Jack's answer, "as a born Creator, then, education will take him in hand. To train him for his grand vocation as Creator of Value—that will be the loadstar of practice, the final standard to which all our methods must contribute." For this creative activity there should be a driving power and that can be found in the love of beauty, innate in everyone, but suppressed smothered, thwarted in most of us—a deep hunger which is tendering millions of unsatisfied lives utterly miserable at the moment.

There is no other type of education better than this as it emphasises and objectivates the sense of proportion and beauty, the heroic temper, the philosophic mood, the keen relish for high enterprise and the joyful love of life, the realization of the Good, the True and the Beautiful—as the Creator in the realm of United Kingdom of Heaven and Earth.

multitudes I include myself as one of the most needy." We all agree will Mr. Jacks that all this misery, ugliness and unhappiness can be replaced by the good, the true, and the beautiful, if we educate the individual as a whole man and not as a jumble of conflicting aspects and incoherent parts. We must aim at the whole man. At present we operate upon our pupils in sections. We have subjects but no unifying object—just like uncoordinated chapters of knowledge. There is one responsible for training the mind in the class room. For the training of our muscles, we have trainers more ignorant than the trainees. Then there is the Chaplain, the Mulla or the Pandit to look after our souls, and so on. In all this piece-meal procedure one thing is constantly lost sight of—the whole boy, who is mind, body and soul all in one. Mr. Stephen Reynold in his book 'Seems So' writes, "you may learn sammut at school, or may not; precious little o'its any use; but I reckon, you learn manhood and womanhood after you leave school and the sooner you begin to learn this the better. Education is the biggest fraud ever forced upon us." So we must find out the true education!

Dewey's main concept of education is that reconstruction of experience which adds to the meaning of experience and increases in us the power to control its future course. Over and above this there is the regeneration of spirit. It is the development from the original nature of man with its tendencies, urges, drives formed and disciplined by experience of life under the control of principles formulated in accordance with the highest conception of his nature and destiny, but the principal agent in this reconstruction is the individual himself—the whole man. He is the master of his own fate, the captain of his soul and so all this takes place by self-activity.

L. P. Jacks was once impressed by a profound remark made by a speaker: "We will not keep our beautiful England until we get beautiful people to live in it." Jacks in explaining the remark says, "He meant simply a people whose bodies had been liberally educated to correspond with the liberal education of the mind and to support it at every point. The eye trained to see the beauty and to value it, the ear trained to hear harmony and to resent discord, the hand trained to a fine craftsmanship. The whole man, mind and body together to creative activity—along the lines of the True, the Beautiful and the Good.

To multiply 'beautiful' persons on the face of the earth, to people our native land with them and to help other lands to people theirs is the final aim to which our lesser aims should lead us. This is Socialism. The Socialism as worked out in Russia or elsewhere is bound to fail unless it is preceded by socializing education, and unless we get the whole man and the whole woman. And unless we evolve this wholeman, happiness will not be realized and the suffering of the world will increase by the overgrowth of misfits. In this case the Creator Himself will have a difficulty in recognizing his own image. "Let us turn our thoughts," says Jacks. "to the whole man and take him or at least the idea of him, as the loadstar of educational practice and fairly tackle the problem of multiplying beautiful people on the face of the earth."

A sound mind in a sound body is alright but is it actually found? We don't want gymnasts in the extreme sense, whether mental or physical. What we want to aim at is a proper blend of the two.

Education will lose itself in futility and educational practice will lose itself in mere devices or techniques, if the nature and destiny of man is not frankly faced. Man is the supreme being in this world, for whom everything exists. He is an end in himself and not a means. Kant's advice should be welcomed by all teachers, "So act as to treat humanity whether in thine own person or in that of any other, in every case an end withal, never as a means only." Civilization cannot be the final end of education, nor social efficiency, nor knowledge, nor culture. To man

One can realize how happy and free a boy feels the moment he is out of the school. liaving been subjected to the tyranny of the cane and constant reproach for ten years, the boy, when he comes out of the school, wants to be good and kind to all. But when ne goes out into the streets in pursuit of this aim the most he can do is to stop children playing marbles, or to separate two kids at fight. This makes him see the uselessness of his philanthropy and he turns to the more interesting affairs of life. In most cases what happens afterwards is like this. Our young hero, who is wandering about, mondily, in quest of chances and places where he can show his generosity and goodness, all of a sudden bumps against a girl. He comes back to himself. All thoughts vanish, and the thing that he can see is a woman, at least ten years, older smiling (maternally) at him. He instantly falls in love with her and may be often seen going about or standing at the place where he had collided with her. Unfortunately the dame never passes that way again. In utter despair he stops thinking of her. But he has got into the habit and having got into the habit, he falls in love with another good looking girl who comes across him. From one thing to another, and if the young gentleman is not sent to a college, you soon find him a philogynist, not to say a philanderer. This is one way in which a fellow out of school behaves. But there is another way also which, is with due deference to the Dar-ul-Ulum, another way of putting the good old phase, 'Out of the frying pan into the fire.' Not that it is fire for him, but for his parents it definitely is. This conflagration consumes all the financial resources of the family but the boy must be kept at the college. The self-denying generosity of the father cannot keep pace with the squanderings of the son for long. The father decides to put him into some trade. The son, who is about twenty by this time, is very much depressed and threatens to leave the home. The father seems delighted and so the son has to give it up He begins to lose his faith in God and writes poetry against Him, cursing Him in his compositions for being so unkind to him. He turns atheist.

So from a philanthropist to a philogynist, and from a philogynist to a philanderer and thence on to nympholepsy. Whither next? Much as I would like to discuss it—I feel that I have already over-taxed the reader's patience. So I close the account in the hope that our hero will not turn a political leader in the end.

A. HAMID.

### Education of the Whole Man

If humanity ever wanted help it needs now. If you care for the suffering multitude, if you have any pity for the down-trodden people, it is time for you to come forward. In the good old days it was different but the twentieth century stands with its mouth wide open, with hungry red eyes emitting fire, ready to devour the misfits. It is very hard to live, to breathe in a peaceful atmosphere. Life is complicated, and it is growing all the more intricate with an unending series of diverse problems. The pace of events is so fast that only the ever-alert can hope to keep themselves in a steady poise. 'Let the unfit perish and the fit survive' is the world slogan, but despite the scientific appearance of this creed it is the unfit who survive. The main factor responsible for this unfortunate development is the present educational system. As Mr. Coldwell Cook says; "The educational system has in fact not been evolving at all. It has been congealing and now it has become clogged, stuck fast. The educational system has ceased to be educational; consequently we cannot look for reform through minor adjustments. The suggested improvements of which we have heard do not go to the heart of the matter. We must have an upheaval." Hence a revolution in education is inevitable.

"Who needs education more than the educator? Who needs it so much?" says L. P. Jacks, "whose education has been neglected at the vital points? Among the

A few female names here and there serve only as exceptions to the general rule of the subordination of women. It is true that a woman's real field is her home, but the can make her home comfortable and charming only when she has had some connection with the world in which she lives. A few brilliant female names will never make up the deficiency of the whole female sex. We must emancipate and enlighten our womanhood by restoring them their lost position and status. It is time we got rid of nanecessary restrictions and gave woman a say in the government for which she has been asking for long. The joint rule will surely prove more successful when the country wins her freedom.

S. P.

### On Leaving School

It is related in one of the legends which illustrate the history of Buddhism that a disciple once presented himself before his master, Buddha, to ask permission to go out into the world and preach the message the world needed so badly. The companionate master drew a graphic sketch of the obstacles in the way and the risks to be run, Pourna, as was the name of the disciple, tried to answer every question and Buddha being satisfied as to the titness of his disciple sent him into the world with these memorable words: "Go then, O Pourna, having been delivered, deliver; having been consoled. console; having arrived thyself at the farther bank, enable others to arrive there also."

It was eminently a moral deliverance of which this great prophet of the East spoke. It was a deliverance from the evils of pride, sloth, anger, greed and selfishness, which bring about the moral degradation of man. But there is another deliverance hardly less important—the deliverance which provide us an escape from the cane, the harsh language and the 'stand up on the bench'. Such a deliverance which is so necessary for a full and free life is to be had only when one leaves the school.

I know, as all do know, that schools are the training ground for childern, but in practice schools are not only the training ground but also the firing range. Training is all right inasmuch as it makes the boys do what they should and teaches them not to shirk work, but fiving is no part of the agreement; and in contravention of all humane principles, young boys are beaten so cruelly in schools that a weak-hearted man like me must necessarily collapse.

Goldsmith has said in one of his poems that a teacher knows little but pretends to be a scholar. This little knowledge that he has, he tries to force into the immature brain of the boy all at once. In this venture he fails and in consequence the poor student receives a hard beating. The school teacher often reminds me of the story of a German doctor who once happened to visit England. He was sitting in a train when a lady came in. There being no vacant seat in the train, and the doctor being very courteous by habit got up from his seat and very politely offered it to the lady, saying at the same time 'shut up'. All other fellow passengers started laughing, and asked the doctor how he had picked up those words. He told them that once an Englishman had visited him in Germany and when his (the Englishman's) dog started barking the Englishman had said 'shut up,' and the dog sat down. From this the doctor concluded that 'shut up' meant sit down. This amusing explanation brought another fit of hysterics over the tram.

Similar is the case with the school teacher. He knows so little that he would be laughed at even by a man of average intelligence. But at his school he passes as a clever man and is happy in the fool's paradise of his own making.

# The Influence of Women Upon Indian History

If we cast a glance at the ancient and medieval history of the world we shall find that we meet had but little influence upon the course of history. It is only in comparatively recent times that we come across female personalities whose names will go down in history with respect and admiration. England can rightly be proud of her Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria, and the part played by Florence Nightingale in the Crimean War may be compared with the highest achievements of some of the greatest of men. The French women can hold up Joan of Arc as the supreme example of determination and patriotism, while the Russians may regard Czarina Catherine as the greatest woman who ever graced a throne. The twentieth century has brought the women in Europe to the front and they are working as hard as ever to win fame and glory for their respective countries.

The influence of women upon the course of Indian History has been practically nil. In India the people have always believed that womam has only one duty to do and that is to look after her home and children. She as a member of the fair sex should never trouble herself with the coarse work of government or bother herself about the notalways-clean game of Politics. In ancient times the people did not shrink even from killing their daughters, as they were considered as something to be ashamed of. During the Vedic Period women did have a little voice in the government, and the girls were allowed a little freedom in choosing their husbands, while widows had the right to remarry, if they desired. At the hey day of Buddhism, there were many women who went out as missionaries of the new cult. Asoka the Great sent his own daughter to preach Buddhistic doctrines and convert people. In fact during the early Hindu Period women enjoyed very real freedom and were not subjected to many of the restrictions which became so common later on. But the record of the Muslim Period is very dismal in respect of granting liberty to women. Muslim women hardly played any part in the government of the land and the number of eminent Muslim women whose names have come down to us is disappointingly small indeed. Razia Begam was the first Muslim woman who had the opportunity of succeeding to her father's kingdom. No Indian woman can forget her name. She was no less able than any of the ablest men of her time. Her bravery has become a by-word and women may be legitimately proud of her. But fate, and the jealousy of men, did not allow her to display her talents for long. Her only fault was that she was a woman, and the Indians especially the Muslims could never bear the rule of a woman. She was ruthlessly stabbed to death by her own officers.

The Mughal Period has produced some notable women who are a pride for their country. The name of Rupmati in the reign of Akbar is unforgettable. She did her best to save the throne of Malwa but could not stand against the might of the Mughal Emperor. Her end was as heroic as her life; she committed suicide when there remained no alternative left to her to save her honour. Nur Jehan and Chand Bibi are two other names which have left a lasting impression upon our history. Nur Jehan played an important part in the reign of Jehangir. The policy of the state was entirely directed by her. She appeared in the court along with her husband and sometimes decided very difficult cases of law. The name of Chand Bibi will ever be remembered for the brave and gallant way in which she defended the Bijapur fort which fell only when she was killed. Since her time we find no Muslim woman whose name is worth mentioning. The History of India closed its pages to women.

ascending up a shoulder of a maintain we camped at Kamri rest-house (18859). Next morning the sky was clear and we started for the Kamri top very early for we were told that after 10 o'clock clouds gather round the Nanga obscuring it from view. The isontinuous ascent taxed our energies considerably. To reach the sammit of the pass (14,000 feet) a narrow path on snow over a steep cliff had to be crossed. When the first fright was over we found walking on the soft snow quite safe and kept walking up and down the slope for sheer fun. The mighty, unconquered Nanga, all covered with snow, was glistening in front of us under the bright sun. Now a speck of cloud marred its beauty. The spectacle was magnificent; the snow-covered ranges which had so far loomed high and large now appeared to be but meaner heights as we looked down at them from the Kamri top. We lingered as long as we could till the breeze from Nanga grew fierce and cold and drove us back down to our camp at the Kamri rest-house.

Then retracing our steps we reached Srinagar on the 9th July. At Srinagar we camped in the Chinar bagh for 3 days. On the 11th we visited Gulmarg (1200 feet), 26 miles away, but the visit was marred by an untimely shower. On the 12th we again visited the Moghal gardens of Srinagar. This time we went through the Dal in a donga boat which moved in a slow but fascinating way. There is a sense of comfort in the journey as the whole house is moving along and the food is being cooked on the way. Next day we visited the Karan Singh Woollen Mills and

other workshops of Kashmir craft.

On the 14th we proceeded to Pahlgam (7200 feet)-62 miles from Srinagar, where we stayed in an hotel for three nights. Life at Pahlgam was enjoyed immensely by the whole party and we were able to see all the routes that diverge from Pahlgam. On the 15th we went to Bisern. The following morning we made an early start for the Twilian lake (about 12,000 feet). We did the ascent of over 4,000 feet in seven miles in a remarkably short time and reached the Twilian village in good spirits. For about 200 feet of its length the bend of the road leading from the village to the lake was covered with a sloping mass of hard snow, out of which gurgled forth a stream. We passed an exhilarating hour over it, cutting steps in the snow under a peltering shower and moving inch by inch forward dangling between life and death. But none of us lost courage, and we felt immensely superior to a party of Americans who gave up the attempt. After passing the snow we climbed up huge boulders with the feeling of a victorious detachment, though we looked like tiny specks in the wide expanse of white snow. The lake presented an unforgettable spectacle to the eye: the water was of a rich azure hue with icebergs floating in it against a back ground of dark glaciers. On the return journey Qaiyum, unwisely attempting the snow without cutting steps into it, slipped down the slope and escaped death by a narrow margin. We had another anxious hour on the downward journey when Faqir Hussain was lost in the thick jungle for a while. The day had been full of real adventure.

The next day we were in a bus bound for Jammu. The journey to Qazi Kund (6000 feet) was along the Liddar up to Islamabad and thence on along the foot of the Pir Panjal range which we climbed. We had the feeling of being in an aeroplane from which we were looking down the entire valley right up to Srinagar, 40 miles away. After attaining an altitude of 9000 feet we descended to Banihal. The road now wound between mountains along the Chenab the beauty of which has inspired the Panjabi bards with many a sweet song. Leaving the Chenab behind at Ramban we climbed up to Batote, a beauty spot with houses scattered about in the jungle. We passed the night at Kud, a similar place on the other side of the mountain. In the morning the bus had simply to roll down from Kund to picturesque but sultry Jammu where the party broke up and everyone proceeded to his destination by rail with its usual discomforts and problems

of entraining at junctions like Wazirabad.

and his lively talk during our stay at Srinagar will haunt our memories for a long time to come. We hastened to the Mughal gardens—the Nishat, the Shalamar and the Chashma Shahi, which are crowded with holiday makers on Sunday afternoons. We had a lively time amidst a gay but decent throng of people from all over India. Next morning we climbed the Takht-i-Suleman, a hillock near Srinagar which has an ancient Shankra Acharia temple. From here one can have a panoramic view of the whole city and the valley on all sides, the lakes—Dal and Anchar—glittering in the bright sun and the Jhelum curling smoothly down the valley to rough beds beyond Baramula.

In the afternoon we went in Shikaras (small boats) down the Jhelum from Amirakadal to Chattabal below the seven bridges which connect the city. At Zainakadal, the fourth bridge, we stopped to visit the Juma mosque, a magnificent building erected by Sultan Sikandar, the Iconoclast and dating back to the Mughal period.

The next day was spent in purchasing provisions and making other preparations for the trek. On the 80th June we started by bus for Bandipura. We skirted the beautiful Mansebal lake near Sunbal and had a delightful view of the expansive waters of the Wular along whose banks we travelled for more than ten miles. In the afternoon we camped at Bandipura and made arrangements for pack ponies.

Next morning we started merrily, and passing Sonarwain, two miles beyond on a level road, we reached the foot of the Tragbal mountain which was to be climbed. The climb along the short cut was very hard. We had to go up four thousand ft. in 8 miles. As we climbed to the top the Wular appeared to be lying at our feet; but the ascent was hard and we were out of breath and geatly tired when we reached the Summit, Tragbal (9840 ft. above sea level). We camped here, but were informed that thieves visited the spot at night. were on the alert, but a theft did take place in the camp of some Englishmen nearby. A coolie was relieved of his blanket and the Englishman was deprived of a bag of rice. An alarm-was raised and we hastened towards the place of occurrence, but the clever rascals had made good their escape into the thick jungle before we could be of any assistance. The next day's march was up an incline covered with thick jungle for four miles and then for a couple of miles over a flowery meadow covered with patches of snow. We cleared the Rozdani pass (11986) in good spirits, cheered by a cool breeze and gathering clouds. The next nine mes down to Khoragbal (8408) were an easy slide down steep short cuts. We camped at Khoragbal under a brisk shower. A short walk next day brought us to Kazalwan where the road meets the Kishenganga and runs along it for serveral stages. To the right side of the road are thick groves of poplars, walnuts and pine trees, and on the left flows the lusty stream. After three miles when we cleared a bend we were surprised by the excellence of the scenery which was too good to be watched in passing. So we stopped for a while to marvel at its beauty. A crystal clear spring poured its waters into the turbulent Kishenganga. The rainbow trout could be seen curling their supple bodies in playful pranks. Before us was a large grove of stately poplars followed by a meadow, unrivalled in the richness of its verdant grass and studded with yellow cineraria. This was Badwan, an emerald set amidst lofty mountains. One of us described it as a " corollary" to paradise. After a short halt we reluctantly pushed forward in the valley which now widened. We passed Gurais Fort and bridge and camped at Chorwan after covering nineteen miles that day.

From Chorwan the route into Telil valley diverges from the main Gilgit route. But we were informed that this route was not open yet and we would have to return the way we had come after completing our programme of seeing the Nanga Parbat. Next day we went up to Zain. After covering two miles of level ground and then

to each group. At that time people were obsessed by the new wonders of machinery, and so they were very much pleased with this idea which as they said was to 'apply the principles of the steam-engine to education'. But of course you can't do that. If you could, we could do it much better now by means of wireless and the gramophone. We could eliminate the teacher altogether and have a complete course of instruction on gramophone records. But this is impossible because the personal relation of teacher

and pupil is the most essential part of education.

When we have grasped the fact that the teacher is the most important factor, and theories are no good unless he can make them come alive, we can consider what really is the use of educational theories to the teacher. I have said that the teacher's personality and enthusiasm are all important. But personality and enthusiasm cannot live on nothing, they are liable to die if the teacher's life is a monotonous grind with no new interests. To know new theories of education is bound to help the teacher to keep alive his interest, to broaden his view and stimulate him by showing him new possibilities in his work. I think that teaching can be either the dullest or the most interesting work in the world, and the thing that makes the difference is whether the teacher is able to keep alive his interest and never settle down into a groove.

I have said that the teacher must have interests of his own and be mentally alive if he is to kindle any spark in his pupils. The conditions of a teacher's life sometimes make it difficult to keep alive one's interests. After being in college where there are discussions and new ideas, a teacher perhaps goes to some small town or village where there is little educated society and no interest in intellectual matters. It may be very hard in such a place for the teacher to keep his interests alive. Yet it is vital that he should do so, and worth a good deal of effort. It will help him to have studied educational theory so that he can think about his work and take a real interest in it. Also he should regard it as part of his work to contribute to the life of the community in which he lives. There are few places where there is not some possibility of an interesting social life, though you may have to start to make it yourself. You may be one of the few educated people in that community. So it will be up to you to see if you can stimulate any sort of mental interest among the people there. If you can, you will be rewarded by finding that it keeps your own mind alive. There are also various ways in which you can make the school become a real part of the community, and make the children feel they are members of it, and the other people feel that the school is part of their town and they should feel interest in its welfare.

So the gist of what I want to say is this; use theories, use the books you read and the discussions and lectures, and after you leave college use any means you can, to keep alive your interests and go on developing them. By doing this you can be a most valuable element in the country's life.

DRUSILLA SCOTT.

### A Glimpse of the Nanga

This Year's Hiking party consisted of Faqir Hussain, Sajjad, Quyium, Firdaus, Nabi, Dost Mahmud and Quddus and myself with Madari as the servant.

The party was scheduled to start by bus from Havelian on the 26th June, 1948. The train arrived punctually and we took our seats in a comfortable bus. On the first day we stopped for about an hour at each stage—Abbottabad, Mansehra, Ram Kot, and Domel—and passed the night at Uri, an open spot at this end of the Kashmir valley. The next day being Sunday we made an early start. As we were enjoying the drive on the road past Baramula, with its lovely avenue of stately poplars, we met Mr. Abdul Qayum Khan, Bar.-at-Law, who was good enough to take us to his house at Srinagar. He entertained us sumptuously

When you read the history of education, you find the great educational reformers gradually discovering the importance of the child's own personality and his own spontaneous activity. This has to a large extent revolutionized and greatly improved teaching methods. But now all this is common knowledge, and anyone can talk about freedom and self-expression in education, and about letting children develop freely, as though this were quite an easy thing which had only to be known to be applied. Then these theorists may criticise teachers and call them old-fashioned because they don't seem to understand all this about freedom and self-expression. On the other hand the teacher may feel that all that sounds very fine, but he wonders what it has to do with the actual tiresome children he has to teach.

The teacher may feel more inclined to listen to Dr. Johnson, who can be trusted to state the plain matter of fact without any fine theories. This is what he said about education. Everyone that has ever undertaken to instruct others can tell what slow advances he has been able to make, and how much patience it requires to recall vagrant inattention, to stimulate sluggish indifference, and to rectify absurd misapprehension.

This feeling of the teachers about the theorist is sometimes justified. I think some theorists on education have not enough experience of the actual difficulties of teaching. There are other theories of education you will read about, which have been tried out in practice, but in rather special conditions. They are like experiments done in a laboratory with carefully arranged conditions of temperature and so on. This does not mean that they are not valuable; they may give very valuable indications of the ways in which education can develop, in the future. But it does mean that they cannot be applied immediately in the ordinary conditions in which most teachers work.

To take an extreme example of this kind of experiment. there was an experimental school once started, with the idea of letting the children learn by free self-expression. I was told of a day at that school when at the midday meal one child started throwing food about. At once the teacher, instead of stopping him, encouraged the others to do the same, and there was a competition to see which child could throw a potato high enough to hit the roof. Well, that may have been a valuable experiment, but the teacher who tried it in an ordinary school would lose his job.

Well, we have seen various ways in which theories of education seem rather far from practice. But we have not got to the point of why you can't have theories of education which you can just learn and apply. Why can you not be taught how to do your job? The answer is of course the personality of the teacher. This is the most important factor in education, and this is chiefly what comes between theory and practice. If someone is designing an article to be made in a factory, he can reckon that if his design is workable the finished article will be turned out exactly as he intends. But the designer of theories of education has to reckon with the teacher, who is not like a factory hand doing mechanical work. The teacher who has to put the theory into practice has to translate it into terms of his own personality, and if he cannot do that the theory is useless.

The new idea that the child must learn from his own spontaneous activity clearly has much truth in it. The same sort of thing has been said by Iqbal, who believed that the aim of education must be to awaken the self, to start it off on its own quest, so that it grows by its own initiative. This is true but it is a difficult truth which each teacher has to rediscover for himself. It is not a magic formula which at once changes the nature of the teacher's work.

If the teacher's task is to awaken the child's own personality, this can only be done by a teacher who has personality himself. There is no mechanical means of doing it.

You may have read about a system of education which was invented in England in the early 19th century. The idea was to enable one master to teach hundreds of boys at the same time, by arranging them in groups with a monitor to pass on the instruction

on 'Plant Life' and Prof. Minhaj-ud-Din spoke on "Things are not what they seem". Another useful talk was given by Dr. Macpherson on 'Moral Hygiene.'

The Sarhad Educational Society.—Dr. E. A. Pires and Mr. Ghulam Ahmad continue to be the President and the Treasurer respectively. Messrs S. S. Bedi and Shyam Lal Bangru have been elected Vice-President and Secretary. The society is busy doing its usual work unostentatiously. Several symposiums and debates have been held. Some of the subjects for debate were

- 1. 'Teaching is an Art and not a Science'.
- 2. 'All Teachers should be married'.

Amongst the speakers from outside, the most prominent was Mr. K. G. Saiyedain—Director of Education, Jammu and Kashmir State. His extremely interesting and illuminating lecture was very much appreciated by all. Our new Professor of History, Qazi Mohammad Farid gave a discourse on 'Mental Culture in Education', while Mrs. Scott read a learned paper on 'Educational Theory and the teacher' (published elsewhere in this issue in an abbreviated form).

The Oriental Society continues to have Mr. Nafis-ud-Din as its President. Messrs. Ihsan-ud-Din and Bahadur Shah are the new Vice-President and Secretary respectively. Apart from holding two mushaiars which produced more noise than poetry, this Society which was once second only to the Khyber Union in activity and popularity, has done precious little.

The Day-Scholars Association has as usual gone into deep slumber after holding the annual elections with great celebration. Mr. Nawazish Ali and Khalid Qasim are this year's President and vice-President respectively. The Secretary is Abdur Rashid. We hope that the Society will try to do something more useful than the mere holding of periodical elections to justify its existence.

The Sarhad Agricultural Society appears to have met only once to hear a lecture from Mr. A. A. Farooq on "Credit in Agriculture". Presumably, the Kheti Bari people have no taste for evening lectures after the day's heavy work, and they are, therefore, contented with the minimum of activity.

IJAZ.

## Educational Theory and the Teacher

(A talk given to the Sarhad Educational Society)

I want to talk about the connection between the everyday work of a teacher, and the theories of education which you study as part of your training course. One might think that the connection is obvious enough; here you learn how to teach, there you go and apply what you have learnt. But it is not so simple as that. In most subjects there is some gap between theory and practice, and in education I think the gap is a wide one. It is not always easy to see how some of the theories of education which you study are related to your own work at all, and because of this the teacher may lose interest in theories altogether.

What is the nature of this gap between theory and practice in education? There are several things that cause it.

Switzerland. Khalid Qasim played Hitler with astounding success, and was easily the most outstanding performer of the evening.

We are glad to say that two of our speakers. Nasim and Bedi, who participated in intercollegiate debates at Delhi won the trophy at the Hindu College. We trust others will be encouraged by their success and some at least of the freshers will make a bid to capture the Union platform.

Majlis-i-Islamiyat.—The Majlis has been very active this year. Kamal Khan a member of our editorial board is the new Secretary, while Maulana Nur-ul-Haq and Mr. Mohammed Aslam continue to be the President and the Treasurer respectively. A series of sermons on 'The Appeal of the Holy Quran,' was arranged in which Mr. Pir Bakhsh Khan, Malik Khuda Bakhsh, Advocate General, N.-W. F. P. and Mr. S. M. Idris were invited to express their respective points of view. Another series of sermons is now proposed on "Islam and Socialism" for which some well-known speakers of the Province are being invited to address the students.

In order to promote interest in Islamic theology, the Majlis has offered a scholarship of Rs. 10/- p.m. for a year to the student who stands first in the theology competition. The scholarship has been endowed by K. B. Haji Kuli Khan.

The Khyber Athenaeum is maintaining its last year's tradition of brisk activity under the Presidentship of Mr. M. M. Kaleem. Habib-ullah and Firdaus Khan have been elected as Vice-President and Secretary respectively for the session. At the instance of the President, the Society has started a separate Art Section comprising a picture gallery and a Curio-museum, and in view of her special talents for fine-arts. Mrs. Scott has been elected President of this section. With such happy patronage the Art Section holds promise of a bright future; and we can hope to see, at an early date, a museum in one of the side-rooms of the Cunnigham Hall decorated with specimens of the Frontier arts and craft. The Athenaeum has planned a busy programme of lectures and socials, too. We have already had three very interesting lectures, one by Prof. Hadow Harris on Scottish Poetry, another by Prof. S. M. Timur on 'The Organic Unity in Art', and the third one by Mr. G. C. Martin on 'The Novel'. All these lectures were very successful and drew large audiences.

The Dramatic Club has already set to serious work. At the very outset, a Declamation Contest was held to discover hidden dramatic talent amongst the students. The response to this move, however, was not very encouraging, as very few students came forward to compete. Naseem was awarded the first-prize in the contest.

This year the defunct Urdu Section of the Dramatic Club has been revived and placed under the experienced charge of Mr. Inayat-ullah who will no doubt, revive the old glory of Urdu drama. Mr. Bashir-ud-Din, the director of the English section, has started in earnest after last years' somewhat discouraging experience. A reading of Shakespeare's Julius Caesar was recently arranged which attracted a big audience. It is proposed to stage this play sometime, and at least one more.

The Sarhad Mathematical Society.—Pir Mohammed has been elected to the secretary-ship of this useful society which encourages the study of Mathematics by providing all the students with free books on the subject. The Society proposes to hold a series of debates in which the votaries of Mathematics will speak on various aspects of the subject to dispel the "ghotoo" impression which others have of them. The Secretary promises a grand annual function. Let us hope for the best.

The Frontier Scientific Society. - The office bearers for the current session are:

Mr. Sher Ahmad Lodhi: President Mr. Mohd. Ahmad: Treasurer Mohd. Hussain: Secretary

The Society, according to the Secretary's statement, has arranged several talks by different speakers on interesting topics. The President, Mr. Sher Ahmad, gave a talk

best local teams. The departure of Amanullah, Aziz and Azizullah was a sad blow to our side but Bali and Latif, two newcomers, have made amends. With Abdur Rehman Gariftar as the new Captain, we had a pretty strong side and were confident of reaching the finals very easily. We made a good beginning and won the first University match against the Edwardes College by 3 to 1. Unfortunately we lost the second match against the Gordon College, Rawalpindi, most unexpectedly. Two of our players Akhtar and Abrar have been selected for the University A and B teams respectively.

Hockey.—Our Hockey team played very well and made an excellent show against the Edwardes College on the first day. But unfortunately we lost the replay on the second day after a very contested game. Jagdish Singh, our full-back. Arif and Nabi, our forwards, and Shamshad our goal-keeper played well. Janab Shah is captaining the side this year.

Tennis.—It is rather curious to find only first year students in the tennis lawns these days, as if the game were specially reserved for the freshers. But their enthusiasm for the game encourages us to hope that when the veterans have gone out, they will be fully qualified to take their place. Mr. Abdul Ali, the captain, and Mr. Fazli Mahmood are likely to constitute the pair against the Edwardes College in Col. Keen Cup Tournament, and we hope to win the match as usual.

Cricket.—This year our Cricket team played many friendly matches on the College ground and won most of them. We played our first University match against Government College, Lyalipur and won it by an easy margin of five wickets. Safdar a new member contributed 46 runs and was the top scorer. We played the zone final at Lahore against P. O. W. College, Jammu and unfortunately lost. Hameed our Captain, has done uniformly well in all matches. The annual match between the Cricket XI and the staff club was a great success and the Arts vs Science match, a new event produced such a good fun that it is perposed to retain it as an annual feature.

Athletics.—Mr. Iqbal Qurcshi takes over the captainship from Khawaja Rasheed. All the athletes turn up for daily practice on the field where they get useful instruction. We hope they will do well against the Edwardians in the forthcoming Provincial Inter Collegiate Athletics meet. Khawaja A. Rasheed participated in the Rawalpindi Olympic meet and won the 120 yds. high hurdles.

Boxing. -S. A. John is the new Captain. This year we have a good team and we hope that it will do well in the forthcoming University Tournament.

KAMAL KHAN.

### College Societies

The Khyber Union.—The elections of the Union helped us a lot in dispelling the dreamy atmosphere which had prevailed during the summer vacation. Messrs. Abdul Ali, Dost Mahmood and Abdur Rehman Shah were elected as President, vice-President and Secretary respectively. The new cabinet was installed in office on 24th October. In his inaugural address the President praised the excellent manner in which elections had been conducted this year, and promised to provide ample opportunities for bringing out the hidden oratorical talent. Unfortunately, due to the illness of the President the Union has not been very active this year. So far we have had only one debate, the subject for discussion being: "It is better to be educated than to be rich". The Union has also staged a mock trial of Hitler which was a very interesting feature. Apart from the somewhat boring and flat speeches of the pleaders for and against Hitler, the decision given by Lord Humanity was very amusing; the verdict passed against Hitler being that he should get married and settle down peacefully somewhere in

like you to be concious of this fact all the time that you are in the College. The character and virtues which men have looked up to in all ages and countries are the simple and straightforward ones which are known to all of you—honesty, truthfulness, generosity, kindness, and justice. These things require learning just as much as your text-books, and it is my hope that you will acquire them while in this College.

I would recommend also to you the opportunities which the U.T.C. affords you of training your minds and bodies to the habits of disciplined and cooperative effort. Whatever the future constitution of India may be, there will always be a need for officers from this province in the armed forces; and even if you do not seek a career in the army, navy, or air force, it is well that you should know something of military science and it is very desirable that in these days and in the future you should learn the elements of self-defence and national defence which the U.T.C. will teach you.

Finally, this is an Islamia College, and the great majority of its students are Muslims. I hope they will be good Muslims and live by the highest tenets of Islam. You should not only visit the mosque to say prayers, which I hope that all Muslims will regularly do; but you should pay heed to the sermons which are preached in this place each Sunday and try your best to grow up into good Muslim gentlemen. The results of Theology examinations will be considered a part of your College record.

Before I close it is proper to remember in this meeting of the staff and students His Highness Sir Nasir-ul-Mulk, Mehtar of Chitral, who died suddenly during the summer vacation. He was the most distinguished old boy of this College, and was an honour to the institution where he studied. He was Chairman of the College Governing Bodies, and in him the College has lost a true friend and his country a good and just ruler.

### Round the Play grounds

The Summer is over and we have returned to the College after an absence of three months. A change seems to have come over all things in the College, especially the students. We regret the absence of many heroes who had previously represented our College and kept its prestige high both in scholastic as well as athletic fields. We welcome newcomers because among them we hope to find fresher and, maybe, better substitutes for our veterans. But the loss of our heroes who fought the battles of honour in the past is more painfully felt when all of us cry out with enthusiastic spirits, "Islamia College, well-played." We have been deprived of Raheem our best half-miler who established a new half-mile record last year in the Provincial inter-College Athletics meet. We also miss one of our best hockey players, Qazi Ghulam Mohd. last year's skipper, and Aman Ullah, a University blue and former Captain of our foot-ball eleven. These are but a few of the outstanding champions who have left us. Many others besides these have bidden us farewell. But this is natural. Such changes are inevitable and indeed, without them fresh talent would find no scope for expression. We should, therefore, not be disappointed. On the contrary, we should try to unearth hidden talent and keep the standard of sport flying high.

Inter Hostel League Tournament.—The Winter Inter-Hostel League Tournament in Football and Hockey has been played as usual in an atmosphere of keen rivalry. This year the championship in football has gone to Qayum Manzil and in hockey to the combined team of Oriental Hostel and Rahim Shah Ward. We congartulate the winning teams on their remarkable achievement.

Foot Ball.—Our football team is very fortunate in having a zealous superintendent in Dr. Pires who never misses an opportunity of arranging practice matches against the

## Principal's Address to New Comers

(Delivered in the Roos keppel Hall on the 10th October. 1943)

I wish to speak mainly to those who have just joined the College, but my remarks will have some value for the rest of you also.

First I want to welcome you to the Islamia College. You have come from all over the Frontier Province, and in some cases from the Punjab and beyond, and I hope that you will do all you can to benefit from your years in the College, and to contribute what you can to the life of the institution. I hope that you will find friends here whom you will value all your life, and that by taking part in the various activities of the College you will live a richer and fuller life than you have hithertohad the opportunity of experiencing.

You will naturally want to do well in your work and get good results in your examinations: the College staff will do their best to assist you, and I shall not hesitate to discourage slackness by taking away scholarship and fee concessions from those who show bad results. For example, no scholarships or fee concessions will be continued to those who fail in 2 or more subjects in the forthcoming test examinations in January next. The college offers you, so to speak, the apparatus of learning: it is up to you to experiment with it and make yourselves masters of whatever subjects you study.

I do not, however, wish to speak primarily of the academic side of College life. Important as that is, it is less important in the long run to you, to your province, to your country and to the world than the kind of person you are when you leave the College. Many years hence when you look back on your College days, you will find that you have forgotten almost all of the books which you will read here; but your own happiness in life and your usefulness to the society of which you form a part is something which concerns you closely, and which will depend in large part on the way in which you use your time in the years which you will spend in the Islamia College. You are now in a College and not at school. You have left behind you the time when you could be treated as children; and the responsibility for your future now rests on you. The College will help you in every way as much as it can; and I and every member of the Staff will always be ready to advise and assist you whenever you care to ask us. But yours is the main responsibility for what you make of your time here, and for the way in which you lay the foundations of your life. Enjoy your time here, therefore, but do not waste it and so waste not only the resources of your parents or guardians, and the opportunities which the College offers, but, more important, spoil your own future prospects and happiness in life.

I do not of course mean that you should try to study all the time. That is not possible nor is it desirable. I hope that very many of you will take part in the games which are played in the College, and for which life in the College offers such splendid opportunities. You should not think that you have to be very good at a game before you play it; everyone has to begin sometime, and even though you may never become very good, you can, if you try, learn to enjoy playing games and learn how to play the game in every sense of the term. When you apply yourself to your studies, therefore, study as well and as conscientiously as you can; when you play, play as well as you can. This is your opportunity to learn the capacities of your mind and body, and it is up to you to exert yourself to develop both as well as you can. The aim of education is not only the passing of examinations, important as that is, and I should

their election and expressed the hope that full advantage will be taken of the opportunities which the Khyber Union provided of training its members in the art of public speaking and of teaching them the value of being tolerant, fair-minded and polite to debating opponents.

The installation of hostel and proctorial monitors was also held with due ceremony. These dignitaries were sworn in and presented with the badges of their office at a

meeting of the whole College.

Tutorial Classes.—The system of small tutorial classes in each subject has been introduced for all Degree students with effect from this term. It has been felt for a long time that big, unwieldy classes prevent intimate contact between the teacher and the students and do not allow proper individual attention. They may help turning out graduates on mass production lines, but they positively check any lasting and real impression of the teacher's personality being left on the boys. We have made a beginning in the right direction by introducing small tutorial classes consisting of a maximum of ten boys each meeting once a week. In these classes the students themselves do most of the work through questions and answers, discussion and paper-reading. The tutor simply guides and directs.

Another useful innovation introduced this year was the teaching of applied grammar in the first year class. This together with a system of weekly dictation tests in all subjects to make the freshers more careful of their spelling and punctuation, appears

to have had a very favourable effect on their standard of English.

The Study Circle.—Another important venture is the Staff Study Circle which was started sometime ago and has already held four fortnightly meetings at which Prof. S. M. Timur, Prof. Q. M. Fareed, Prof. Hadow Harris and Mr. A. A. Farooq have spoken on "The Organic Unity of Ghazal as a literary form," "Mental Culture," "Scottish Poetry," and "The Future of the State," respectively.

Bengal Relief Fund.—As a mark of sympathy towards the suffering people of Bengal, the staff and the students collected a sum of Rs. 867 for contribution to the Bengal Famine Relief Fund. Three-fourths of the collection was utilised for the purchase of wheat which was despatched through the Bengal Government Agent at Lahore. The rest of the money was sent to the Vice-Chancellor for inclusion in the

Punjab University Bengal Relief Fund.

The Co-operative Bookshop and Stores.—The Darul-ulum has probably the unique distinction of being the only College in the Punjab University with a registered co-operative stores of its own. This enterprise which owes its origin to Mr. Scott's enthusiasm was promoted in April last with the object of providing books for the College library, the staff and the students and for supplying general requirements of the residents of the Darul-ulum. It is gratifying to note that during the short period since April last the Bookshop has attracted a paid up capital of over Rs. 1,500, all contributed by members of the staff, and the volume of turn-over already exceeds

Rs. 8,000. Further expansion of business is expected in the near future.

The Old Boys' Association.—We are glad to say that our repeated suggestions for the establishment of an Old Boys Association appear at last to be bearing fruit. On the 19th December a meeting of the old boys of the College was held in the khyber Union Hall and was attended by a large number of old students. The meeting started at 11-80 a. m. and after passing the constitution adjourned for lunch which had been arranged in the various College Hostels. At the lunch, the old boys met the new boys with whom they spent a very pleasant hour in chatting over the students' favourite dishes. The meeting was resumed at 8 p. m. and after deciding that elections should be held in November next, it broke up for sports contests between the old boys and the present students. The old boys won the hockey match, amidst great cheering, thanks to the regard shown by the youngsters, but the tug-of-war ended in a draw, each side winning one pull. At the end a "Standard" tea was served which was very much appreciated because it set up a high standard of austerity in conformity with the needs of the hour.

organises, and a generous friend, and will be long remembered as the impirer of many a useful measure. The All-India and Provincial speaking competitions, the Provincial High Schools tournament, the institution of the 'Rolls of Honour', the establishment of a faculty of Education and the Department of Geography and the introduction of a "Beautification Campaign" are some of the outstanding achievements of his foresight and initiative. That the myth of Muslim students in general, and the Pathans in particular, being averse to Mathematics as a subject, stands exploded to-day is mainly due to his untiring efforts as head of the department of that subject. We wish him all success in his new sphere of work at Lahore.

Manlana Hastz Muhammad Idris who was in the Arabic department for about a year-has gone over to the Collegiate School. During his all too brief stay with us, he created a deep and lasting impression on the minds of both his pupils and colleagues by his wide sympathy, great learning and genial personality. We wish him the best of luck. Another outgoing member of the staff is Mr. Abdus Sattar Saggu of the Physics department who has joined the I. A. F.

The void caused by Mr. Muhammad Shafi's retirement has been filled by the appointment of Prof. Qazi Muhammad Farid, B. A. (Cantab). He has had a distinguished academic career and is an experienced teacher, having been Professor of Economics at M. A. O. College, Amritsar and Principal of Islamia College, Juliundur. Hafiz Muhammad Idris's place has been filled by Mr. Sardar Ahmad, M. A., who also comes from Islamia College Juliundur. We accord a hearty welcome to both these gentlemen and wish them a very happy career at the Darul-ulum.

Commander-ia-Chief's Visit.—On the 21st December, we had the privilege of welcoming to our College His Excellency General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India. Having been Commander of the Peshawar Brigade from 1988 to 1936, he is not a stranger to Peshawar or to the Darul.ulum. In fact, the establishment of a U. T. C. unit at the College is due mainly to the sympathetic interest he took in the matter after his first visit to the College as C.-in-C. in 1941.

His Excellency was received by prominent Trustees of the College and inspected the cadets on parade in the Cricket lawns. 2nd/Lt. S. A. Muttalib Jaffery, Commandant of the N.-W. F. P. Company stationed at Islamia College presented him with an address welcoming His Excellency to the Darul-ulum, thanking him for his great interest in the formation of the Darul-ulum company of the U. T. C., and asking for its expansion to a battalion. His Excellency, in his reply, paid a tribute to the smartness and general turn-over of the cadets and trusted that the training they had received would make them sturdy and tough soldiers. He said that modern warfare demanded hard work and perseverence, and believed that the youngmen of the Frontier would come up to the high standards demanded of officers and men in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. He was glad that the N.-W. F. P. had been playing its part, and sending out large numbers of recruits for the defence of India and of freedom. He promised to give a sympathetic consideration to their request for the expansion of the U. T. C. Company into a full battalion.

After this, His Excellency and party attended a big tea party at which H. E. had a chat with some of the trustees, professors and students. Then he was taken round the Cunningham Khyber Union Hall and the Osmania Hostel.

'Installation' Ceremonies.—The newly-elected office-bearers of the Khyber Union were duly installed on the 24th October. The President Mr. Abdul Ali read out his inaugural address, in the course of which he complimented all concerned on the way in which the elections had been conducted and promised to do his very best to maintain the honour and prestige of the Union. After the administration of the oath of office, the Patron congratulated the President and his colleagues in the cabinet on

whole world as our country, as that great warrior Tariq said when he burnt his boats after landing on the Spanish coast and thereby cut off the last chance of returning to his homeland in the event of defeat:

Every country is my country since it is my God's country.

—Iqbal.

At the same time, our new patriotism should, like charity, begin nearer home. We must aim at more and more decentralisation of administration. Greater powers must be given to provinces and to district boards, municipalities and village panchayats. It is only in this way that we can make democracy real by arousing the interest of the largest number of people in communal affairs and by associating them in a very real way with the administrative machinery of the state. And when we have succeeded in creating this local patriotism, as against national patriotism, we shall have found the most potent check on the spread of bureaucratic tendencies as well as on the periodic outburst of aggressive nationalism.

A.A.F.

### College Notes

Back to the College.—The College has re-opened and we are back to its cares, and joys and honours. Some of us have been climbing mountain tops and enjoying the bracing air of the upper strata; while others have just tasted the 'lotos' and 'drowsed' away the summer months on the plains below. Very few, we are sure, could have burnt the midnight oil (it was rationed); but that we were all looking forward to the re-union as a happy event is very certain. Consider the contrast between the 'slow motion' existence during the vacation and the brisk tempo of activity at College. Verily, life is now much fuller, richer and variegated than in the dog-days of July and August.

Back at the College, once more we behold an active bustle and a busy hum in the corridors and the class-rooms. Moments seem to be precious now, for there is the consciousness of a precipice ahead, however much one would like to blink it. We must cast aside romantic trappings and face realities; it is high time to begin everything in earnest. This cyclic order of inertia and renewed activity reminds one of the finale of Shelley's famous 'Ode to the West Wind':—

'If Winter comes, can spring be far behind!'

Principal's Address.—On the first Sunday after the reopening of the College the Principal addressed the students in the Roosekeppel Hall. He welcomed the new students to the Darul-ulum and explained to them the many and various opportunities for study, play, friendship and social life, which the Darul-ulum offered them. While emphasising devotion to studies as their main concern he advised them not to neglect games and other extra-mural activities for which such splendid opportunities exist at this residential institution. He impressed upon the students the need for being good Muslims and reminded them of their duty to maintain perfect discipline and uphold the noble traditions of the Darul-ulum. The address is printed elsewhere.

Staff.—Since the publication of our last issue, Dr. O. H. Malik has accepted the Principalship of Islamia College, Lahore. He came to us in 1926 as Senior Professor of Mathematics, was Vice-Principal for four years and officiated as Principal from 1939 to 1941, when his services were requisitioned by the Government of India for employment as Director of Statistics in their department of Supplies. He has left an imperishable mark on the life of the Darul-ulum as an excellent teacher, a capable

neighbouring states must be promoted by a group of self-seekers who pull the wires from behind the scenes. We have seen the horrors of such misdirected patriotisms in the shape of the two bloodiest wars history has on record—the wars which in a single generation have cost more in men, money and materials, which have broken up more families, destroyed more homes, erased more cultural centres and created more international ill-will and bitterness than did all the wars in any one century put together. And strangest of all, the youth of the warshing—the motive force of human progress, the champion of new ideas and the breaker of old images—enthralled by propaganda machinery, actually delights in being a marryr for the cause of this inhuman, irrational, narrow-minded sort of patriotism.

Such patriotism as this is the greatest obstacle in the way of human civilisation. A patriotism which ends with certain arbitrarily marked frontiers and which regards persons living that side of a certain mountain or river as enemies, actual or potential, and people living this side of it as loveable angels, is surely in no way intended to promote a spirit of comradeship and co-operation among the international brotherhood of states and communities. Science, mechanical progress, culture-all tend to be international in character. But our chauvinistic outlook which owes its origin to the existing notions of patriotism keeps our minds in a narrow groove, with all channels of speedy progress choked up by the silt of mutual suspicions. The unfortunate capitalistic system of reckless competition in economic field has its counterpart in politics, too. I do not mean to say that competition is altogether bad. Some competition among individuals is necessary for progress, just as a sense of healthy rivalry is necessary among nations. But individual competition and international rivalry both must be based on the firm foundations of co-operation. Otherwise the result would be victory for the centrifugal forces and disaster in the end.

But just as this antiquated type of nationalism limits the horizon of our minds to certain politico-geographical frontiers, it also makes us forgetful of our duties towards the local community—to our native village, town, district or province. The Great Levisthan, the national state, absorbs so much of our attention and demands so much of our loyalty that very little of either is left for the community in which we were born, with which we come in daily contact and in which we spend the best part of our lives. The real thing is forgotten for the sake of a fiction and the result is that more and more power is concentrated in the hands of the central administration of the state. The individual gets remoter and remoter from the business of directing the community's affairs and democracy becomes a mere farce, with a vast bureaucracy with all its inefficiency and irritating redtapism firmly installed in the saddle. This condition reflects in the political world yet another contemporary economic tendency which the economists somewhat importantly style as integration, concentration or monopolisation of industry. It is very strange that although the public has such a deep-scated fear of economic monopolies and large firms which have their tentacles spread far and wide over the entire field of economic activity, yet it does not display much uneasiness over the far more widespread tentacles of the modern state. But perhaps this is just another instance of our growing credulity under the influence of the modern arts of propaganda.

I reiterate that our existing idea of patriotism is not only extremely narrow and dangerous but also highly inadequate. Let us love our country by all means, but not by wishing ill to others. Let us raise our people without trying to pull down others. Let us organise our community and make it strong, but not for militant aggression. In short, our common bond should be mutual love, not the hatred of a common enemy and we should not pin down all our attachments to a narrow group nor base them entirely on arbitrarily fixed politico-geographical frontiers. We should regard the



### THE KHYBER

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#### The New Patriotism

May I speak the truth, if you don't mind, O Brahmin, The icons of your temple have become out of date.

—Inhal.

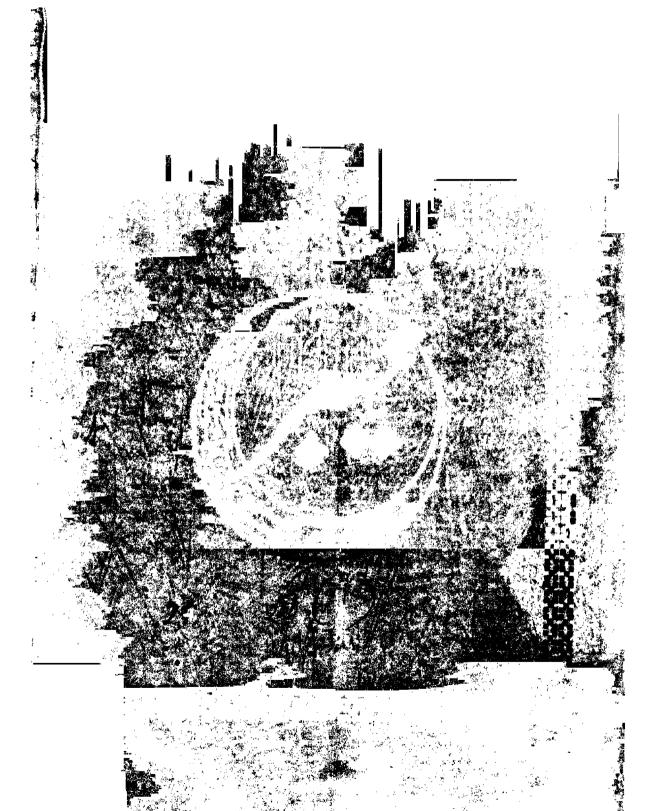


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URS is the age of shibboleths. We are living in times when conduct is governed not by independent thinking, not by any thinking in fact, but by a certain set of catchwords which are broadcast and rebroadcast and constantly dinned into our ears through the modern means of misleading—the press and the radio, till we come to believe in them as though they were nothing but hitherto unnoticed aspects of eternal truth. As John Dewey points out in an illuminating passage in his book

Freedom and Culture, opinion is now influenced not by appealing to reason and intellect, but by playing upon imagination and emotions. What is worse, the gigantic propaganda machine of today makes public opinion a matter of mass production, like material goods. Somebody somewhere says a thing and the following day everybody is found repeating it in a parrot-like fashion. Evidently, under the soul-crushing nervous strain and rush of work which are the characteristics of our age, men feel too tired to think for themselves, and whatever purports to be coming from higher sources is readily accepted. Even universal education which was expected to develop a critical faculty among men has only made them more credulous, and thus we find that the youth which has always challenged old dogmas and preached, fought and even died for new and progressive ideas has now become a willing dupe in the hands of reactionary forces like Nazi-ism and Fascism.

One of the shibboleths which have been exploited most by modern propaganda machine is patriotism. Now patriotism is a good thing, even a necessary thing for certain purposes. But it is a very dangerous thing, particularly when it degenerates into blind, unquestioning loyalty to a set of catch-words which have been given wide publicity by an unscrupulous band of zealots backed up by strong vested interests. I have always suspected that a so-called patriotism which seeks 'glory for the Fatherland' at the expense of others and which lulls opposition to a reckless programme of expansion intended to satisfy the craze for lebensraum by flattering a people on its supposed racial superiority and by feeding its anger on imaginary grievances against



## بابت ماه جنوري صهواع

### شنرات

اس ماليكر چكك كي اودكوني يرز مادر يها نداس كا نظام و كالخيل بركز نبس بعول سكتا كواني بني يزوج كذلين مكود المنة اسى كوزس د المعين موالي جازول كى بداراسى كى سن معد أبدون و كم مكراسى كالاش الدوشرني ميلوف كوكروب بدانا ومنواده

دَفيا لَمْ فَي رس سے اس نظام لوكا استقبال انش بازى" اور مولى كرجيك اور زنگين انداز بن كردى ہے

يكوينول عالب - ع كوئي صورت نظر نهيني آني !

Shape Lange &

شابداس كي كرسلايدسنگهارى مِلْإِلَى معلونون سي زباده كى بوجى سيدا ورجابان كملون اس ندمد بعاري كه انهين أمّان كو اتحادى طبياروں كي خرورت ہے۔ كرخوش فسمنى طاحظه بهوا بني كه نه نيم نه نفائس مم ين كت فرود جنگ إدنيايي لونظام أوس فاكتيكا بهمار كيهان فرسية بمي چكا فيغول ك سأبيمن بيك والول واليك

اورسابه مع ماصل موكبها عند الله مرزد فرد -ولوجانس كلي اورسكندر كى ما فات كا قفت (اب ناراع كاحصرين چكا ب سكن رو ع بورس كفنوس كم

الدين المنات الماري ومرافى دمن من من من الرساكم في ندموا وديمار مدر برسكندوكاسابهي د ما ورخد فيد على وينتي بم ولمست سعكاك في على على ولا فكن كما جدّ المتاده ايم

إلى نواسى نظام أو كي سيحالي كا بك كرشد يدى ب كرماري اولة إما تر ابسوسي اجن الور عد المكل كا ر من اللي و نواست إن كر مجراً كن بداوراس سال ١١رومبرك روز روش بها بن فوجيون كالبوت مرف المنا استنال سندس دیا بلکرادری سواد بوکرا نے ، دبیری بات دینوانے دافد سے بیم و بولے ، وو ایک صمم الشاق ين والوق الس كران و در حسد مع مان الوال ، كبيان كور في كما في الدي الدين المراسا مله المرا الدين وارالعلم من ايك الى دوع بعونك وى منتخب سنده عدده وارحزات بلافيزرنك و نسل المعلى بادكياد كاستنى بن بت اكباب كه النده مدسيسى فربى ادراخ رمنعفد بوگا مجود و فوادداد بال بريك مريك المرياحب كماس المع وانها بيس

# سوامح بكاري

المان المعلى المن المن المعلى المعلى المعلى المعلى المعلى المان المان المان المان المال المان المال المان ال المعلى المعامية الدوم بالموسن أتشاد المعلاناك جذيات منظبدك ديائ ركها- الدوم المخاستاد

المواصفات الله عكمه ميس كابداردوزيان كامل زين العاس مبنف اوب كالدبارى تناب ميات جاديد آنى -مركنا معسيد كافات كراى كانذكره ب- مولا ناموستد كمشركار ته . أ نبين ال كافلان المبيدت العلام العريضا عود من فالعرسواع نكارى كافون سيعلى ومد كف اورجند مادتهام كما أفرج بغامه وسياكي برسراع فالمن مشكل كام زنها تبيرك فعدا عديرسيد كابرر وي اخبادات الديدائل ير موجد محل اور فدرسے بھلے کے وافعات بی سنند ندائع سے مل سکتے تھے ایکن سوائع مگاری کے نظام نظر مع دی مسنف کامیاب بوسکناتها ، جرسرسدی ختلف جیلیاتول سے برجینیت دات کی شان اور میب كمعطابل كارسكنا-بي كارعظم مولانا في كيا مولانا في كيا مولانا في مرسيد تيم بروا قدد مرات كالورسطور ويست مأدم كياب وه ودياج من المعدين "أكرم مندوسنان من جمال ميروكا المعب فأخطا كامعادم بونا-أس كانمام خريون ورفضيد تون بريان بعيروينا مهم - وه وننت نهين آياكيسي تخف في كريليل باليوكرا في معيما يع اورفيميل كسالة كمروري اورعانى غبالات تعسالة لغرمثون كوظابركياجا يع يكنهم كواس شغص كا مال المعنا ہے جس نے مالیس برس برار تعصب اورجا است کامغالبہ کیا ہے۔ نقلید کی جو کائی ہے بردے رہے س المسلم المراب المسلم المراب المسلم المراب الم علما المرتفسون كولتا لل المحمد المراب العديس مع الماط مع من في الم مرور سبعها ب الرسي في راسنيان الرل ما نا جدا بيض عن كوال أف چید چاپ کیسے ماسی سے مرور ہے کہ اس کاسونا کر سوئی پر پرکھاجائے۔ اور اس کا محرایان معول بچا

اس دبيا جعم وورولانا في تقيد كى وضاحت كردى مه - اورحنيفت يه مع كرمروا فعميزان عدل من الولاجه-أتبول في معاف كماية أكرم مرب و معموم بوقي كانه مم كودعوى ب- اودنهم تابت كرف كاواده ر کھتے ہیں۔ لیکن اس یات کا جیس فور میں بقین ہے۔ اور اور ل کو بھی بقین دلانا چاہشتے ہیں۔ کرسرسید کا کوئی کام سچانی سے خالی نہ تھا " بہت سے نافدین نے اس آخری فظرہ کو قابل احتساب سمھا ہے -اور اسی کونیباد قرار وسيكر مروا تعديد مكتنعيني كى ب- اكت تي ك ويدى من كالكيف فرم كانى بوكا "ابك فريف انسان في ابك

مخرلف ترا نبان كي سوائح مكمى - ادر دري تغميل سي ملمى "

مولد ناشبلی نے بدت سی سیزیں ملے کہ جمع سیرت دیماری س بیش بدا ضافر کیا۔ المامون - سیرۃ النعمان -سوائح موان اروم حیات عالمگیر الفارون اورسیزه النبی میں سے ہر ایک کتاب البی ہے جومعنف کوشہر سے عام اور بقائے ووام دینے کے نئے کافی ہے موان استعلی تعمانیف لی فاعالمانہ استعادل واعداز کسی منتقد لدى مصنعت كى تصانيف سيكم نبس اب كى كتابول كى سب سيراى خصوصبت مفيوطى راست إورمنطقى عدی است الدین ایک می جدت ہے۔ اور طرز ادایس داور تری ادرعام نبی کاخبال کموظ رکھا گیا ہے۔ استعمال ہے۔ الدین ایک میں جدت ہے۔ اور طرز ادایس داور تری ادرعام نبی کاخبال کموظ رکھا گیا ہے۔ عالمانہ عیور افود و توفن افوت ہے۔ س، درا بہت، جانج پڑنال کی عادت، اپنی طبیعہ سے سے سی تیج پر بیجینا مع بده والمص ملك المد جمال إلى سے نكالنا وسلمانا . بيم للنيم وحليل كرنا - اور الوجل بيم اس كا مالى ونتيب دينا بدده الين بن روموا تاخيلى كو درجر النبياز بشنى بن الدهر المحريس كالى كريمود

رسي أ تك به دردٍ ما كرج ما مجري خام وحرف نكادى

ایکی اگرانعداف کی نظرسے دیکیوا جائے تو موان استبہا متری کے سب سے براے محتن موری تھے ایک جوری شغرق نے کہا ہے "ا بل خرب کے محقظام اور عالمام مدیارے کیا ظامے اگر کوئی مند وستانی تعماییف نخیبی و تدفیق کا پاہر رکھتی ہیں - تو وہ علامیشیل کی تعمانیف ہیں۔ گویہ ایک گرتر اسلامی رنگ معے مولے ہیں "ہ

سوائع نگاری کا آفاز حیات جاوید کی فوائش اور ایدی شهرت کی فرص سے موا- رفت رفت فرمیب کی اسمبیت فی میں سے مواد دیا۔ اس طرح میرت تھاری کے جالات کو مزودی فراد دیا۔ اس طرح میرت تھاری کے قبل میں ایک مقدس اوب میروت ایمان را ۔ جس کا دعا اوب کے مما فقد اخلاق سنوا رفام اور زام کی کا میں ایک میں نیمان ایمان اور اندا میں کے کامل منوسے پیش کرنا تھا ہ

اصل برسوان نگاری کافن ذہنی ہے جذبانی نہیں۔ جب نگسسواخ تگارسبب، علیت، وسر اور وسل کا اطاط رکھنا ہے۔ نب تک کامیاب رہنا ہے۔ نبیکی چوسی میروکی حبیت اخلانی اصولان کا الله با علی ا المتعادوں کے بوش کے مِدیات کی دوس مدما تاہے۔ توسا تہ ہی محت بی محمر مرمانی ہے۔ بیس معادون کا Legisland Linguistania

وورها الرك الكران الكريم معنف كاقول مدر الهي الدي ميرد والدي بالكريمين مكوروس مدوروس المراس المراس المراس المر اور تلاش كمارة سند يهيد باليوكران كالغظ مواد و زخما و در طاف الدست يهدي خمس كما الان كالغيري المراس المراس الم حين كمنا كليا اليجمال الكريدي بمبين قديم ورسيعة وان كاير علل معد توويان اس مك مقالح مين المستدء مديد

اور بالخصوص أزدوكى بساط كياب

اس دُورس الكريدى نعليم عام بورسى تمي د فرز تحريبل دې تمي د آزاد - مولوى وكارا ونذا اورتشرو نے يكي كتاب الكون برا الكري البير الكارى اليما فا مدمجوعه ب آب جات شعوا ہے اوروكا الكره به به مرد الكري الكري الدروكا الكري الله الله وكثور به الدروكا الكري الله الله وكثور به الدروكا الكري الله الله وكثور به الدروكا الكري الله وكثور به الله وكثور به الله وكثور به الله وكثور به الله وكتوب الل

مروارمعاشي يدود وينافعار

add 🔒 📥 🗓

مواخ کمسنی هدود به ۱س سه اداده برسکتایه کرده تا هیادوم نه ادب ادر دیان کمیلده دیده ا هاری سکری نشای کهم کیا- اورکنی منبود بنیادی جوندگفتی - بن براج نبایت مثا ندارهما به در کموری که ماری در میاب در کموری

اس شکه علیمه ایک فال هدسلسله علی جدد توتی بگرای سفوسول انتداود آن کی اول و کی اوا خیر نودی کا مشروع کردی با در شروع کردکمنه بناخی محدسلیمان منصود لیدی کی دحمت الفلمین ۱ محاب بدد ۱ ود تا دری اشهام برسست مشهور کتابی بی بی دیلی معنون اورسوان نگاری کے اعنیا رسے بلند منفام رکمنی بین - ووا و دمعیاری کتابی تیارنی کی محاب است اور اسلم جراج بودی کی مبرمت عمروی العاص بین ب

معتده سیاسی بیداری وجہ سے سیاسی قائین اور تبلدول کی سوانحمریاں کثرت سے یازار بر التی ہیں۔
قامی جبد اللغارف سوائح میدجال البان وس یا وہ سال کی وصفی و کا دش کے بعد اسی ہے جس مسلم نی دنیا کے
جلیل انقد انقل بی رہنا کے حالات کا ایمان افروز نذکرہ ہے۔ بیدا ری مشرق میں میدصاحب کا نقام نہ آیت بلاگ کے اسے جید کی مسلم کمال ، رمنا شاہ بہلوی اور حیفری کی سرت محمد علی منی کا فات سے کامیاب کتا ہیں ہیں۔ ان کے
علاوہ اور جودی میں تی میں بیشہ و رمن فین کی کثرت سے ملتی ہیں ،

موج ده و ورمی اُردومی فرمانگ اور دنیا کے مشامری سواتنی بور کے نزجے بی جیب رہے ہی ارائامی اینڈر دِ کاربگی رمسوفینی کی فود لوشنت سرگزشت رہیلن کی لمری واستعنی میات دیجے تزجے ہیں۔ فود وشت موانیح جیامت میں گاندمی می کی کان الاش می اوروا ہراال ہنروکی میری کمانی کائی ولچہ ہے۔ بین ہ

مزدوري

بیں جب بھی وہاں سے گززنا۔ وہ اپنے دروازے بیں گھٹنوں پر ڈوالے ہوئے گراے پر سرم کھلے کھے کا فر مد دہی برنی بیراکئی یاد وہاں سے گزدمؤا۔ گرانس نے کبی سرا تھا کر نہیں دیکھا۔ بیں سوچنا۔ عبیب اور کی ہے۔ کبیں امی بھی سی نے ایف ی آف شبلٹ کی طرح جا دونو تہیں کر رکھا۔ جمعے اُس سے بھر خاص نگاؤی اپر کیا نعا۔ جیسے بھی کسی کام کے لئے یا برمیا نامونا۔ لومی جان اوج کر اُسی لجے داستے سے جانا۔ حالہ تک دوسرے واسانی سے ماند دوسرے واسانی

موا بینے رائے سے تاریک گرے درواز سے کی جگ ف بر بی فی برق اس کا تکموا بڑا سفید دیک اور تھے۔
بیر بنے یادیک افتال بروا علی مرزا نضاء کریاکس ما برستگ بزاش نے اس میں بنت کو بنا نے برائے میں ایکا میں ایکا تھا گی

المناوية والمناع وعلى لمراشاكها مسراسة كمنطري وكعابود واحبي فبنت اوراس معقب برزانا وكال ومسيادين المرايدا مدام ووالموا بفتال عدفانها وكسي ودون فياس باي ي ديدي هار الم

جى والى مصرّة زنا الدرمعلوم كييل تعدلى ويرسك المطفيط عدى طور برست قدم وكسها نف بين بغيرها تا - بكور كليد الكوياسا اسه اسه اسار من كركس والمرك كمذيك اجا تك جنجه الاوتى ، يجير اس المعرب ته بيري كروك الركون محست بين كرنت الربوجا تاست تؤده عو الري جوركوما عسل كرف كي فامن سے بازار رہتا ہے۔ عرجے بغیال می نبس آیا کہ دوری ہوائے۔ بعربی دجائے کیوں اکراس ماغیال دننا بمواهنداس كالنعورم رعضاه بنهى ونهارها باربنا يعار عليمها واكتاب كمصف الثنا ربنا بكركم موات كارف وَجَهِي زِمِاتَى مِعْلِمَ اللَّهِ بِهِي بِلِنْنَاء بِارْبِرْ مِننَاء لَمُ فَاكْ لَيْ مِعْرِمِ نِسِينَ الاعْلَا وَنَكُ الرَكْنَابِ مِيزِيد ينة وينايكها معيد منسطة إص اكرسوجة فكتنا "احتمان مزيراً بهنها به ادرايك ون كاسيم نبيل اللهادد بعروبي فيمتان كاشاب كارخود جود نصور عيرون برنمايان موجاتا واخراس ألممن عصريشكادا بالفريح المي بجع بأبرنكل ما تابرتا - نامعلوم طور رمير عندم بعراتي واستغير أثفر سه بوت بساي اللاس تخ قرم بكوا تعل ور من مندر فعاكميري وكما ويكما وورج كالبار ليكن بعرس الحمايا - بن برسنود كحوا انعا يدكيون والسليمين الدوف كي ها جله منات سي ديما عن الني خطرناك وزين بريشان ما مُواد دريد" الدسكى كاما "ارك فضاكر جين مونى سنان دى سنى الى اورجيد كونى جيكتام واستاره وث كردات في المكيومي عائب موجا في وجنان كاشابكاري اين اركب ين نظري مدب موكيا ،

ا وكسى دكسي طرح برى أن سے وا ففيدن بروى كئى - ودادراس كى ال مرحد إد سے ایك كا وس سے اسے موسة عصال كالن بسخت ميديديديدانفا-اسكاباب ادبعائ اسكى ندرمون عد كارس منام وك مون كوف سے كا وُل جيور كرم الكف لك - مال بيلى في مناسالان جريدا وكريكا ول جيور ويامس في علا بنا بأكرابك ون راستعين سبلاب آبا يوان كم فرول كواسباب سمبن بها في أيا ،

مُعْلَرِكُرومُ فَي كُتُبِينَ إِن مِن فَهِا-

"اسمعيبات وده وندكى سے لواكريوت أجاتى لواجعانفاك وه خلاص محدثى بون لولى جيساس كى تام مبيتين وال بكوي دي تفين و

ہیں۔ اس کی فاں اور وہ اب مجھے اپنا ولی ہمدد سیجھنے مگیں۔ مان تمام دن شہرسے یا ہر فروٹ خشک کرنے ى دىكرى بى كام كرنى دېنى اس مورى مى دورى سے دونوں مال مىلى كابرى مشكل سے كردادا بو ناتما -ا بيد و ن دوبير كويد بين كالي سے ماليس ارا أنها - وہ مؤكسيد بھے لى - اس نيتى دويم ول مؤكسيا ويكيكر من عران ساده كبا -

مه که ای گئی تی زرینه ؟

"الل كيافييوت فراب في -وورور عام يرزجاسي -اب طبيعت بكسنهي مهداوركام يركن م - ين منهاط أما تدبي تي كرواسة من كون تكليف نه برومات

اس کی ماں کو دل کی کرودی کا صلک عادمند تھا۔ اور اسے اکثراسی وج سے عش اُجا یا کرنے تھے۔ جس سےدہ دن بدن کردد برقی جا رہی تھی۔ زرینہ نے جھے بنایا کہ خاوند احد بھیلے کی موت کے مدر عصاصل می کی برمالت بوني سه د Y. The second se

المراج أيسكام رونس ما ناجا من تفاي من فكا-

ر معبر سن به من ما دور مراس مع به مرد ما به ما در ما به من المرس من المن مع من به المرس من به وعدل الله مركة الكوا وينا - اور بعرائيس مردوري كمال من بيسر المكن في - آخرال في بيم من مريد المول الله و مام من المرب كي الم

سا مضمر كبرايك فعلك يف كود يكيركرسوى را انعار كروب ورسى زندگى بالكل استاقى المند

مِرِيًا - اور پيروني کي علينظ اور معن فضاؤن بن ميشه کيايي تا بود موجا بُرگا ،

برمانی شدن ویزخ می تھا۔ کہ لاہودسے کیا کاخط امی کے تام آیا۔ جھے وَراَ لاہود مِناکراً کَا لَانَا تعدار کیونکسام پڑھی اپنی ای کوکسی دستنے دادکی مومن کے سلسلے میں ویلی کے جا دیے تھے۔ چنانچہ بچھے آمہی دن کی گاڑی۔ سے لاہود جا تا پڑا :

بیسر سعون من ایا کو سے کرواپس آگیا ،سب سے پہلے زرینہ کو دیکھنے کاخیال آیا ۔اس کے دکان کافند گیا۔ لیکن اُسے خلاف معول اپنی اُس محضوص جگریز تہ یا کہ کچرچران سا ہوا۔ پرسوچ کر کہ شاہد ہند میر ۔ میرسے

والمعالية المالية المعالية المعالية المعالية المعالية المعالية المعالية المعالية المراس في المعالية المراس في والعالمة المان على وبكوله و و معلى " الح المان الول و مان كمو في و الآن به بري الها كى ورا المراس المرس المام المرايق ما المرايق من المراد الله ي وسف كرسه بيدويد برسة بن اغدوا على بوكياء

و نیسی مان دوست می میدوند و اول که آودس جرع ایک جاریای کرونظرات یجلی كا والما تعيره والمراي في وف أبر في الاحد الد في من في ديثاني سام عي وعرويها

4/1/1/ مركمي بجاري ككي زردادد أوداس جوسه ابك سالفرول أفي -

ا ابعی دم اور اسے بھاری نے ۔ آور اعربی بری بل ہے۔ خداکسی وغربب نرکر ہے !! ایک بوسیا ۔ لمندى سانس عرت برك كما والمنس كم جرس يرس كرا أفحابا -

ا تيك بخت كم چرس بداور برس د لآس يو ويي بوسها إد لي-

اس كي في كمان جي وين غيرها-

معلوم نہیں بھادی کمال تھی ہے۔ تولی محفظہ بحر مرداس کی طبیعت طراب مرد کی تھی۔ اب کمیں یا ہر

و بيني ألما في بردي ريشي بي إلى معلوم بوتا تها - كم تاري بار بارحد كري اس المناكث فركو وحافي مل می ہے۔ رفعیا نے جواب دیا۔ لينامان هيد بين بامرنكا - زربندكمال أي المصموم بنس الانالان النما - بن إنني الدايا ده جل ديا - دوسرى كى كى موزى كمال كالمعرضا - اس بيشان من اس مصطفكا در ومرخمال نبين مما - مكراس مع مكان كم ما سفيه تها بي فعا - كه وروازه كلها- كمال كاجره نظراً با- اور بيرا بكي طرف مرك كيا - جيدمكى كواشاه مقرد لم مود ادر بير . . . . . بير آميندس دريتم بالبركل - دردانه بنديركيا - چابني في كدنيك كريواك ما ي

مرجع بها نكسائ و مكوك مفعك على -الديدة مرسامد سي فكل وروه كانتهادى اس كارتك مرد كار د دفعا بالياني فرن م المعول سے نیج خشک اسووں کی دو مکریں۔ معرسے بوٹے ال ادر کما حرب ان دیکر اس معمومات اس كى كالمعين مى موى تنيين و وكوكمنا جائن تنى - مكر مات اس تعمت سودكل دبيل ملى على - بن يا مكل

يص كوا المعا- فامون إ أخروه إولى: -وشيد ماد اسميريان بري بهار بعدوه كل سعيدى ب- يبيدانك نسي بعد كم نسي ہما۔ اب سب کے بعث جاندی کے دورد بھان میں کر راس جنس وہ بالخلوں کی طرح اُنتھا کرمال گئی۔ طِناما نے آس میں برجیا سے عاری جراحت کیے آگی تھی۔ اور می موجے نگا ۔ کہ زرینہ موک پر گرایو اور خت کا المسلوكما بنائ - جعبها فأل الركند على كالى بن كراديا ب- الدوه بهتا يوا يوع المعين والما المام المراجة ك لف ال عليظ عنورس معنسا رب كارادد مروي الورمية ك في تا إدرموانيكا والخديرا

مار.

آت موفوام نازسے آئی ہے پھر دیسار بعر محق گلستان ہی برسنے کی فٹرا سب محلش میں ایک ودکی ندی ڈکی بوق محلئن كأذره ذره بناسي واغ طود جهافرح تابع أربس بمن وفي وسيهيد مردته انبساط كاساغ ليتربدك مل کابراک ورن ہے کہ آئینیہ شیاب کس ناز سے جاکے کی بائی ہے ، معول آني بع عندليب وه مَنكَ لَهُ مِهدا بیناب ہوگئی ہیں جانے کو بجلیاں تقديري مبي بدنسابان يتاجلال برج زے نشاہ کا سامان الح بورے سیکن میرے نشاط کاسال نہ کرمکی ی پرسست سال می در د شبخ تبیمی خمرنه سسکی نوک خار پر نفون سے پینے چوٹ گرا عشروں کا جام يدد عين ال عيم إلى الله الله بيديد مشن من خار د بكه كري با دا كيا اک یوٹ سی تکی دل ہے اخترار پر وه وطحس سے كانب الخي لون كانتات وه يوم في مسيني ون سيم النبوال وما التكول من وَعَرَى كَاسْفِينِيهِ وَلِي مِنْ بارسميرى فشاط كى ونها كدمعر التي

المتول الناعام في المدامن والمدار ہر میں جن میں مکمرنے نگامشیاب پرمنزخ کی مسائے ادیب کی مجبی ہری بعينا بع مستان فينسه ماه كابولور عبینم کے دوستی پر ان طرے دوے ہوئے دامن میں ا بینے جمہ رمنوں سے ہوئے بريش كاز على مدير كيا ب انفلاب جوف رح المسترت جاويد كا نزول انی حیامت دمومت کامیامان کتے ہوئے يمواساشلخ فليبنابه بسكاشيال بوت لكابي سعنادل كالمروصال دامن من فار فاركلتنان الخيرية مرفلب کو بهادمسرت سے بعرسی محمد مجی الز بوانيه دل ب قرار بر الى بىدرى كى كى كى دوام كئ بهادلشسترينهاں لئے برديے كونى خيال وخواب كى دنيا يدجها كبا اك ياس ما كي برع أجرف دياري وعاد شجس سع مأك أمفى وزار ميات دوي فيمس في واب كرال سعد كا ديا روره مصسب نفوش كلسنان كودموريا أن سب بهاراه و منان بل گذر كئي

یه دان بون اور نواب بودل بغرار مین می اور این به دار مین می این می اور این می اور مین می اور می اور

ميزدكيت دمنوي

# رافتتاحية

ادرود - دسلجر لبعتودامی توقی نشی کولے چرکیبتون توم د ور ته شاکه ی کوموقومو لو چه خیله ژبه حدو کرده دد صفی شبراوقی حستی د دُنیا نه ود که شویل - یاد لوی چه قومی ادب او ژونل دداره سوه یوتر بله نزدی خهیم په یوبل ډیر دارو ملاد لوی

نوموه پر دالسرموکیدے شی . او اور و ترای دعلومو فنواو کتا او نرخیارد بهکس ترجه کوئی . د ترجو کولو دیاره د حوصیارو ادبیا او ایشنوا جورکوئی . او د حمایجن یه دولوری شاه کلمو این صباداسی دخت داغله دسی به می خرستان و سوله دی خومونه داسی تینی سبوه و تونی به لاد دوان دی - جه اندازه می نشته کوم تواکه شستی اوکوی نومه به دوستی به می دوستی به به نومه اینی می دوستی به به نوو ملکان خدکوسلی شد و کدتاسوهم می دنیا به به نوو تادیخونوکیس د افغان تا می دونیا به کی می دوستی به طور و پیلی د افغان تا دیم می دونیا به کی می دوستی به می دو تادیخونوکیس د افغان چه به نوو تادیخونوکیس د افغان چه به دو تادیخونوکیس د کمکه تا دی دی در تا به کی می دو تا دیم دونیا به کی می دو تا دیم دونیا به کی می داده دونیا به کی می دونیا به کی دونیا دونیا به کی دونیا

Service Services

پیشه با در ندخی محوند بینبده می است تجاد که معدنو می ادخولین در این ادندلینو اوسه پودے ورتدخان دکرایش قوم لوست سودار وائی م

زداعت مم د دُوندن د يا في ضروري مجر دے ۔ او بونکه صندوستان یو دیاعق ملک څخه مزکه کی سویله ده د ادبه په کښې يرياندي أب وهوائي دُهوتيهم بيلوآ دیاره موزون ده - دے دیاره زماعت تر من توجه ودكول كاردى كدنور شرندوي خلق خوبه في پهخيته ماړه اد په بدن پټ دی ـ بل ملک تدبه مشتاق نددی ـ دُ امبرالوطيف نومبر كارخالوطهاف ته ما يل کړی . دوی سره پدکلمونو دوينی کياه خوندی پرسندی و حنوله بری باد در کوگی چه په کازخانوی ادګکوی - دُدی کویدفایگا خو به پودانتی جدد وطن نه به بے دونگادی غهمن پودے درکہشی اوبل بهملک آباد شيا ـ

دا هم خرخ به اوکړی . خوصس نه جاه دری په بدلدکښ دی ند خضا پوسران بین بردی به بداری او نیمی که خوا درانیوی به اوکروی د خوداصفت به ندیدکیدی عوس مک که درانیوی درویت

كهيسه براكب مفيرآبار ونذ محملان

ی فی بریمه کول مواله کړئ . دی کښ هک نشته مهرده بیک کار دیاده په پیسوم کار وی . ده د ک دیاده دهل کښ پودامی طول مهمورکری پهموی د مالدادو نه پیسو توله وی . او په صغو پیسو د دا ترجی جیاب کرے نغی . او په صغو پیسو د دا ترجی جیاب کرے

صغد ناوسے چہ بیدگان بنا آستند نادی مود او میا خوک کی غدکا ندی بنا آست دھود او میا غدر کورھے دے کسب اوجی خود کی بید لاوہ کس ضروی اوجی بید لاوہ کس ضروی اوجی دی وجہ دادیوہ دُذرو لو نام اوباسی کہ تجادت موشود م کوی او ایسی دی ہا جہ دی اوباسی ۔ قدمت بید اوباسی ۔ قدمت بید اوباسی ۔ قدمت بید اوباسی ۔ قدمت بید اوباسی ۔ قدمت بید

له قلمه كرسمندر مل تلوي! موذونه نتاعي

إذ مركوب نابوهه شونا قدار بكآ ونسيت تؤدهم حوبسار يوى ياتى مكرود ښاه كوفكى كارد و لينتو د در د ته كروما وزن تار يالور زود داده كرديم حوار مَعْ الْفُ كِمْ مَنْ مُعْدِيدً في مِلْ بِهِ مِياد دُبابًا قدم، منه لاد اومها د نه بس خاکبازی دی داطفلوار

يبيهبريل مخكش كوهسيخ دوغاء لاد شواخودحفا عموعوين نيخ مَ نَا رَشْنَا عِارُو تَلَ إِخْتُلَافَ يه ويناكس ما يو قدم مخكس يور كُركِينِتوده بِقلفِيةُ بِ عُروض كَفُولَة كُولُ مِن المستدرية يلت

كه يادس يه دا بحركم ديدوان تقادب متمن دے مقصور بار

## حمونك حالت رماخذا

دّعالمكيراولادحم دتاتاری اوصنای وين که دن په و جه خپل نورتيموي خوى لوى پريخودے وه . ادد عالمليونر يس دسيد شهزادكان دعت دباده ويال شوردمال دزياتيه وجه دمغلولولها عيش وعشر ترواوريد لد مرقع مدوي مقلبا تد تياد شود ك مدكوم عصلتو ناء يه بيه سكنكنركش دَساطنت مغليله نامود شلطان اور نگ زيب عالككبر دِدى فالى دُنبانه سفوادكود أوهم دحني ورئح نددد ذبرين بسلامى سلطنت يرصنت سنان كس دَ ذوال يخ شروع شوه . دامشهوره خان ده . ديه د يعف لوئ خلقو اولاد دخيلومننل لو دُصفا تُو اوكخصلتولونه محوومه وى رحم دغرنشان

قطار و مد به دوی مغرد دوی نه دید اوی دو مد به دماده دددی نه تصده - او کدفتر باتی وی - خوصوت شویب و کهاپ او د سود و ساز معلسونه و و - بادشاه به به نشه کی خوبیل نے تعلیق او که بابر فتر کوله خر به کول - دغه و حه ده - چه نوخ سبو دسید بوادد او به اشاد و جایی - او دصوی به عکم به بوادد او به اشاد و جایی - او دصوی به عکم به شره بوکاد کولو

بیاد محسن شاه به نصا نه کین نادنشاه به دهلی حسله اوکوه - اوصطرفت عام ی اوکود - چه د دهلی به کوخوکش دوبین ولے دوائے کوئے اود معلله دسلطنت مغلید به تابوت بابل یو اکفری منبئ مک وهو -

په سکهه که کس یو ذیدهست انقلاب خودشو او دصی نتیجدد استوه رچه د آکل پذی سلطنت سکه جادی خنوه او تو اوسله پودی خد با قاعده دا سِکه جادی ده ر

دَ انقلاب نه پس مسلانان بیلادشو ولے دا بیلادی فضول وہ ولے چریہ تش میلات ولادوو ۔ اومکو کھ فرودی کے دابیا دی صدداغلہ چرملک ددوی د لاسومنظے وو او کی فردوں در ایک دو او کی فردوں در ایک دو او کے فردوں در ایک دو او کی فردوں در اور اور کی دو اور اور کی دو اور اور کی دو اور کی دو اور اور کی دو اور اور کی دو اور اور کی دو اور کی دو کا دو کا

به د منروخت کبن مسلمانات بریاد و مدکاد وو -او د منروخت سرستیل احمل خان اد د صفر دولو دانده غوده اوکنولر سیر دموجوده مشکلا تو

متى . اوكوم قوم كن يد دُعِلْ جهد ماده ماده

صفردَ اوج تومولود خيولاني ملى واد دونيا

نەئى لام ودكىشى. دىل يە مەدىدە وخت كېن

مستالات د حد وجهان ماده نه لوشادجها لت

مريوعباعت لدعن جهل يكادده كديوى دي فويخل لووي الصعبد لدد تومو بمقالم کیل دکتراد یه لماظ لیکندرست دی . درل سوه مَ دوموه كرنوزي حضقوم كبن د عبارُ جهد ماده دى . نوصد حيم كله فناكيت لنفئ دَيوق ديلة صندد فناكية منشى بيح كوا کچری صفرقوم کبن دَجن جهد ما ده نه وی إسلام يوشانلا منصب أياديبيادي بيعق ايخدس شومعلوك لورومذحبولغ ناهاويت دَے ۔ ددی دیارہ لوسمن صبولہ بھاکھ باب كيدلينى . دُاسِلام فناكيد ل اويا دُمسلاما نو به لور وقومولوكين ننوتل هينخ كلمبكن نددى ي صنى ستان كبن خصر كووده مسلامات بغيناً بوذبردست توم دے ، چرصفد د دیرواسلامی مكونود أبادى وإبردك واعدصنى سنان أدد قەمولۇبانىي ئەكانى اندىغود زوملے شى - وسل حموند دبه لبي اويروجه داده - چرخونده مشل د وووقومولويشان اويت نه دى . خموني مشان اكثرة خيل فاتك دياره فعاهم جلونه جورووى بخونك دمشل لوخيالات دومن البين نهوى ميرمضرمنالات دوى دفرمانى اویاخلقوندد فایکیدسولودیاده تیادکیی خُوندِعا اخلق ساده دى دى دباده صوي

وى اكتولسترده.

يوهنعاندوه ميرخونوجاعتوناه بددعالمالونر دک وو . او و معامتو او سوده مدوسي ملم خاصلویے - پیرحف مں وسولہ باہ ددی عالما او ندد فاین اغستلودیاده ددیدلیت استینی وأنلل اوفايد مصابه في ننى اوجتوب وجين الم يه تولولوي خاريومنلاً لاصور - دعلي راكع . براين - داوالكر واميور والد أباد وفرخ آماد ج نبود - بناوس غاذیبرور • **دحاک**ر - محدث اگرای كونكن ، او بيا يود كنى على الشان مرسي وى اويه حنوكش به خاصوعامو لمولو لدتعد بركيب تثو ولمفخونيزيه وسعموجوده نعاندكبن وتعليم خهفامل نتظام نشته معيوده تطيم وَ دماغ أو دَنه ده بيلاي ديا الم موزون ته دسم ،أو ددىنىلىم يەصبرطالبعلم دمصوره زئناكئ دَ ياده شيادتين لنتي .

د بوملک د ترقی دیاره دماموخلقو داملاً دیاده اوجیول اصلف کاردے - صلی چرد کل تول داروملار به عاموخلقو دے ، او د اصلاح دیارہ دافن ددی د درصیح تعلیم د ما کرے متی و سلے دی کی دیا تھ کے کھیں۔

د إملاد د من دام د منوبود د عامونلونو دُولُونه ډېرلوئ معنيت عنيبي ده خوند خنق بريند دى دلے جردوى سن جامي اشتر معتونه نے تکدخواب دی میردوی ته یا مراكيد ودفي نه ملاويكي رد بيود تعليم او تربيت مذدوى عكدمعن ودودي عيريسه ودسوه لشنته عواميخ كحكدة اوسيل كولمة کبن تری دیرموی دکارمی یه و جاه د يخنى ند بج ننى رجعالت دعلم يه مقابله كين دُوئ ترآدام ودكروى رمطلب داخير دُ عامو علقة مشكلات دغرابي بله وجردي دُدوى اصلاح صرف دُريد يو يه يروكرامو ننٹی کیں لے۔ د يو قوم دخلاص د باره د اصلحيمانتظام

بهاددے - یہ صفر تعلیم دقوم دصی حالت
بہتان درکونے متی - چرصفر تعلیم دقوم تنول
صرودیات بورہ کورے متی ۔ لیننا دھنتان
موجودہ تعلیم کہ مسلمانا نوم ریات نشی ہوا
کولے ۔ یہ بودئ ذبہ کس تعلیم به توی جوت
او به دماغ باندے دیرخواب انو غود دوی
سرہ ددی تولو خلاو مسلمان حمم صفر
منان بے عہا ہ بوانہ دی ، او صبح کلولاییں
کمیں توم نیا نہ دی ، دداسی توم د
خلائ مل سنی ،

ع ماک موجائیں گے ہم ہم کو تنبر مونے تک تاب مار میں ایف الیس سی مار میں بکل، سنودینی

محمد لوبس خليل

## برده لشبن اسانیت

تدک بوی جاب کس بت نے بی خوال کا کا کا کو او ته شوی د معصومین کی اسیم کا دجوالویس دوج بروره لطافت کی کشیم و بد قطاح کس من موسی کے کہ بلبلو کہ لغو کہ سرودو لو سبزه دا دکس کہ شنو کو ایک کس بی کا ابشار کسا دیوک کس بی کا ابشار کس بی کا کس بیت کے کہ کا کس بیت کے کہ کا کس بیت کے کہ کا کہ

تلوسولدم دَنهود چرنگان السي يد دى

# شاءكم خلائ به دركاه كبن

ذه دِ تادَجواب نه يم كه خطاكوم خطاكاد بيسم مكان ستالامكان سناد المستناكرم بيزه حيايم بي ادبه دبه نهيم . خو زه حكم سامان لرمله الككب معن فصفاق أول حدى علمان دى حُامَلَةُ عِنْتَ مَلَكَ وَ هِي يُوكِس حَلْتُهُ دِلْلَا دِهِ مُ المك كِن فِل يائى ، دُوسال يه مشغلو كنِن يه تدامد مكيرى مُ المكس رسب ليونه خامك دىنراك دے اس خواصف بددديدن دے عُ المكن الشركور، يه تدم قدم جانان شت سناطن ظلم آبادَد ، دَستم خونی دُسب د • په مِرحُائ كنن فرا دونه . په حراعًاي كنن مظلوماً دى ندخوک دادی نه فراد کړي ، نه بريند کو، نه معکوم د مك اوزوند بوط كامرده اسود ميدال دسوش كرم خامک خادیان دسو محلو تحلست ان دھے مُ المك كل بكتل في ميد بيدانتي عان كا م كوي مُابِدِجِهَانُ آذَادِدُ. بسِمُ البِحْيالُ كِينَ بنِددِ ح مُ المك بن عين عشرت في وطهود وسع خانه ده نه شام يم مُاخيال كبن تل آباده مصفاته ده مُ اللَّكُ بْنُ نُهُ كُوشِشْ شَيْهِ مُدَلَّا مِنْ دُوخِتُ وَعِبْتُ دُ بنیاد استایه وطن کس . بنیادم نردی لیوان دی دا فوستاوطن جرحلته جع شوى شيطانان دى خامك ديدن اوك مهانده دعشق الي وسيع

ته خالق د دووجهاني، ذه بنده يم كنه كا دب ته خالق دُكاننات ئير روه دُروه دَكانُسنات بيم سنايه دى مجان كښ ذه م، يو د خيال جات لومه سنايه ملك بن غلق اوسى، ډيرب د ډ ده ظالمان ي سناد ملك خلق مبدى وى خوية زوندن ودله بمكادم ستايدملك كبن فق سيزي، دهران يسر لمبوكبن سْنَا يُه لَكُنِن وَيَحُلُوكُ ، وَيَكْتَدُن ي دِيرِ عَنُونِهُ سناد كمك سامان وذدوءيا وذمكي يا دُذن ديبے منايه كمك كبن همل دى شته او ندد دشنه ندم ل سناجبان شكستدنيوند، فإدوته، شودغوغا ده ستايه مككبن برميني، ادكى ناديفوره بندكان دى مُ المك كن نه قوك اوكى النخوك تك ، نه مظلوم دے ستايه كمكن افريخه لشته . خُركشتن او زون كوم سنا أبادتهان يوصيروم بدمعنى كبن ديرويوان دم بويه ستاجهان بهكله دعشق لوثي بكيل عاصل كوى سنا آزادجهان بندى دے، دمكان دان يابندى ستاجان تخلق وائي ، كغرونو غم خاكه ده ته صانعت ساصنت نخر يود بجاره ويوانه ده سنايركن غركشش في خرهن له . خرفتمت في ستايد مككن هي ديدي . خوايكم على ديا ان دي مُ المككن ديده مينه اخلق مست يه جي فران دي ستاداً ملك يعشق خالى د. به سوداً كبن د تالى دے

چیرمبنادون ډیرخیلون ډیرچنکون فسسا دو ن مكل دُعشق بلبل دعشق دُه صعلة رول إن وعشق و م الكِلَّ مِسْق نه سازدے كه لاله و كه سوسن و نه دابن قومرن هبرانه داس ته بنديان دي عشق دخلقو عكيمت ويحمنش دخلي يوااح ديث ملاقت جردعشق لنشاه اهلنة غرخوكو رسنال ويح ستاجان دملنكالوره يوكس طلة ملكك دي عَبَّتَ يه ذرو فورد معبَّن در تروجت د ه داچن ستامبارک شره دابوسنان ستامبارک شه نه دِخِيل وطن كبن ادسِم ، سنا دُمِك نه توبه كاريم متاندوليهم ستاجان كبن خلاكودون يومعيب و

متاجل شوبيف برف بديمكون ديرتومونه مُالك منيه تَكُم مَرْ يُحلِم اللَّهِ اللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ وَعَشَقَ وَحِد فالمكتَّم شق وطن في مناطق ومنت بين دست متاد مك يشان بمعلمه في كيفر كويقر خلايان دى صلنعشق منحب فلقو . صلترمشق دخلقو فأرد ته السان شته سناجهان كبن سُدُ سَبِّ أَبَارِجِهَا لِسُهُ عددا ترخوم بالسنف موم سناجاب الكرك فأملك بسى تنونه كمئن ويديد يوجبت كت ساجان به المربه وى استاجان ستامباك شر مادخلامان كبن بديده استاكم زهمنت باريم دام ملك و دائ كاور ، خامك كبن تعالى دمت دے

ذام

ذقوا

خلو

محذ

مري

اوت

ورس

يى

ذَد

كرجنتاد كدودخ و،خوزه خوښ پخي جهان سيم ماتدىنىجنت بويوزده ،آخوزه هم مسلمان بسم

عمضيا

الماملئي بابني ديرمهداندور والطام منرسع دى دادچه خرخروخت الارم وماهلند كبنى دوه لور ملكان معم ادليد لجدنوى داغي وه د يونوم مكيمين حُونزديده بنه دوستاندوه ببراما صاحب ببغدوت

عمنيام دَغُواسان به ينشالور نوم شادير كننَ لولسط كلوس نه يشابور ته اوليكلم -ملة به أخوكن بيدا شود وه . ادد دولي مدى هِ أَمَا ذَكِسْ وَفَاتِ شُوءَ دَعِمْ وَ زُومِنْ أَنَا عَالِقَ دُعِيْمُ ﴿ وَيَعِبْ وُهُ مَادَهُمْ بِهِ عَلَى مَ يودوست نظام الملك طويسى ييكف ومعفرواني

يه ينشال وكني إما مونق رح يوبذوك وقابل احتوا عالم وه و دعن دُشَاكردان الزباب دامشهوره ميرمنوي به وه و ددب سن بن صباع دواره دير ذهين واللِّقان و دَمْرَتْ اود موتخالي تُونْدُنْ يَنِهُ وَه - بَدُ وجه سره خرم جل دالد بذكوار دُهم مه دَملم ندكري د يامه باسيل فيوند بريد ك في سبق يادولو ادد خوشخوالى عمة يؤدي وفونوته بكاردى بيهوي برك دخت كبن بعلم بخوم كبن ديدلوى كمال المصل كود كني مرايكس وادمدا اوكوى . يدكر يخ سلطنت كن دملك شاه يدنما مذكبن صدم فق تدرا فلو او دُملم معانوته بندعافى ملاوسو فيصمه بنيو دوو تهكين عسه بغيرد فرحت مزودكى مونيتولو بيده بالي الفاق اوكود - اومتمونهمو ادخود ل كلونة تبرينو اوغر دخواسان ناه توانسوكسسيانه ترلال ، او دُصى عُائ مريه غذي اويه كالي جهه والي داغلم داوما تدد اليارسلان متعاومه ٨٤٥) يەسلىلنتاكىن دودادت عهدا درسيادسلەننوه . مُركِدِيهُ خَالْكُودِ تَدُوا بِنِهُ اوْلَكِينَ وَصَوْئَى دُوعِلَ فَ معنابي خاندد عصيغو نبتو دياره واغلل بحسن تدخا دَسفادش په دجر ډيرښرځائ دوکړسے شورخونها كملانمت مرافكاد اوكرو واوقو وميل البرمامد يو خدمت اوكوم . يه ما ترخرونت معلوله شوه . يه

يعدف من ما دخيام تداوويل "دامنى شوى بوكوى باكل مركوى وما حداد فيشا بور دخول خبوده جدد الم ماحري فاكوان حسيشه دمن فردنولسون فالوسالام وظيف مق كوه ويناغ وفا سائيس پرويرس دادشاه ديينوښ شورتس په خپلەنمانىكېن د اقىعالمانونلەڭچەمە .

عمام بينالوكبن بوسكات مطابي السلام وفات دخيا يوشاكوونطام خواجه متحان يا دخيا به بالعكبن دادائى . جەھىم بەلگىرماسىدە پەباغ كېن كوزىي - او اد فادي اترى منه كوسله بوديم ما مدادو سل عبرها قابسه بداسى عُائىكىنى جوركولىنى بيه بادجا بين تومرد كالابر بوتي وي . غرموده ليس خد زه بيانينتا إداته لادم نومااولين جدد صغر مزار نرجاديا بيره كالالولوتي وه . دایران اکنوشاعرای **دمنهایم د شاعرج تقلید**او د صغرد غيالاتو پروى كويلاء د صغروباميات كهاكات ماسى عُائى داكوليى مديد خريد د مناكب د مليم سائيس د شرالوذكوموين منى ، ادم د منروج ده جد خروخة د صغر راسات ترجم فتوز جيولو يه أكويزائ كبن الرا اددُ ودي انواموته مريش كره . وددى قسم خيالاً غلقودُ معدد لعيال مديد دُقل به نظر اوكس . جناغيريه امويك اوأتكسنان كبن عمفيم تواوسي بوری دیریشهریت لومی روسلموانتمات دادی پیمنرا نرمن يفتار بكديولوي للم اوسائيسك نصموه . معدد غيط ذمالى يوليدئ فلسنى او دعلم حسال لمبريهم منك اوملم بخوم يولوسف مالم نيوشويل .

ترعلى فتهاه ووقيم كال

## في بملتون (يطيفه)

سه دَ باسُول نه دوه ننگوهديان دَ که برنيت بيبنو م تروادوان متوردكم بي به ترخ كبن يومور جلم و ا و يە اوكسىنە دىنىيات ۋە راد يەلاس كىنىڭ دىلىگى ۋ ود يوس يوجا ببدل نئ حم ده - اوستري سنوانه آنبكر ك تفكال تروا ووسيدل سبانكل نشابوجان نار يخ مينك حن دادده آنے واخداو دھنتی ندد دوله ننائبر جان ، بنا ، ، ، ر پیسویلئه، کان شوده اد د دوومپیولون دادنه هٔ مثابعان پرتیوس نبوس هنهی تر اور سیک . دُ واعترن نرئ عائ او لوده واعتسته وننا بعان المراك كك بكاريك خوي كالوده ديره ده الو ، نگستُ اونکوو د اِوکوجو نه ئے شودہ حم واحسنه اودادوان منه .

رچائے پچیٰ دی ِ دوارہ ود تہ پہ مذکہ پرلتا غزاجے دے اوخبری کوی )

سان کل و شا برها مداید به مویدے جا اوسا صورت مخالے منی م

تنابيصان مدنينيا وادويك يوستوما مريوراو بل چالوکښ بوره شوده ډيردي .

رسبان کل دیالود بیالے نه کون اخلی خوید بیرته نے ش دوی )

میان کل ، اسے پرکوئون چر داخوداسی تصف دى كدنم.

شابرهان ، داخروائه و بده خوکیس دیده ده . غُلاچرصندوم غولوسك وه . رچائيدانىكىن لوسك وهى ) سبان كل، ولنه . . . . . . . به در با باجر د کس خو الواده .

(دوايه صند لدس دچائيل نيځى) سان کل ۽ صنافي او کوره خواد مننی روا د گروه

رهند په چوکئ دخنل نه لغړی خوآخوځان قالوكوى اوندس خودى) صندوء ريه خندكس خرص واخدداجيني بيا بوره مه وا به جيني وامير

فضل جميد دون مبي كال

#### THE KHYMER

#### FROM THE WOODLANDS

Awake | arise | to fare afield To seek the joys the meadows yield: The air is blythe, the sky is blue, The hedgerows sparkle rich with dew While fragrant zephyrs breathe around The lark to heav'n her matin sings. And hill and grove and brake resound With subtile blossom-whisperings. Come I I shall lead you by a way Close-sheltered from the open day Through dappled gorges where the rill Comes frothing, leaping down the hill: Through matted woods, past gurgling brooks, That slowly work their sedgy way; Through sunny glades, past noisy nooks Where gorgeous birds of song delay. There midst the buzz of busy bees Shall Nature teach her secrecies: And birds and buds and blossoms fair Divine and gladsome news shall hear. There, stretched apon some grassy isle We'll chant a ditty, sweet and gay, Unrest and cares forget awhile-And live all lifetime in a day. Anon our hearts shall freely share A purer joy, a larger air ; A heav'nly ray, benign and bright, With sacred peace our souls shall dight. And having been uplifted thus, When coluly shines the moon sublime, To town we'll bear this gleam with us-

A solace for the aftertime.

E. A. PIRES.

#### PARADISE

In the course of a letter to the Editop-in-Chief, an Old student on active service writes from "Somewhere":

"When I was at the College I used to be disgusted with life. Now, after I have seen most of the Colleges of Bombay and Sindh, I think our College is a paradise as compared to the dirty hovels one finds over here. E.... College, for example, is just like a dungeon. The sun rays never manage to enter it the whole year round. One always has to work in artificial light."

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where we met two Englishmen of the R.A.F. who had stayed there for two nights. They showed us the different tracks on which they had moved about. Then we went about two miles ahead to see the glacier. The glacier produced a sense of grandeur and awe as the stream rushed just beneath it. We carved figures on the glacier, ate ice, washed our faces in the ice-cold water, took some snapshots, and returned to our halting place. We rested for some time and bought a sheep,—because no meat was available, and then returned to Liddarwat in the evening.

Next morning we walked on from Liddarwat to Sikhwas (att. 12,000 ft.). It was at a distance of eight miles; on the way it began raining. The rain caused us anxiety as we were to cross difficult passes which cannot be crossed in wet weather. In the evening a very strong chilly air blew which dispersed the clouds and also our worries. We passed the night in this place. After passing through Tailmarg valley, which was covered with fold after fold of beautiful pink flowers, we reached the highest point of our trek (alt. 14,000 ft.) from where we were to descend. The descent at many points was very steep. That day we covered more than 24 miles' distance and at last came to a place in the Sind Valley one mile from Gumbal. The altitude of the place was 6,000 ft. and we were back in a fertile valley. We were now on the road which led to Laddakh and next morning we started towards Kangan. Near Kangan we saw a depot of supplies for China which are carried along this road. We had not yet reached Kangan, when fortunately we got a lorry for Srinagar. At the arrival of Ponywalas we put our luggage into the lorry and reached Srimagar, and pitched our tents again in Chinar Bagh. The next day being Friday we went to Hazrat Bal mosque in a shikara. There were thousands of Mussalmans who had come to offer prayers here. Several Maulvis were addressing the groups from different places. We offered our prayers and returned to Chinar Bagh in the same Shikara. The next day we spent visiting the hazaars, and doing some shopping and enjoying ourselves in various ways. The 9th July was a Sunday and we visited the Mughul gardens. The Chashma-i-Shahi is in a Baradari of the Mughul style. The Harwan lake is used as a reservoir for the supply of water to Srinagar. It is a very beautiful small lake and on its bank we took our On our way back we visited the government fishery. Then we visited the Nishat and Shalimar gardens. Perhaps due to the shortage of water in the reservoir, there was no water in the gardens and so the visitors were not many. We met the Edwardes College hiking group in Nishat and exchanged anapshots with them. In Shalimar we made our own tea. On the way back we visited the match-box factory at Baramula. We reached Murree late at night and occupied two rooms of a hotel. The next day we spent in seeing every beautiful spot of Murree, and the following day we reached Rawalpindi, where the party dispersed.

SYED ABOUR RAHMAN,
IV Year

Chinar Bagh where we found two tents pitched. We tack our meals in a hotel, and being tired we went to sleep.

The next day we went to see the main bazars and Professor Sahib obtained permits for flour, kerosene oil, wood, and other necessities. In the evening we went to see "Shankar Acharya", a temple built on a hill 6,200 ft. high. The temple-hill, known as "Takht-i-Sulaiman" is a place which gives a very fine view of Srinagar. It gives a bird's-eye view of the Maharaja's palaces, Shahi Chashma, the Mughul gardens—Nishat, Shalimar, and Nasin—the Dul Iake, Char. Chinar—a small island in the "Dall", the Hari Parbat—a huge-old fort on a hill, the main city, Renawari—an outskirt Mohalla. Badami gardens and a distant aerodrome.

The next day we visited the city in 'Shikara' boats. Srinagar is a city of seven bridges, with the Dall Lake beyond it. So one can easily move from one place to another in Shikaras. At every place one hears the confusing noise of "Shikara Sahib, Shikara Sahib". After enjoying boating we went to see Srinagar Jami Mosque. This mosque was built by Subedar Malik Haidar, the Kashmir Governor, in the days of emperor Jehangir. It is beautifully-built and covers a large area. We climbed the minaret, from where we had a very good view of the city.

Next morning we left for Gulmarg. The read passes through a very beautiful valley. We reached Tanginarg (ait. 7,200 ft.) at one o'clock. We bired a coolie and marched on foot up the hill. The track on foot is two-and-a-half miles upto Gulmarg (alt. 9,200 ft.) but is very strennous as the slope is very steep. The hill is covered with pines. Then we went upto Khillanmarg (alt. 11,200 ft.) At Khillanmarg, we felt sudden cold. We sat by the side of a "choshma" famous for its sweet and cold water. The snow is at only a mile's distance from here. We lit the fire, heated our bread and curry, and took meals. Just then we started back. Wular Lake and Lolab valley were far in the mist. The descent was fairly easy. We rushed through Gulmarg and reached Tangmarg. One of us fell ill. We hired a pony for him and reaching Tangmarg we went back by forry to Sirinagar. All of us were very much tired, but the energetic Madari gave us tea and food, and we went to sleep.

Next day we started for Pehlgam. The valleys on the way presented a wonderful scenery. The Pampur safferon fields, the Awantipura ruins of an old Kashmir capital, the Matan water tanks containing fish in profusion, and Aish Magam Barndari on Saint Nurudlin's tomb, are wonderful sights on the way to Pehlgam which we reached in the evening. Pehlgam is a very fine place. Here meet two streams from two valleys which open out at Pehlgam. Just on a hillock amidst the two streams we pitched our tents. The next day we enjoyed a ride on penies. After taking our evening meals we walked about in the club area, in the moonlit night, with the two streams murmuring on either ade of us.

Next day we went to Bai Saran (alt. 8,500 ft.) but later decided to go back and proceed to Aru. Aziz having been ill till now, was sent back to Srinagar. The way to Aru is a pleasant course of seven miles. It is the last village in those huge mountains—with green fields of wheat and barley in July. Aru was the place which each one of us liked most. We pitched tents in a beautiful meadow. The scene in the moonlight created a hundred fancies, and poetic thoughts. Unfortunately none of us was a poet, otherwise he would have composed his best poem there. It left a permanent impression on every heart.

Next morning, we moved on to Liddarwat, a valley full of natural beauty. At Lidderwat there were only a few Gujar-huts, and a small house for visitors. Next morning we decided to see the Kolhai glacier. We got up early in the morning. The way, though not a very difficult ascent, is all overspread with huge stone boulders, and is very rough going. We reached the first stage at 10

that is, towards the stick. It is an experimental demonstration of the thinking power of a plant and show how it takes the present pain of going sideward. 'in order to secure the future pleasure of going up in an easier manner.'

After all this, I did not know what to say, for the distinction I had drawn between a man and a beast had proved untenable. I remained silent for a moment and then said "In man there is morality—another sense which differentiates between good and evil; our conscience tells us that an act is evil and we are not to do it though our reasoning may ascribe numerous benefits to

The professor replied by giving another of the huge stock of examples he seemed to have handy. In Hardawar, a monkey had taken away the clothes of a traveller. After some time the monkey came back and returned the clothes to the traveller. This shows that he felt remorse; his conscience pricked him and so he returned the clothes to the traveller.

I understood the meaning and in order that no more examples should come. I interrupted him and said, "There may be two more senses peculiar to manthe sense of beauty which tells us what is beautiful and what is ugly and the mystic sense which gives man everpresent fear of God." The professor replied. "How can you conclude that a beast does not possess these senses when we see every day that animals do not eat the dry or rotten grass or fodder when they are not hungry. They know that it is not beautiful and not good for health."

All my reasoning failed. Now tell me, brothers! what should I say. I again felt sad; only the variety of sadness was changed by my revered professor.

PREM PARKASH KAPOOR, IV YEAR.

#### 4

## A trip to Kashmir

As previously arranged we assembled at Abbottabad on the 24th June The party consisted of eight students, Prof. Ziauddin, and Madari. Early on the 25th, we started for Sirinagar. The road lay before us like a serpent, ascents and descents being very frequent. The Batrassi Jungle covered with camps of the army proved that man's work was a compliment to the art of Nature. We passed through Garhi Habibullah, a place on the bank of Kunhar Naddi which was named Nain Sukh (Eye-balm) by Queen Nur Jehan. The cold water of the stream had helped in healing the sore eyes of the Queen. Two and a half miles further we reached Ramkot, on the border of Kashmir. Here we paid the road toll, and moved on; passed through Muzaffar Abad and reached Domel where the roads from Abbottabad and Murree meet. As the custom officer at Domei was very busy, we had to wait for a long time. When our turn came, we paid the custom duty, and were permitted to proceed. From Domel onwards, the road runs along the Jehlum river, and has no abrupt ascents or descents. At Chauri we took our meals by the roadside. Then we proceeded further. The valley which in the beginning was very narrow was now opening out. The watercanal built for the production of electricity is a wonderful feat which cannot escape the eye of one taking his first visit to the valley. The lorry moved through the rice fields. There was rice on both sides, and rice stretching into. the distance as far as eye could see,-in a valley bordered with pine-covered green hills—unlike the barren Khyber hills to which our eyes are accustomed. We reached Baramula in the evening—a big town on both banks of the Jehlum river. There is began drizzling. We reached Srinagar at 8, and went to

available assistance from voluntary public organisations should be welcomed. Campaigns similar to the one that was inaugurated by the popular ministry in the U.P. in 1938 and literarcy programmes as initiated in Kashmir State should be adopted on a wide scale. Group teaching as well as individual teaching of adults may be resorted to liberally with the help of University students.

The Royal Commission on Labour in 1930 deplored "the disastrous effects of the whole mass of industrial labour being illiterate—a state of affairs unknown to any country of industrial importance." If Adult Education, coupled with universal primary education, is taken seriously, it will prove highly beneficial to the nation as a whole. Literate labourers are always efficient and able to command better wages. This will obviously raise the standard of living of the people, which will be a distinct advantage to our motherland.

Adult Education among women should not be neglected. The role of women in the life of a nation is very important. Indifference towards the fair sex can only be detrimental to the national cause. Literate women are an asset to the nation. A wider and saner outlook on the part of women will inevitably have a

happy and pleasant effect on the future generation.

H. C. SAIGAL.

#### 4

## What Should I Say

One day one of my professors saw me walking alone in the garden and enquired from me the reason of my melancholy mood. For the moment I did not know what to say, and so I kept mum. At this he said, "All right tell me the difference between a man and a beast". I was wonder-struck to hear a strange question so suddenly, but still I replied patiently, "the main distinction between a man and a beast is the sense which may be termed the sense of reasoning."

The professor said, "How do you say that animals do not think, they sometimes think better than men. I give you a few examples of their intellect. Recently in the jungles of Madras, a party of hunters was trying to eatch elephants. One fell down into the pit and the other's brain warned him of danger and he ran away. He could not bear the loss of his friend. The next day he brought a bamboo, and chewed one end of it. Holding it in his trunk, he went to the same place the following night, and seeing the sleeping men in the machan, he put the brush of the bamboo into one's hair, twisted it, pulled him down and killed him. In this way the elephant took revenge for his friend's death.

Take another example. The champanzee acts like a child and is generally kept by American ladies as a pet. He just sits like a child beside a man to take his tea and meals. One day a lady put on new clothes to go out when her chimpanzee wanted to sit in her lap. When she did not permit him to do so, he at once guessed that she had put on new clothes and was worrying about them. Suddenly he went to the reading room, brought a paper, put the paper on her lap and then jumped into it. How marvellously he gratified his feelings of love." Then the professor gave me another example of how a camel remembers his enemy to take his revenge. When the professor saw me amazed and incredulous he told me that even plants can think. "See a creeping plant", he said, "it will always go up in a circular form. Take a stick and fix it in the ground to the right side of the plant. The curly growth of the plant will be towards that stick and it will ultimately reach the stick. Take the stick out and fix it to the left of the plant; the plant will then move towards the left,

### **Adult Education**

India has a large illiterate population. The curse of illiteracy has been. since the advent of provincial autonomy, engaging the attention of educationists, statesmen and politicians. They all seek to attain a belitting status for India among the nations of the world. Different schemes are being put for ward to achieve the complete liquidation of illiteracy with a view to enhance ing the country's prestige and ameliorating the miserable condition of its illclad and ill-fed millions. That the public in general has begun to take interest in this very essential aspect of the nation's life is indicated by what are called 'literary campaign' and Adult Education schemes. Adult Education implies the imparting of education to adults who have been neglected in their childhood and denied opportunities of receiving education. They inherent right to be educated to become "effective and efficient" citizens of the state, and thus to help promote the cause of democracy. The solution of the problem of illiteracy lies in free, compulsory and universal Primary Education. But universal primary education can only be accomplished after illiterate parents have been transformed into literate ones. They would automatically feel responsible and begin to appreciate the immense value of literacy in others and specially in their own children. The lack of stimulus amongst the parents is undoubtedly one of the greatest obstacles in the way of universal primary education. But literacy among them will certainly prove conducive to the rapid and effective progress of primary education.

"Interacy is a means and not an end in itself." The more literacy there is among the adults, the better for society. It would indeed be a step forward in the right direction. The goal of education is, however, to promote and improve an individual's personality and develop his inherent physical, moral and intellectual qualities and thus elevate him to the status of a good citizen.

If a scoiety wants to achieve effective and beneficial results, it should make arrangements for adults to un lergo a thorough literacy course by learning not only the 3 r's, but also elementary principles of everyday Science, Hygiene, Economics and General Knowledge. Of course public attention towards adult literacy has increased tremendously, yet the progress has not been satisfactory. It requires a continuous and powerful campaign through the joint efforts of the Government and the people, if the desired results are to be attained. (The Government should encourage and assist by providing Adult Education experts in every province to formulate schemes, to tour the different districts, and to set up Adult Education centres and appoint Adult Education officers to look after the proper execution of those schemes.

Adult Education Libraries should be started and equipped with adequate and necessary material for the teacher and the taught. Adult Education Committees, consisting of official as well as non-official members, should be formed to propagate the purpose and usefulness of Adult Education. These committees are bound to evoke a profound interest and to attract public attention if their propaganda machinery is tactfully handled. There is every reason to believe that the masses will soon begin to take full advantage of this opportunity. Only in these ways can illiteracy be abolished.

"The real India", as one very prominent Indian once said, "can be found in the rural areas." It is therefore essential to focus our energies on the rural areas as well as on the industrial centres.

Adult Education clubs and societies should be started. Lectures on subjects of general interest and on the utility of education should be arranged. All

"What shall be done". Suddenly an old doctor rises and speaks to the audience: "Gentlemen, I have read innumerable books at the Berlin University. British Museum, the Paris Library and at several other libraries of the world. Today I have come to know that the scheme presented by Prof. Zahir is not his own creation."

A wave of surprise runs throughout the audience, and people look at one another with smazed faces. But the doctor continues. "There is nothing new in Prof. Zahir's plan. 1375 years ago a message called the Quran was revealed to Mohammad, the prophet of Arabia, which contains this scheme."

The audience now disperses and everyone goes out in search of a copy of the Onran. Those people in the audience who call themselves Muslims have no difficulty in finding it. for everyone of them on going home discovers a small bracket built high up in a wall of the innermost room. On the bracket lies a book wrapped up in a number of satin covers. The covers seem to have been very beautiful once but they are now all covered over with dust. The Muslims begin reading the Quran again and find it a wonderful book. They pass it on to other people and everyone begins reading it. The more people act upon it the happier they become. The old doctor's allegation against the origin of Prof. Zakin's scheme is found to be true, but he only receives another Nobel Prize for remiroducing to the world a book which has brought so much happiness to markind.

A. R. CHOHAN

#### MORNING

The day is at hand:
The stars haste to fade:
Night's blanket of shade
That covered the land
In the grey, eastern sky
Lies scattered and torn.
The Sun leaps on high:
A new day is born.

H.H.

#### A CHILD'S SONG

O, my God! I pray to Thee. My heart and soul in Thee to be Give me the Strength by which I can By deed or thought help weak man. Teach me to treat my friends always In humble, good and truthful ways. Land of my birth, I worship Thee. Thy soil is Paradise to me. Give me the Strength by which to give. Unity to Nations where I live. I'll be ready if need arise For Mother-land my life to sacrifice. My parents suffered for my gain They strove for my good and strove again-Give me the grace and strength to give, For their love, obedience while they live.

> M. SIDDIQ, KARDAR, I Year (Agr.).

(7) There should also be a common President for the whole world who should be elected by common franchise and I think his headquarters also should be in the desert.

(8) There will be trade co-operation among the different countries of

the world and no tariff will be enforced.

(9) Murder, adultery and theft are the three main crimes which cause disturbance in the world. There is no need of jails. To imprison a man and then release him after sometime does not prevent him from repeating that sin. One who has committed adultery must be whipped a hundred times. The murderer must be murdered and the hands of the thief must be cut off.

(10) All education should be based on the following two great

hypotheses:

(a) Man is helpless. Lord created him to lead a simple and pure life. He has to keep ready for a trial after his death. That examination does not consist of science or mathematics but of deeds which the has done in his worldly life.

(b) He should not covet money, lands or riches, because these are the central causes of wars. He should be contented with whatever

he possesses.

(11) Nobody in any country of the world should try to invent weapons harmful for human beings. If found, these weapons should be destroyed and the inventor punished.

(12) The meat of dirty animals should not be eaten and the use of wines

should be forbidden.

(13) Woman is a weak creature and can be caught easily in the traps of evil. Her character should be moulded in such a way that she may become the embediment of gentleness and modesty. She must be faithful to her husband.

(14) The last point is about religion. The religion which is based on the commandments of one and only one God and into which no human brain has introduced his wisdom should be adopted by everyone. It should

teach respect for all the prophets."

The world pondered over the Professor's scheme; the League thanked him and admitted him to be the Greatest thinker of 1950. He was awarded the "Nobel Prize" for such a marvellous thought. The professor spent the prize-money in getting his speech printed and distributed.

#### \* \* \* \*

A sudden change has taken place in man's life. Everywhere is peace. The first world-President elected is a curly-haired black negro of Africa. The white men of Europe, the yellowish Chinese and the wheatish men of Asia all accept him as their Head. His capital is in the deserts of Arabia. No tongue in the world speaks of his blackness, wildness or inferiority. Men, women and children have begun to assemble five times in the day. There are no military departments. The industries which used to make weapons have been destroyed, because the people have begun to realise that there will be no need of wars in future. Literature which formerly used to rouse wild instincts and hatred for nations has been burnt. Propaganda against drinking has been carried on so widely that Society itself has begun to hate wine. Peace and prosperity have spread all over the world once again.

People are gathering in the desert for the first time. Only the blue horizon can encircle them in the desert. About two lakes of men of different complexions, speaking different languages, wearing different dresses, have gathered. At this time the scholars hold a debate for discussing the scheme

## The Dawn of Happiness

(1950)

Now at this time when the world had seen air-raids, destruction by gans and tanks, deaths of millions of its inhabitants by poisonous gases and magnetic fences, it was in need of peace. Prof. Zahir of Egypt wrote a book calied 'What Shall Be Done' in which he chalked out a programme for peace. Every newspaper of France, Germany, England, Turkey, Belgium. Holland, Russia and Asia printed the message of Prof. Zahir, but still the demand for the book was undiminished.

The world did not want to see the bones of millions of creatures heaped up again as it had seen for several years. It had met hunger, thirst, famines, nakedness, epidemics and was now seeking for peace. Every church, mosque and temple was echoing with the cries of men that could only be satisfied with peace. In such a state a copy of "What Shall Re Done" was lying on every table in every corner of the world. Scientists, Philosophers, Ministers and Politicians had once again concentrated their attentions upon the establishment of peace.

The Government of Egypt on the invitation of the League of Nations sent the Professor to Switzerland to broadcast his message from there. The airfield from which he had to fly was crowded with people of all nations, and the view was even seen by Churchill Hitler, Roosevelt, Gandhi, Jinnah and the Japanese King through Television.

At last Prof. Zahir broadcast the following scheme for peace from Switzerland:

"Now when each and every administration has failed to give peace to the world and every member of the human race is tired of wars; for this tired world I am offering a scheme which, if acted upon will not allow any man to dye his hands with human blood. There will be no wars, no conspiracy, no parties, no enemies. Nations will unite, rulers will embrace one another and the leaders will not rouse the feelings of one party against the other. I request you to think, read and listen to my 'Peace Gift' to the world.

(1) In every country of the world, in every province of the country, in every district of the province and in every village of the district, there should be a committee consisting of the occupants of that territory, men and women, old and young. This committee should meet four times during the day and once at night at a fixed place to repeat the promises they shall make.

(2) Once in a week all the people of that village or town should gather

to lisen to their promises again.

(3) Then twice a year all the citizens must assemble in some open place where they should embrace one another and remove their grievances which

might have emerged during the year.

(4) Every individual should visit once in his life a place where there is no difference of nations, religion and colour. But for such a grand gathering we need some big open place that should be free from the temptations of the present world. I would prefer some desert for this purpose.

(5) No body should claim to be a king and every nation shall consider

God to be her King.

(6) Every country shall be tree and shall not make its neighbour a slave. People shall elect their president who will be the guardian of the orphans, beggars and the cripple. Every beggar shall have the right to check the president if he is in the wrong and the latter shall have to admit his fault or remove, the beggars' misuaderlanding.

## Round the Play-Grounds

Hockey.—Mr. Ghafoor has been appointed captain of the team. The First Year admission in last May brought some good players of hockey and an excellent team was formed after the re-opening of the college in October. Regular practice matches were played and a high standard of game was maintained. The team had also the privilege of going to Kabul and playing matches on the occasion of 'Jashan Celebrations' there.

In our first university match against the Edwar es College our team, played exceedingly well and won a victory for the college by two goals to nil.

With great confidence we looked forward to the result of our second match against the Government College, Campbellpur, but unfortunately our expectations did not come true. Although ours was the stronger side, we lost by the single goal second in the match.

Football.—Mr. Abdur Rehmen continues to be the captain of the team. With Akhtar and Abrar as members of the team we were confident of going far but unfortunately Akhtar was unable to play the University matches. This was a great loss to our team. Dr. Pires did his best in organising the team and arranged regular matches against different teams in Peshawar. In our first University match against the Edwardes College we lost by one goal to nil after a drawn game.

Abrar has been selected to play for the Punjab University team in the Inter-Varsity matches. We congrutulate him on his selection. He displayed a very good game in the match against the Lucknow University in the semi-finals.

Cricket.—The team had a paralysing blow by losing a player like Hameed who had been awarde I the Roll of Honour in Cricket last year. It was all due to the efforts of Mr. Sadiq that the team has survived the loss. The team played some matches against different clubs and went to Lahore to play their University match against Prince of Wales College, Jammu with Mr. Jagdip as the captain. Unluckily we lost the match after a contested game.

Trans.—Mr. Fazli Mahmood is the new captain. Last year the Edwardes College could not find a pair to compete for the Col. Keen Cup and so the trophy remained with us for the fourth successive year. We expect to win the trophy this year too. In this field, too, Mr. Hameed's loss has been greatly felt. Hameed and Mahmood displayed a very good game at Kabul when the pair won their matches against the British Legation and the Wizarati-Maarif there.

Athletics.—Mr. Iqbal Quraishi continues to be captain. Our great athlete and University Blue—Khwaja Rashid—has left us and his loss is irreparable. Prof. Hadow Harris and Mr. Adil Khan are taking great pains in giving the athletes regular practice and we hope to give a good account of ourselves in the coming Inter-College Athletic Meet. We hope to win again the Military District Championship trophy.

Ten of our athletes are going to participate in the Rawalpindi District

Olympies. We wish them good luck.

Other Games.—Mr. Razzaq seems to be labouring hard for creating an interest among the students for other games like Volley Ball and Basket Ball, and he has been successful in his endeavours to a considerable extent. Boxing continues to attract the attention of a few.

- (7) Use of Library.—By insisting on students to read books, current papers and periodicals. In tutorial groups, ordinary classes and mental culture work periods, teachers should advise students on what and how to read. Hints on the use of books and on what a reader must look for in different types of books should form an important feature of college and school libraries. Through the Book Circle', divided into groups, a selected number of choice books may be given to students to read and give short talks on, the best criticism and presentation being awarded a prize. In this way, each student gets to know about many books, even if he himself has read one.
- (8) Scholarship.—For every subject of study there is to be a 'scholar', usually the best student in it. He is to encourage, even compel by his own example, other students to work hard, and do well in their respective subjects of study. These scholars are in respect of students' duties what their leaders are in respect of securing rights and privileges in the general life of the institution.
- (9) Use of Dictionary.—By exhorting students to consult a dictionary, when in doubt. This can be done better by example set by teachers, if they themselves send for dictionaries in class-rooms, when they are in doubt.
- (10) Common Sense.—An effort should be made to develop students' common sense. This can be done in many ways, for instance, by consulting a railway time-table, university calendar, encyclopactia or dictionary, and solving common riddles, small problems of arithmetic, cross-word puzzles, chess and bridge problems, etc.
- (11) Psycho-Analysis—of some students may be undertaken in order to understand their tendencies, so that a proper guidance may be given to them on their studies and activities.
- (12) Some aspects of Journalism.—Training in news-reporting, editorial writing, correspondence, and caption and head-one writing should be given to students as an adjunct to the work in connection with the college magazine. A work of this kind may be very useful, particularly when forms instructions are given by the teacher undertaking it.
- (13) Written and Oral Examination in Mental Culture.—This examination should include some practical work also by means of which students' efficiency can be tested. In the theoretical test, questions may be asked concerning every-day science, current politics, problems of world and Indian importance, observation, memory, initiative and intelligence, etc.

Of course, there are several other aspects of the teaching of mental culture which I have omitted here, and which are included in the course published by me in a booklet entitled "Towards Better Education". How can this course be fitted into the scheme of our present studies is the next question? It can be done by curtailing formal lecture work in most of the present subjects of study. Some of the time thus saved could be treated as leisure in which students and teachers could think over the problems agitating them, and some devoted to the work on mental culture, both in formal classes and outside. And to give to this work a seriousness that alone can make it effective and useful, it should be included in the general college time-table.

This is my scheme in rough outlines. I invite readers attention with a view to seeking their assistance in improving upon it. Their criticisms, rayourable or adverse, with or without suggestions for improvement, will be most welcome. May I hope these will be forthcoming?

Q. M. FARITO.

and fully conscious of her destiny in the world. There are some who oppose a separate course on the ground that what, according to them, is needed is improvement in methods of teaching and in the system of examination. not to speak of these who simply refuse to do anything unless the whole system of education is completely revolutionized. It does not take one long to dismiss this last policy as defeatism and excuse for not doing anything, for the obvious reason that the system of education cannot be revolutionized as easily as they seem to think. As for the suggestion that improved methods of teaching and examination will meet the desired object of mental culture, it seems to me that those who make it have not a correct appreciation of the sims of mental culture, nor, I venture to think, are they fully aware of the enormous difficulties of the present economic system, and conditions of service and status of teachers in society. To ignore these problems and to expect the final improvement, referred to above, is to aim at doing what appears to be impossible. Even if these problems are solved, the permanent question of developing students' mental culture in a new India requiring alertness of mind, personality and character in them will still remain, unless the curricula of education are changed.

I suggest that a 'Course of Mental Culture' is a step in that direction, and that it will go a long way in producing whole men and not incomplete ones as are turned out in hundreds by our Universities and colleges. I am not quite sure if the much discussed report of the Central Advisory Board of Education poses the problems of citizenship in a free India in their right perspective, and offers by its various suggestions a prospect of substantial improvement in the type of young men and women to be produced by our post-war educational institutions. The question now arises: "How can the Course of Mental Culture achieve

this object ?" This can be done by training students in :-

(1) Memory.—By writing figures and words on the blackboard in class-rooms, rubbing them off, and asking students to repeat them. Passages, poems and facts may be memorized. By these and many other devices memory can be train-

ed. And memory plays an important part in one's mental make-up.

(2) Observation.—By asking students to repeat figures and words, at times whole sentences, on the board in their proper sequence. Objects may be shown in class-rooms, and students called upon to repeat their names, number, sequence, colour, size, etc. Questions may also be asked on the daily rounds of their lives, their surroundings at home, at college and on the roads, etc. The work of memory and observation can be done both individually and in combination.

- (3) Public Speaking.—By means of public speaking classes based on the technique of public speaking. (This work has already been commenced by me here).
- (4) Taking Notes of Lectures.—By insisting on students to take notes of class lectures which should be seen from time to time by teachers, who are also to instruct them in this art. (I have been trying to persuade students to do so in my classes, though unfortunately with little success).
- of whatever they may come across as instructive and interesting in books, papers, in conversation with others, and in their own observation or reflection. They should keep records of these with a proper index to be examined by teachers from time to time. Students may be asked to read and explain to the class what they have recorded every week.
- (6) Improvement in Hand-writing.—By deducting marks for bad writing in the House Examinations, and offering prizes in hand-writing computations. It may be objected that this is a poster for the schools to take, but I think it could be pursued with advantage even at colleges.

### Adult Education

Now while the history of the human race is in the melting pot and there is hope for the liberation of all the subject nations of the world from poverty, ignorance and slavery, and the golden age of freedom and advancement with the termination of the war is in sight, it is highly regrettable that our country is still plunged in the mire of conservatism, ignorance and poverty. We are just like the forlorn sailors of a wrecked vessel resigned to the mercy of the waves and have even lost sight of the guiding star of hope. The cancer of ignorance is eating into our social, economic and political life and our maximum efforts should be directed to the eradication of this enemy of ours.

Let the Islamia College become the beacon star of our country. Let the students of this college become the missionaries of culture, education and toler-

ance towards the masses.

In response to this appeal, we have started a Village Uplift Society in the college. A number of professors and students have volunteered to carry on the work in villages. Last summer the society visited several neighbouring villages and delivered lectures in hujras and mosques against the evils of ignorance, unhealthy living and destructive social habits. All these visits were very successful

and our advice was gratefully listened to by the villagers.

Another achievement of the Society was the starting of a village Football tournament in order to encourage healthy games and social intercourse. A large and beautiful cup was presented by the college. The programme of the matches was broadcast by radio and ten teams from Tehkal, Adali Tolai, Khalil Comrades, Abdara, Sufeddheri and Paukai participated in the tournament. These matches were played in the best sportsmanlike manner. In the final match played on May 11, 1944, Abdara beat Paukai and the Cup was presented to the winning team by Mr. I. D. Scott, after a congratulatory speech in Pushto. We hope to start this year an athletic tournament in addition to the Football tournament.

A model Adult Education class has been opened in Gharibabad and a number of students have volunteered to act as teachers. As this is only on an experimental basis, we hope to extend the Adult Education work to the other neighbouring villages also in future provided we find that the villagers are really benefited and appreciate our efforts.

It is earnestly hoped that the present students and old boys of the institution will also open such centres in their villages and thus add to the good name of their alma mater.

NOOR AHMAD.

#### $\triangle$

### Mental Culture in Education-II

In my article last April, I mentioned the directions in which a course of mental culture can develop students' mental efficiency. There are many who agree with the ideas this mental culture 'movement' sets forth. Others differ only on the manner of their realization. On my own part, I am convinced that, under the special circumstances obtaining in Indian education, a separate course of mental culture will be very useful. It is no argument against it to say that with the introduction of our mother tongue as medium of instruction and examination the problems to solve which a course of mental culture is recommended will disappear, because, with the struggle for existence becoming keener than today, the need for attaining a higher mental efficiency through a special suitable course will never be greater than in the India of the future, independent

I am glad that the election propaganda ran very smoothly this year and that we all behaved like really educated young voters. If there were any mistakes made by any one of the parties, I hope we will excuse one another and will now settle down to work collectively for raising the dignity of the Islamia College and the Khyber Union.

I have taken a los of your time. Thank you very much for bearing the

opinions and advice of an unmatured mind. God bless you all!

ABDUL ALL.

4

## Principal's Remarks at the Installation Ceremony of the Union Cabinet

First I wish to congratulate the President and the members of his Cabine. on their election to office in the Khyber Union. Mr. Abdul Ali has equalled the college record in being re-elected as President, and I hope that he will have a tenure of office which will be even more successful this year than it was last year. The Khyber Union is the most important of our student societies, and I wish strongly to urge all members to take a keen and active interest in its working, for it provides opportunities for learning the art of public speaking. The speaker's audience is generally a large and critical one, which has a good effect on the speaker by making him talk sense as briefly and as well as he can. The quality of being able to express one's meaning in a few words is a very useful one; and speaking on the Khyber Union platform teaches also much that will be valuable to many of you later on in your careers. It will teach you that there are two sides to every question, and that it is your duty as an intelligent human being to listen to both sides before making up your mind which is the right one. It will teach you to give a fair hearing to your opponents, and to give them the same chances of expressing their views as you claim for yourself. In that way the Khyber Union can perform an essential duty in teaching you how a democratic assembly should function.

I wish to take this opportunity of saying something which is quite unconnected with the Khyber Union. Last year a Village Uplift Society was formed in the college for the purpose of doing something to bring a wider outlook to the villages which lie close to the Islamia College. A place like this college has a duty to perform to its neighbours who are less fortunately placed, and it is the intention of this society to start an adult education class in a nearby village. That, however, is only one of its activities: it will also conduct sports tournaments for these villages, and give lectures in villages in order to try and bring some culture into these backward areas. All students who are willing, and I hope there will be many, to take part in this work, should give their names in to Prof. Nur Ahmad, who is the sceretzey of the Uplift Society.

I now declare the Khyber Union Cabinet duly installed in office and once more I offer my congratulations and good wishes to the new cabinet, and wish them a very successful year of work.

I. D. SCOTT.

The Society has already held some meetings. Dr. Pires' inaugural address dealt with "The New Education and the Teacher". Prof. Timur gave a highly instructive talk on "The Teaching of English in the Indian Schools". Frof. Q. M. Fareed gave a talk on "The Role of the Teacher". Prof. Ansari reviewed the Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education on "Post-war Educational Development in India" and a long discussion followed, which proved that the B. T. students are keeping themselves in touch with the recent developments in Education in this country. The following B.T. students read papers:

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Mr. H. G. Saigal and "The Place of Education in Human Life."

Mr. Gurmukh Singh

Mr. Sada Nand and Arr. Dwarkel Nath Kaul

Mr. Dwarkel Nath Kaul

Mr. Dwarkel Nath Kaul
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#### $\Diamond$

### Presidential Address

(Delivered by Mr. Ab lat Ali, irresident of the Rhyber Union, at the Installation Ceremony of the Union Cabinet.)

I rise this morning to thank you for the honour that you have done me by electing me as the President of the Khyber Union for a second time. This, as we all realize, is a very responsible post in the College and I hope I shall not let you down.

I was very glad to see the keen interest taken by members in the elections this year. The habit to side with the majority party was given up and students were with that party which could give them better arguments in favour of its own candidate. After having received this training here in our College for three or four years, it is not likely that we will be easily led away by political demagogues. Training of this type is given by only a few institutions because many do not possess societies like our Khyber Union.

While we are here in College our first duty is to educate ourselves. By the word "educate" I do not at all mean that we should try and pass one or two examinations. We should have our eyes and cars open and there is a lot to be learnt from the people that may be around us. We should talk to other people and listen to their opinions. It is a very had habit always to express and force your opinions on other people and never to listen to theirs. If one has got anything to say and the other does not believe him or does not listen to him there should not be a fight. On the other hand, one should always try and influence the other by persuasion and if he fails he must go on trying, and if the other may does not listen to him then he must give it up very quietly as a hopeless case. After going away from this institution it is every one's own sweet will to do whatever he likes.

The Pathans are backward, we all know this and we know why. There was no education a few years ago and we had very few educated people among us; while on the other side of the Indus school and college education was in full swing. For the little education that we are getting now we must thank the two founders of the Islamia College, namely, the late Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Khan and the late Sir George Roos Keppel. But when we go away from this institution, we must give some of the little knowledge that is gained here to the poor people in our villages. They have a right to know something about the world and we should think it our duty to let them know it.

will find the museum a place of great attraction and enjoyment, and that they will generously present to the Museum samples of the Arts and Crafts carried on in their native places.

Mrs. Scott is thinking of setting up a picture gallery in the Museum and a s' b-committee comprising six members has already been formed for collecting funds. A Sketching Class is also going to be started in the near future.

The Annual Exhibition is to be held in March in which Prizes for Photo-

graphy. Painting, Embreidery work, etc., will be awarded

The Frontier Scientific Society.—Prof. Aziz Ahmed, M.Sc.. Prof. Mohd. Ahmed, M.Sc., and Mr. Abdul Malik are the new President, Treasurer and Secretary, respectively. A meeting was held in which Prof. Mirhajind-Din gave a very instructive and enternaining talk on the Nature of Light. The Society has set aside a fairly big sum for prizes to be given on the result of Competition Examinations in 'General Science'.

The Sarhad Mathematical Society.—Mr. Mahtab Khan is the new Secretary. The Mathematical Society is doing substantial good to the students of mathematics by providing them with books from their own library. The Society also

intends holding regular meetings and an annual day.

The Oriental Society.—Prof. Sakhaula has been appointed President, Mr. Fazle Ghufran Khan and Mr. A. Saeed are the new Vice-President and Secretary, respectively. The Society has so far held one debate in which Prof. Timur and Prof. Ausari took part. The debate was very interesting and was largely attended. The Society has drawn up the following programme for this session:—

1. Two 'Tarhi Mushairas' in Urdu and Pushto.

2. A Prize Debate open to all students in Urdu as well as in Pushto.

3. An 'Arshi' Mushaira.

The Sarhad Agricultural Society.—The Society is doing great service to the Agriculture students by holding frequent meetings in which talks by great Agri-

culturists are given. Mr. Mohd. Hussain is the Secretary of the Society.

The Economics Society.—This society has been started this year by Prof. S. M. Idris for the benefit of the students of Economics. In the first meeting Prof. S. Idris gave a very useful talk on 'Economic Planning'. Another talk was given by K. S. Mohd. Anwar Khan on 'Agriculture in the N.-W.F.P.' We hope that under the guidance and control of Prof. S. M. Idris the Society has a bright future. Mr. Mukhtar and Mr. A. R. Kaif are the Vice-President and the Secretary, respectively.

The Majlis-Islamiat.—The Majlis has been among the busiest societies in the college. Sermons have been preached every Sunday in which the College Dean, Prof. Timur, and Prof. S. M. Idris addressed the students on different religious topics. The Majlis is also going to hold the usual Prize Debate open

to the students of all the schools in the N.-W.F.P.

The Day Scholars Association.—Prof. N. A. Qazilbash continues to be the President. Mr. Qayyum Niazi and Khawaja Sajjad are the Vice-President and the Secretary, respectively. The day scholars have asserted their existence in the college by securing a room in the Cunningham Union Hall to be used by them as a Common Room. The Common Room has been furnished and different indoor games have been placed there.

The Dramatic Club.—The Dramatic Club is now under the control of a Committee consisting of Prof. Hadow Harris, Prof. Inayatullah, Prof. Jalal-ud-Din, and Prof. Bashir-ud-Din. The Society proposes to stage a

scene from "Julius Caesar" on the Annual Prize Distribution Day.

The Sarhad Educational Society.—The Society is doing its work in its usual silent and unostentatious manner. Dr. Pires is the President, with Mr. H. G. Saigal and Mr. Mahbub Khan as Vice-President and Secretary, respectively.

These are days when there is much talk of democracy in the world, and you will all realise that in the next few years there are bound to be great changes in the system of Government in India. You young men will be expected to play your part, and I hope it will be a worthy part. You can train yourselves here in this college in some of the chief qualities which any system of government requires of its people—you can, if you try, learn the virtues of fair play and toleration, of friendliness, kindness and honesty. Above all you can learn to think for yourselves, so that you can torm your own opinions of men and affairs. Make good use of the College library to improve your general knowledge, and practise discussing and arguing about all sorts of topics.

Finally, remember that this is an Islamia College, and that those of you who are Muslims are expected to be good Muslims, and to live up to the beliefs of your religion. Religious teaching is regularly given in the college it is for

you to put that teaching into practice.

I. D. SCOTT.



## **College Societies**

The Khyber Union.—Mr. Abdul Ali has once again been elected President of the Union. The new Vice-President and the Secretary are Mr. Abdur Rehman Shah and Mr. Fazl-i-Rahim, respectively. The union has had a good start this year. Debates have been held regularly every Sunday, and members have taken great interest in them. Some of the subjects discussed were:

1. Modern Education produces Baboos only.

The teachers are and have been responsible for the backwardness of the Indian people.

. Western Civilization has proved a complete failure.

We hope the funion will continue its activities with the same amount of zeal and enthasiasm.

In addition to these debates the Union arranged a lecture on 'Public Speaking' by Prof. Q. M. Fereed, which was highly appreciated. A regular Elecution Class has been opened under the care of Prof. Fereed. We wish that his endeavours may be crowned with success and that he may achieve the cherished end of the Union, which is to inculcate among the students of this Province a keen desire to speak in public and to shake off all unnecessary shyness and 'stage fear'. The President's inaugural address is printed elsewhere. So are the Patron's remarks.

The Khyber Athenaeum.—The Athenaeum under the Presidentship of Mr. M. M. Kalim has a highly commendable record of past achievement, and it is expected that under the care of Mr. M. M. Kalim it will rise to still greater heights. Mr. Fazal Ali Razvi is the new Vice-President. Mr. Akhtar Ali has been elected as the Secretary. The Athenaeum being in such efficient hands, will provide a really interesting programme for this session. During the course of this session Squadron Leader Wainwright, Mrs. Scott, Mr. G. C. Mastid, Mr. O. G. Grace, Dr. Abdur Rahim, Captain M. F. Rehman, and Mr. S. D. Malik, Assistant Curator, Lahore Museum, are expected to address the students.

The Arts Section of the Athenaeum continues to make progress. Mrs. Scott's untiring efforts have brought into being an amply-furnished Museum and collected exhibits of different arts and crafts of our Province. All the books on Art which were available in the College library have now been placed in the Museum which will remain open on every Tuesday regularly. Several magazines and journals on Art will also be placed in the Museum. It is hoped that the students

Gymkhana ground. Mr. Hamid of the Islamia College has been selected to captain the college side. The match was originally arranged before the Summer Vacation but owing to rains on four successive Sundays it had to be postponed.

Jashn-i-Azadi at Kobul.—The Afghan Government was kind enough to invite three of Islamia College Teams to take part in sports at Kabul on the occasion of the Independence Day Celebrations. We sent Football. Hockey and Tennis teams which left for Kabul on the 20th July, 1944. Prof. M. Annar Beg and Mr. Ashraf accompanied the teams and they stayed in Kabul for about a week. The team put up a very good show and the College was awarded a fine carpet as a present on behalf of the Kabul Government. We are looking forward to welcoming a team from the Habibiya College, Kabul in the near future.

M.I.H.



### To New Comers

I want to say a few words to the new students who are just beginning their life in the Islamia College. You have come here with high hopes of a successful career, and I wish you all every success. The College on its part has high hopes of what you will achieve, not only during the years you spend here, but afterwards when you leave the college and take your part in the life of the country. I want to impress upon you that it depends mainly on you yourselves what you make of your life here. You are no longer schoolboys; you have become young men and must learn to be responsible for your own lives. All members of the staff, and in particular the tutor in whose charge you have been placed, will always do their best to help you and to advise you; but the main responsibility is yours.

This college offers excellent opportunities for you to lead a full and happy life; and I should like you to take every advantage of them. You will have to work—some of you perhaps will consider that a pity; but there is no room in this college for students who only wish to waste their own and other peoples' time, as well as their parents' money. There are many scholarships and fee concessions available for poor students; they will be given to deservwill taken of failure students. and be away in rase in examinations. The university examinations which you have to do are in English, and I therefore advise you to take a lot of trouble and try to master the language. There are only two ways to learn English, or any other language --one is to speak it, and the other is to read it. Practise speaking it as much as you can, make use of the College library, which exists for your benefit, and attend and take part in, the debates of the Khyber Union.

I don't expect you, and I don't want you to spend all your time working. We are fortunate in this college in possessing good playing fields, and each one of you should resolve to take part in some game or another. You will enjoy good time here all the better, and experience shows that the playing of games is one of the best ways of developing the body as well as the character. Don't think that you have to be good at a game before you can play it: everyone has to start some time, and since the college provides you with such plendid opportunities to play a number of games, it is up to you to avail yourselves of them. I wish to bring to your notice also the University Training Corps, of which we have a Company in the College. By joining it you will learn something of the military life, with its valuable lessons of discipline and training; and it will greatly help those of you who wish later on to get a commission in the Army, Navy, or Air Force.

their reminiscences of the good old time. In the afternoon, the Old Boys played Football, Hockey and Tug-of-War matches against the present students, and presented amusing scenes of weight and age struggling against energy and youth The never-to-be-forgotten day ended with a 'standard tea' on the staff club lawns.

Adult Education.—Prof. Noor Abmed Khan has taken over work of Adult Education in the neighbouring villages. Some senior professors with the collaboration of student volunteers will visu the neighbouring villages and teach illiterate adults. Primers in I rdu and Pushto have been distributed in one of the

villages and classes will be taken in the mosques daily.

Changes in the Steff.—Prol. A. A. Farooq, the Staff Editor of the English Section of the 'Khyber', has left the college and entered the Provincial Civil Service. We had feared this ever since we heard of his sating for the competitive examination. Our loss is, however, the gain of the province in general and we are not se selfish as to gradge it. We congratulate him on his success and wish him all success in his new sphere of action. Mr. M. Ismail Sethi has come to join us in Mr. Farooq's place. We welcome him in our midse and wish him a successful career. We also welcome to the college Mr. Toosi as demonstrator in Chemistry. Mr. Toosi is an M.Sc. (Honours) of the Campab University and has had teaching experience at two of the Cahore colleges and the Punjab University Institute of Chemistry.

The Bursar,—We welcome Mr. Ghalam Islaq Khan, P.C.S., who has been appointed Bursar of the Darul Chan and has taken up residence at the college premises. He is an old student of our college; and has had a successful career

in the P.C.S.

The Citrus Garden.—The garden presents a very beautiful speciacle—with all the plants loaded with fruit. It extends—over a big area between the

two rows of Festels. The yield this year has been unexpectedly good.

The Co-operative Stores.—The Co-operative Stores are rendering valuable service. They have been selling tatha, standard cloth, soap, boot-polish, etc., at reasonable prices. The shop has at times been able to sell soap on rates cheaper than the Control Rates. Exercise books, second-hand and new books have also been available at the sloop. The question of obtaining some more latha and a few varieties of woollen cloth are under consideration.

B. T. Scout Camp.—The B. T. students went to Takia, Abbottabad, for their annual Scout Camp in the third week of November. They were accompanied by Prof. Ansari—Our students took very great interest in the life under canvas. They pitched their own tents, cooked their own food and had experience of self-help in many other ways. They enjoyed mountain-climbing—with—Dr. Pires, who was also at the camp for part of the time. Mr. Tota Ram, King Scout, was elected troop-leader and created an interesting life for the party. The Principal provided many facilities to the B. T. students, particularly in the conveyance of provsions to the camp.

College Adult Education Class.—While the adult education campaign is being carried outside the college under the supervision of Prof. Noor Ahmad, the B. T. students are doing similar work inside the college. It is interesting to see college students teaching their bearers and other servants with great enthusiasm. The progress is slow but not disappointing. A whole-time teacher formerly did this work, but when he left for war-service and no proper substitute was available, the Principal entrusted the B. T. students with the task. This will obviously mean an excellent training for them, particularly because they are teaching the illiterate adults under the expert supervision of Prof. Ansari.

Governor's XI vs. C. C. Club.—A match has been arranged between the Combined Colleges Team and H. E. the Governor's XI. The match is to come off on Saturday and Surday, the 16th and 17th Determber, on the Frontier

general questions which are asked in the interviews for Emergency Commissions.

Many students have applied for Commissions.

Farewell to K. B. Saadullah Khan.—On the 17th October a meeting was held in the Roos-Keppel Hall to bid farewell to the ex-Honorary Secretary of the college, K. B. Saadullah Khan. H. E. the Governor was also present at the tunction. H. E., in his brief speech, thanked Khan Bahadur Sahib for his conscientious and meritorious services rendered to this institution. The Principal too tnanked Khan Bahadur Sahib on behalf of the staff and the students for his valuable services to the institution.

Poppy Day.—Poppy Day was celebrated in the College on the 11th November. Poppy flowers were sold and a sum of its, 721516 was collected, and was sent to the Organisation of the Coppy Day Appeal for wounded soldiers and their families.

Visitors .- Flight Lt. Elliot from the General Headquarters, Delhi, paid a visit to our College and addressed the students in the Roos Keppel Hall. He gave details of the vacancies in the Air Force and described the possibilities of post-war Civil Aviation.

A band of officers headed by Major Richards came to the college to address the students. An old boy of the college Major Sher Khan, M.C., also accompanied them. Major Richards addressed the students and told them the advantages which accrued from the 'Personal Contact Scheme' under which they were touring the whole of India. He appealed to the students to make themselves fit enough to join the armies which were fighting against the aggressive Axis States whose insatiable thirst for power could never be quenched except by a complete overthrow.

Old Boys Day.—The Old Boys Association held its meeting on the 19th of November. It was attended by a large number of Old Boys from all parts of the Province. The following gentlemen were elected to the Executive Committee :---

President.-Mirza Fazal-i-Rahman, B.A., Ll.B., Registrar to the Court of Judicial Commissioner, N.-W.F.P.

Vice-President.-K. Sher Bahadur Khan Badrashi, B.A., LL.B., Advocate. Nowshera.

Secretary.—S. Abdul Hassan, B.A., D. S. Police, Peshawar.

Asst. Secretary.—Mr. Mohd Ayyub Khan Khattak.

Members:— Peshawar—Mr. M. Aslam Mohmand, S. I. Police. Mardan—Mian Abid-ul-Haq, B.Sc.

Kohat-Mr. Gulzar Husain Kayani, B.A.

S. P. Additional Police.

Bannu-Mr. Faizulla Khan, B.A., LL.B.,

D. S. Police, Nowshera.

D. I. Khan-Mr. Ashiq Salim, Ward Officer, Rationing. Peshawar.

Hazara—Nawabzada Mohd. Farid Khan.

S. P. Additional Police, Peshawar.

After the newly elected office-bearers had taken the oath of allegiance the following resolutions were passed unanimously: - (a) that the Council of Management of the Darul Ulum be approached with the request that at least 75% of the elected seats on the future Council of Management be reserved for the Old Boys; (b) that a request be made to the College authorities to allot two rooms on the College premises for the use of the Old Boys Association,

The members had their lunch in their old hostels. The Dining Halls of the different hostels resounded with sounds of great hilarity and merriment when some of the elder brothers related stories of their adventures and escapades and a better understanding of the grammar itself by observing the concrete application of the abstract rules. This is particularly true of a living language and

should be borne in mind by Indian students of English.

But I have said enough about the utility of reading. Let me now turn to a more stimulating and congenial topic—the pleasures of reading. It is better to read for information than not to read at all. But the devotee of books reads not so much for instruction or edification as for enjoyment; and by a seening paradox the more he reads for enjoyment the greater will be his profit from what he has read. It is the same in the sphere of ethics : he who acts victuously because it is right to no so does well; but he who acts virtuously because he loves virtue does better. His state is the more gracious. Literature like virtue should be loved for its own sake and the love of literature is its own remaind

The lover of books, equipped with natural taste and training, begins after a time to exercise some choice or selection in his reading. He reads with enjoyment but also with discrimination. His sensibilities become keener and more refined and his judgment sounder and more just. He learns to distinguish what is good in literature from what is bad or meretricious. Ultimately, by continual reading and the constant exercise of judgment and comparison, he should develop the faculty to discriminate between the good and the best-a far carer critical capacity and more difficult of attainment.

Meantime he has discovered that peculiar enjoyment which the literature of power-especially pure poetry-affords, that aesthetic pleasure which is possibly the keenest and purest pleasure which the human mind can experience. He has now within himself a percential spring of disinterested enjoyment which is.

increased and not diminished when shared with others.

And all the while he should unconsciously have been acquiring that intellectual quality which is so hard to define and yet so unmistakable when seen, that culture which is not a mere accumulation of knowledge but a mental power, a particular attitude of mind.

Let me sum up what has been said above by a quotation from the autobiography of a great English historian and man of letters :- "Every man who rises above the common level has received two educations; the first from his teachers; the second, more personal and important, from himself." This second education is acquired by the habit of reading and reflecting on what one has read.

HADOW HARRIS.

## College Notes

U.O.T.C.—There have been some changes in the staff of the U.O.T.C. Captain Falstead has joined the U.O.T.C. as the Adjutant Commander in plake of Cap. tain Cook, who has gone on Active Service. Captain Falstead belongs to the Green Howards and is a seasoned soldier. He served in Belgium and France during 1939-40 and also took part in the Madagascar campaign. He has also served on the Burma Front. Sergeant Major Syke, who has been in India for over ten years, has joined the U.O.T.C. as the C.S.M. Prof. Abdul Hashim and Prof. Abdul Wahab have been attached to the U.O.T.C. as Second-Lieutenants.

In June, 1943 a camp was held at Landi Kotal. The Shooting Competition for the Gen. Denning Shield was won by Platoon No. 3. A prize is to be

awarded to the student cadet writing the best essay 'On The Camp'.

Since the reopening of the College in October weekly Shooting Competitions have been held. The students meet the Adjutant frequently and talk about



No. 1

PESHAWAR, JANUARY 1945,

[Vol. XXVIII

### Ourselves

The purpose of a college magazine is three-fold; it has to record the activities of the college; it has to produce good reading material; and, most important of all, it has to train the students of the college in the art of self-expression. The work of the college is necessarily difficult; for, while these three aims are not exactly incompatible, they are not easy to attain simultaneously. The English section of the present issue of "The Khyber", we admit frankly, fails to achieve any one of these aims except the first. Much of the reading matter is not of a high quality, and the best part of it is not the work of students. The Editors are prepared to bear part of the blame for this and to put another part upon an educational system which expects students to adopt a foreign language as a medium of self-expression. But the largest share of it must go to the lethargy of the students themselves.

B.D.

## The Habit of Reading

The habit of reading like other good habits is best formed in childhood. If not formed in childhood, it can usefully be begun in later years; for it is never

too late to begin a habit which is at once useful and pleasurable.

Some of the uses of reading are immediately obvious. "Reading maketh a full man", i.e., reading gives one information. The well-read man has a store of knowledge available which may at any time be put to use, especially if he is well-read in some particular branch of knowledge. The well-read student and the well-read professional man stand out from among their fellows. Again, the habit of reading gives one interests and resources in oneself. So long as books are available, the lover of books need never be bored or lonely.

Forty or fifty years ago in Great Britain, schoolboys and schoolgirls learning French, or Latin, or other foreign languages, were drilled almost wholly in grammar and comparatively few texts were read in or out of class. In consequence, most of the pupils on learning school promptly proceeded to forget what they had learned. Today, the intelligent pupil is encouraged to realise that in grammar are found only the dry bones of a language and that these dry bones live in the literature. By reading widely, one gets a far better knowledge of the idiom and spirit of a foreign language than by confining oneself to the study of text-books of grammar and composition. Indeed, one should ultimately obtain



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جلد البرار مئ الالمولي منبار			
معفى	ماسيمهمون	مضمون	المرتماد
1	ایم - احسن	<u> ثبدرات</u>	
٧	اليم احسن سال سوم	ومحروا	٧
4	مع باری محدمه در امم - اے	الواسط مردور من من من من من	•
4	٠- ١ - ١	اقبال كا فلسفة تعليم	~
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10	سم یہ سر اس بشیراحمد ملک سال جہارم	ہمارے جلیے اور حلوس میر میر اس ، م	7
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الا	يرمبجدت سال اول	یہ ہمارامیگرین ہے	100
44	أيم أياز سال دوم	غزل	ווי



نقال ہی نقائی ہے بلک اس تقیقت سے الکارسیس کیا واسکا کہ اس بحرانی دورس بھی کئی او جوالاں نے بین تخلیق قوق کو جاد دے کراوب کی میش بہا فدمت ابنی م دی ہے امبیا دوب المنی کا دشوں کا رمین منت ہے بیکن مجوعی حیثیت سے نظر ڈالی جائے تو اوب ادر آدندگی بہت قریب دکھائی بہیں دہتے - دونوں دومان سیمی ایک بیسے بیلی سائی دکھائی دیتی ہے - ادیب ساید زندگی ہیں فروبا بہیں ۔

"أردد كيسارك في ادب مي سي مرت إيك افساده ايسانيكال كروكها ديجية حبس ميس مبندوشتان كي رندگي اورسندوستان كي ره رح اين پوري شد شا-كيرمايي نظراً في مواوركوفي فيركلي آدى يُه كَبِه سك كرمان إسرائي مِن مندوستان سماکیا سبت ؛ ابتداع مشن مسکری کے ان الفاظ كومقبول كرفيس كي تاس موتات وكيونكم يعلن جروى كامياب كوششس ديكوكريم سمي كلَّة بين مك ممارا سادادب اب ابن مع داه براي براب ويكن ور ت ديكما باست توبيكي مرفسي منى منى نظرا تى ب اس میں شک بنیں کہ جارے شنے ادبیوں نے مفرق ادب سنع متنا ترسوكراين ادبي ونياكوبيت وسيع كربيات اوراً أن كادعوى ب كه اب مم أس ماحول سير لكا في مِن -جهال زندكي تأجلاني وصوب ميس ايريال ركر أكري مقی ابم نے زندگی اورادب کو قریب ترکر دیا ہے اليكن أن كأوعوى سونيعدى درست تسايم نبس كي ماسكتا خود مى دىكيە يىجى كىلىلى جندسال كے اسانوى سرمامے کی کل کا کمنات کیا ہے رہی کدادیب میزدور كام فوا ، اشتراكيت كاول اده ، سماني قوانين كا تشمن تنعور وتخت الشعوري معبول مقبليون ميس كمعويا مهوا اور جنسی معوک کا شکارہے ۔ فاہرہے کہ وہ زندگ کے

أفسامد" كس تدرجانب توجي لفظي إس في مندسال کے اندراندر جرت الگیزمقولیت مامس کرتی ہے معنوی توبیوں کے ماتق ساعقد دقت کے مذات فراسطوری بردلوز كرديائ - اعك توم الفرد الطحس ادبي رساعكو أبغاكرد يكفظ إس مس المسالون كي ايك فاصي تعاد موجودم وككى بلكم والمسالفه كمها فاستناب كرببت سعدرسائي كى زندگى كالمحصاد من اف نديرې سبه ادراب توروزان اخ دات کے مغات یں بھی انسارہ نظراً نے مکاسے وہ بھی عوام كى رهنى موقى دليسى كا إس ركيت برجيبور سوكت بيس -انسان في كاروز افترول مقب ليت ميك ساعة ما مقد كصف والوس كى تعداد كا برصنًا الكربر عقا مينا بينه كمى خلي نام رسائل میں دکھائی دینے گئے ہیں تیکن اس تعداد کے اصافرے او بی ترقی کی رفتار میں کوئی اضافہ ہیں کیا کیؤکد اف انه كي مفيوليات كورة نظرر كيفت موسط بيعض ما ابل اوك بعى إدب ميس البنامقام تلاش كريف لك بيس اورا ويب بيس بعض كمشباعنا صربعي شامل موكئ بس بمبداب كم أيلة ى مم مم كى كندكبال أس كعما تقيمنا سفروع مروماتى بِيَ بِهِمالًا لَوْجِوانَ لَمِبَقَةَ مُصُوصاً اس صنعةِ مِين فا من ولميسى ببنا ظرا تاب شايدوه اس اسان سمح مواعد سبي ربعن امناد بكار تواسيغ برابركسي كونهيس مسخصة حالا کر حقیقت یہ ہے ان میں سے اکثر میر انسان دیگاری كى قوت سے محروم مونے كى وجيست ريدكى كى چندمونلى بعوري بيش كرف مع زياده كي نبس كركية ان کے کارناموں میں ساکوئی ندرت ہوتی ہے اورنہ ہی تخیل و مجرم کی مبلکیاں - ملکہ ایک نقال دکھا تی دہی ہے ظام رہے کرر کوئی ادبی خدمت بنیں - بلکراس تشم سے گندسے عناصر کا امنا فذادب کے معیا رکو کرا دیڑاسیے اس سے بمطلعی ابنیں کہ آج کل کا سارا ا دب محفق

قریب آف کی کوشِعش میں جذبات کی کا بین برگیاہ ہے

ادرامی کی ہے آ بحسیس آسے زندگی کی بگا نڈی سے

بینکانے کا باعث بن گئی ہیں۔ یقینا اشراکیت دینے

کا پرچار اور حذبہ مسیدت کو آ سارنے والے افسانے

زندگی کی کمل نصویریں نہیں۔ زندگی انہی تک محدود

نیس بلک بہت وسیع سے اس تسم کے موا دکولیتے

شیر اصافی اور میں من یال جگہ پاتے ہوئے

دیکھ کمرسم کی مسکنے ہیں کہ ہاوسے اوب نے المج تک

واقعی ا بسے اصافوں کی تا تن ہے سود ہے تین بین میں تا المح تک

واقعی ا بسے اصافوں کی تا تن ہے سود ہے تین بین میں تا تا کی کی درج اپنی تو تن میں تا تا ہے تا کی تا تا ہے ت

## انيم-احش

كرما

ميرسي نتشنون مين كسى جلته كبرسي كى يد بودا فالبري یں مبلیت معمد مایة شوخی سے کہنے واد*وں کو چ*واب دیا كرتا اكدم حبوث كمتربور ديكيت نبيل كدوة في عان كو سبه د بخاسف مجيداس بدلوسي كيول انتى نفرت سي المال اورجامان كوايًا كم كركيادا كرتاسي ووافي شومً است سو شکھتے ہی میرے تجتّل کے سامنے مامنی کے وحز کے اُست بيارس بنا ادر يُر كبر كيارية بي كيون إ مات بوجائے ہیں ادر چانھریریں اُ مجراتی ہیں۔ ادرکرہا الادم بني تعبلاكمين فحفرين اتنا كلمكِّ مل سكتا سبت ا بعي مجهد أن مين جعلكُت نظر آجا تاسية ادران تقويرون مي بوست درا برك بمحول تسميس كمعاكر فيع بقين واللف ين محمنطول كمويارستا مول كرماكون عقا؟ محصوباد ی کوسٹیسٹین کرتے مین میں مزمانتا ۔ مگر آس تر آمیة أف من الله مارس قريب مي ست والالترويس محص عی این موبی گرا کرمیرس دوست حمر طبن كاليك شوخ سالؤكا مفابها رسي جي ك كفرس ما كرتا كيت مفر بكرده والني جي مان ك مروادم عقار مقامنام توبتا يدائس كاكرم دين تقالكين برجيدتا بواأت اور بال يرسي من ليا تقاع كسي وقت ما وسنظاف كوا ى كبركرلياراكرنا مشروع مين ويس است اينابي زاد معاني تقوركر تاسما كيونك كمرس أسيجا اورجي بان میں ماعون کی زیردست رہائیس منی ۔ لوگ موت کے ونناك بجل كالرنت سے بحف کے سائے معال كر کوایا ادرا ان کہ کر کیا ہے سنتا تھا۔ جیسے محصرتے اور كبين بنا ومحنس بورسيع سنق راودكرها انبس داول بيِّ بكارت في من دين مب ين درا برا موا توكى وفد مناككر الومرس جي كے معرض الازم تا۔ پرداموانفارنیکن ائس کی مال عربات د ننگدستی کی مص

كى وج سے كھيلول بيس سب سے كمزود بي ثنا يت مِوتی متی- اوراکتر کرما اُسے راسے پیار سکے ساتھ كصيلن سے روك دياكرتا تفاكيوں كراس بيت فكر سوقى عتى ككهيس ي جارى كوكوفى حسماً بنيمام مذيبني مائع - ان كصبلون بي برنس بذات - بلكه چیٹکی موتی جاندنیوں کی خاموتشیوں کے طلسم کو بماس موبل صوم تبق عواً أور ملك عق میں کھلیان میں التی پالتی ادر میکید ما تنے اور میں میں است براکی اپنی مسعت کے زور سے دوسروں کی ول توازني كاتسامان مهيتاكباكرتا سقا - كراكبرى ببراكى س فحدير أنفى أيفاكر ميرب ساده سعام کے ساتھ یوننی سنگر کا دم حیل منگادیا کرنا تھا ۔ وہی اس ك مند مع الفائل الكفت على سرايك ك بعیمیٹرے بھیل قاتے اور سرگ سے بیباک الہق پر مینار سر جا تا تقا میں خطیف سامو کرفاموں موجا ما ليكن في مين اللي تقى كداس شرير كو معي ونیاکے ہزاروں گندے نام سے سے کرکھا تا دیوں حتی که خود می گفت بیا نا سو کرر نهیا ہے ۔ یا آگریس کیلے توكسيت كشدايك براسا ومعيلهم الفاكر مربر ویت مارون اس شیطان کے متاکہ تجھے دو مارہ تنگ کرنے کی بڑات رز کرسکے ربیکن بھیر بھی بادوداس کی میں باتوں کے میں اس کے قریب بى ربنا ما منا منا منا من كى اران بوى بننگ كى ودراسن ما مقول میں سے کر الاٹ میں محصے اے مدلطف ماصل موتا تقاء مذمعلوم كيول؟ مهركتني مدت تك إكتف كيسليت رسب ربيكن مجع بإدب كهارى مسرت بعرى كعباد أسب زربینه کی بیماری نے رکا وسط و ال دی مقی احقی تو وہ پہلے ہی کمزورس اور اب مشام کے ملکے ملک ی را در ب مدننداوم کے تدیداساس نے المستندام تدبسينر مرمن برجالها يأ بكاول مين مسببتال كبان عي والاكمريين كام كريف والاكرواي التا جنائج اب آسے ہرروز دور دور سے گاؤں

اس دبائ جتم سے كسى فوظ مقام تك رواسكى اورييان المصف وديجون كودنيا كرحم دكرم برجيور كرنفته أأمل برقمي - اوريم كبي كسى دريع ست كروايي ورا بڑا ہوکر دباؤں کے ابد ہمارے جیا کے کھریں ایا أنبيس اس كي قالت زاريرترس أكيا اورمبري جي ف أست رهم معرف دن سے بالا بوساء أورائع وه ميرسع جي زادبينون اور سيائيون مين محكا ما العام مبری اوراس کی کارهی جینتی منی - تحصے یادہ كه ره اور ما اكثر كرمي كي خاموش دويبرول مين ... محصوب سے نیک اً یا کرتے سے اور کئی مون الدہ کے بڑے بڑے انباروں کے سابوں میں تینک أرا الكرت عص أن دنوں اس كے باس و ورس معري برخى ملتي وه اسينه ما مقول سني خومبودت بَتِنْكُ إِنَّالِدِياكُمْ مَنَا مَعْهَا إِوْرَ مِحِيمُ مِنْ دِيا كُرِيّا -أُورِيم دولوں منشوں أراما كرتے يتے - دور توب جاتى أو سورج كى حدول سے بياز موكرطويل كھيتون مِن دور ناشروع كردية عقر ما فالنوش ميشي دورمقر عقر التا أنق كى تقريق اسطول مين بمارى تطين مدنب موجاتين - يا كنوون كى مركبي وارب مارك مليم تعنهُ ما بع ديكش نابت سوني تعيس يا بصريبنك بى كوكىيى تيج ادركهي اديركى طرت أروا تطعت حاصل كباكرت يض واورتام كومني حبب كرمااي بيلوں اور مكريوں كوجارہ وعينرہ وس كرنارع مودار مقارا درسم ارد گرد کے سارے نجے ولیاں بناكروكل وُنارًا " اسكاني تجولى وعنسره كصيلنا تنروع" كرد سيت من روس مارى وليال مناياكرمامادر وسي بهيس مختلف كعيليس كيفلا ماكرتا عفا - اور مال ان يارول كيما عد بي بيرنصوبر مبي ميري نيكامول کے سامنے ا ماتی ہے کہ مارے ہمجولیوں بن مصصرت كياره باره برس كي ميري جي زار بهن زينه بى سوتى عقى جوسب سيرالك تقلك فاموش بيرهي ماري شوخول كي طرف ديميتي رمتي عتى يا الركبي تعيار كعيل مين حقير ليتي بعي توعموناً ابيي حبيماني كمزددى

سے دوانیاں وعینرہ لانی پرتی متیں لیکن تعیے اجی طبع یادین کہ سبتال جانے سے وہ کمبھی اُکتا یا شہیں تقار مالانكه أست سرر وزنيتي دوبيريس وو ورديين لین منیس با پها ده جلتا براتا مقا - اس کے بونطوں تك فتنكايت كما شمغاراً حرف مبى مبور كرنبيس أياعة بلكه فحيّة توجّسوس مبوّما سبت كه دِه ان مشكل مرصلون<sup>تم</sup> و بری نیند ه بپتیانی سے نبھا یا کرتا تھا اور اکتر ملاسویر اً نظمًا سور ج کی ادلین زرّین کرنین نیفنا وُں بیں سنهری حال مبیلارسی مهوتی تقیس تو درختول اور مكانون كے معویل سايوں ميں كرمے كو كند سے پر حیو بی فدرے میں سی جا ور دانے دوسرے گاؤں کی طرف جائے دیکھٹا تھا ۔ اور دوبہر کو ویسورج كى محدّمة باركرنيس مبلا في دبتى مقيس و ٥ . بسيك ميس سينسرا بوروم كزنا تقااورميري نوا بيس اساس مسافرکی شیئل میں دہلمہ تی تئیں جو تشکان سے چور منزل تک بہنجا ہو۔ سیکن صول منزل کامسرت اگیر بقتورا سے اپنی تفکادلوں سے قطعی ہے نیا نرکتے سیوٹ مبو-ا در میں خیال کرنے ملک<sup>ا</sup> رَّنَّا كَرُكْتِزا بَنِي اجِّهِا بِتِي كَرِما بِيجِيارِهِ- زَرَمِيةٍ كَي مِا<sup>ن</sup> بجائي كم في أسي أين زندگي ، تعليفون اور مُسْرَقُولُ كااحساس تأن نهيس دما - كيس سنجيده تالبدارى سے وہ البينے فرائفن سرائجام دے دہا مقا-ادراب توسماري عميلول اور محفلول ميس معي أس سنة ناكم كرديا تفيا اوركهي كهيارا بني مأتا تو محیے احب س مبو نے نگت مقا ، کد کرما وہ بیال سے احب کی کہا ہے۔ سال سے کرما ہیں کہا ہے۔ اس کی کہا ہے بیاک شود، کے مدعم سی برگی ہے اور سی بیس دقت کے ساتھ ساتھ دہ اور می مدعم سوتی جلی جارہی منی ، اُس کی شورخ کلامیاں کہاں تیں؟ رس نے محید بعی تنگ کرنا جیور دیا مقار کیکن مذمعلوم مبرسك ول مين يرمنى سى خوارش كبول بيدار سوماني نقي - كراب وه تجرابين شوخيوب سے معیم سی مزار کر نامشروع کردے تاکہ وہ می

كجونوش مومائ ادرما عة بهي اورول كي ميوس مى قبقبورست بيل بيل مامين م والمركومس في من د فعد ملا ياسقا وه فريم كاعلايا نن دم كست كرتار المهم توره كجواجبي ہ سان میں میں میں میں ایک اس کے ذروجہت بر مزید خوفناک زردی ہیں جاتی ہی ۔ ڈواکٹر نے چیاجات پر مزید خوفناک زردی ہیں جاتی ہی ۔ ڈواکٹر نے چیاجات کوتو بتا ہی دبا شاکہ اُسے تھو کے دکھو کی بیماری ہے۔ الله عوراول کے کا لول تکسیر مری تفرینیں بهنجا في كمني من زربينه كومكل امّا فه كبيني يه مهوا يقتا مِلْهُ دِنِ بَدِنِ اس كُومُتُ كُرِتَى بِيلِي جا تَى مِنْي رَبِيرامِكَ مِلْهُ دِنِ بَدِنِ اس كُومُتُ كُرِتِي بِيلِي جا تَى مِنْي رَبِيرامِك اس کے بعیکا بڑتے موٹے بعوے عمالے جرک كوديكه كرترس كمعانيا تائعنا - اس كى مدِّ مان تونسأك حدنك أبعران تقيس مابين سوكه كرم كانشاسي وكئي سنس كوچرايون سے بعري موى توسيس ميكن ان یوالمیوں کی کھنکھٹا ہرٹ ہی سے کچھیے کارسامتور أفرهتنا لقاء مجص توبغض ادتات يدخيال اجاماعا كريها وازمى توكوياكسى جلنے والے كي فري والوں المسلم و الول المسلم و المسلم أس في مأن اور دوسرے كھركے أدبى أس كے قرب مِت سِن بيص ربيت في أدران كي فاموسي مبي تمرك ستائة في أمان كت سوق مى م كرُما بلاكسي النيراوعيك ك ابناكام مراعام دے رہا تھا۔ اُسی طرح وہ مرروزیا بیا وہ دور دومرے كاؤں جاتا اور بے سمار شيشياں دوائيو سے بیرگرلاتا منا واوروہ دن اور وہ منظر محصے کمی نبین موریتے ۔ وب میں کرنے کو ڈاکٹر کی محدوری کے بیفیے پیھے کرمی میں تعویے موسے سائنس کے سائة دُولِيَسْتَ ويكسمًا مِعْار بِيتِنْ بِسِينة كى دهايل مموثري برحيع موجانين ادريم كيركوون مين جذب موكران في بيكتام ك بين امنا مه كرديق تعيس -مبرك بينف ميس ميرا تنفاسادل لرزما والمت كوكيونكرايك ايسان حيوالون كے سے كام كرماہے!

گذرسے عارسے سے - اوردہ اوننی بھرا سو کھتا جارم عقا بطيت اندربي اندراس كون أك يكمل ربی مبو --ادر میر آخریم نے بیعی میں ہی لیا ك أسي بي زرسيت كى سى أبيماري سوكمي بيعد دِ اکران اُس کے نروی جانے ، اُس کی خیری حجائے ، اُس کی خیری حجائے ۔ فروراستعمال کرنے سے سے کردیا سامادر بدامتناعي حكم بيريعي شن دياكم اعقا- ميا دام مي کہیں اس موذی مرض کے پنجوں میں گرفتار بوجا میں ادر می فردگوں کے درسے دور سی رما کرتے سکتے اور میں نے اکثر دیکھا تھاکہ مرسیا نا اُ دمی اُس کی بالفك ع قديب سه كزرت بروع آسترس ابنی ناک بررو مال رک لیا کرما تفاکش بر کہتے مزرماتے يني كم مجرف وكوكام رين ب بروا جرايتم س تفرى موكى - ادرميرے و ماغ ميں بيرخيرت أميستر خالات یوننی موشک آتے تھے۔ کوزرینہ کے لئے مس نے فون تبینہ ایک کیا تفار اس کے آگے بیجعے ہونے واسے بہت مخے ۔ بے ننما ر دوائیاں ا تن ميرمتي عيس مريش اسي مرمن كامريين كرمايدني جِيت كى ظرت فإلى فولى أيكا بهو راست ميخفكي بأند فط وکیستارستا ہے کوئی اس کے قریب ہیں ا ما ا كياف كون ما تقتيس برمعاً ما وروا تعي كون مي تونهيس مقاء ده يوبني نوت الميسز تنها ميون مس درن دات براوسها مقا- ادر برای رستا مقار اور فکفی یا ند سے چست کی طرت مسلس محورتایی رمها بقا رادراس فريع ينط ليلط ديكيت ويكيف أسكى أنكفيل بيض الكثيب فتون منجد موكي عمم ماموش ہوگیا - اور میر دوجار آدی جمع ہو سے اس کے کیٹروں اور گندے معلے بستردعیت رہ کو مذر ٱتِشْ خُرُد يا مِي فِي النِّينَ عِلْية دِيكُوما تَعَامِ أَنْ كَي مد اونے میرے و ماغ میں دافل سو کرمجے تنگ کردیا مِقاء بعدادان كرم كى ياد دما غون سے ميك كنى لیکن جب مجی سی طلقے جند مطرے کی مد او میرے

اورکس مذہبے مابخت دیکن ان یا توں سے یے برداه وه ابن كام كي جارها تعا - زرينه كي خرى دِنوں اِس کی مالت در کر گؤں بہو سکی تنی ۔ اس کے كالول كويس في عوريت ويكف مقا - أن كامر حى فاش بویلی سی -آنکھوں کے گرد سیاہ سیاہ بلك بن من اور جبرك كي ببلي بشأ سنت اور ما دہتیت نے مثاید کر ہیں اینی قبر بنا لی تھی ۔ اور حيب رزمينها فزي الجيكة وآب ميل أمي كي طرت ملكي سی نگا ہیں ڈالتی ہدیشہ کے بھے مرتصدت، ہوگئی نومیں <u>۔ نے</u> دیکھا کہ رہ اوروں کی طرح چینا میلاً پائیں مقا اس کی انتحدول سے طاہری طور بر اکسوول کے وصالے سے بنبس مجو اللہ عظے ۔ لیکن مجھے محسوس ہوتا تھا کو اس کے سکنے میں عظیم طوفان بریاہے جو پیشنے کے نیٹے ہے تاب ہے اس کی متلی انتہائی سوچتاكدايك وندكى تومويت كى مذر موكتى كيكن كرفي كى شوڤياں كہان ملى گئى تنيس ، أور بير مجي خیال آما تا تقا که شاید ده زرینه کی موت سے بسيد بي تحري أس كرب الميزستنا في ميس میلیل سوکرره گئی مهول -معلیل سوکرره گئی مهول -مهاری محقلول اور کھیلول کے سلسلے اوسل

ہماری محقلوں اورکھیلوں کے سلسلے اوسط پیکے متھے یہاری گلیاں سنسان سی تیں اور بھرکوا سدوہ تو اب ہروقت کسی تہری سوچ میں عزق بیرٹلک کے کونے میں بیاریائی بربرطاریت تھا۔ اور اول معلوم مو تاکویا اب وہ ہرجیزے کا کتامیکا سے معلوم مو تاکویا اب وہ ہرجیزے کا کتامیکا سے معلوم مو تاکویا اب وہ ہرجیزے کا کتامیکا سے میلن و کچے ہی مذاقی متی رکہ اسے ہوکیا گیا ساآجا تا تقا اور ہو آت ہی شرموتی متی کہ وسے میلنے باکسی اور فی سے چیز کا کہیں بلکہ بر دواؤ تا فیال آجا تا تقا کردہ فاموش بیسطے بیکا بلکسی فیال آجا تا تقا کردہ فاموش بیسطے بیکا بلکسی جانور کی طرح بھرک کراہی جی خمور مہی نہ دوائی تا س کسی صلے کیرے کی داخل موتی مو فی مدلولے میرانخیل مسایا مهواہے ۔۔ اور میں بہت مجھ سوية بعامول ---!

نتنوں میں دا فل ہوتی ہے تومیز تخیل کرے کی دردالميب زنفويرين ميرے سامنے ہے آباہے اورمين أن مين محد برد كررة ما تاسون ومحمنطو و كعربا رستامون - ١٠رسوحيا مول - كرماكون عا- ٩ اس وسيايس و هكيون آيا س ٩٩ - ادر بيراس بركىياميق \_\_\_ ، ١٩ ما دراب مي ميرين نتقنون

اوريس بينوا وزارسى مجکواکب دلق تار تاریسی

ا کیدتوصاحب و تارسهی ورب دس مار تارسهی بین تم آشنای فارسی بین تم آشنای فارسی بیری بر دسیت بید و دون فارسی بیری بر بات ناگوارسی در در ساعرت و کولیت فارخ سام بیری فیسمت بین در فیسمت ب محكوحاص بصعدارا رحربه میری سرسنی شاب سے در میری فریا دانقلاب سے ور

إك طرف شوكت نعيال سي دمكيم تتمع مزددر كاجمال بعي دمكه ميرآاندسينه مال مني ويك اب علاج عنم روال معى رقيع ميراب رنك عالي فال مي رقيع ودق رم سي توكيم كمال في دكا فجهست تغشبهرماه وممال مفي ديكيو

اكسطرت بخريباه دمال مومكيد بادم مركزي كمي روش س براً مُازُ يا س خيب رسمي پنج پستي ميس ك من مني الميكن فخه بمبرام ودبس بيال يون ستآر ول مص كميرًا بم شيم گردش محت سے جو بچے بکوں

این مرتت سے کام لوں گا بیں وسرست انتقام لون كاسي

إفبال كافلسفه يسلم

بر من من کانفرف آفرده ما قابل فراموش برگال ارداب و ار میشرماه به کی اوازت سے تا اوکیا جاراتی وی مدی کانفرف آفرده ما قابل فراموش برگان سلف کے عظیم الشان کا زماموں کے قصے می میں منصرت بهندوستان کے تفاع مگومت بست سین سین موجوده پر دیشانی اور مدحالی کا معند میں منصوب منصوب

في المصلوحة احسن انجام ديا-

أقب ال في سندوستان كي با مال شده عظمت كى اردىخ كالبخورمطالدكيا الهركيا كالمنوب في ملك ك طول وعرض میں زوال دہر بادی کے تیا ہ کن الرات كا أين أعجيول في مشام وكبيات وه مشرق کی روایتی تعلیم کےعلادہ منز بی علم وتر ن سے مبی بیرواندوز ہوئے را بنیس ا بینے ملک کی سیاسی ، نخبکسی اور افلاتی مالات کا مواز تہ ا قوام عرب کے مالات کے ساتھ کرنے کا بھی مِوْتِعْ بِلا - أَنهون في إسلام الداسلامي تهذيب کے زندہ ماد دید افرات صقلبہ اور اندنس عبسی دور افتاد ومسررمينون بين ديكهي- أن كا دنمشرق ملاک کی سقیم آنی ای برخون کے آنسو روبا - اور ده أن كے بروال والخطاط كاكسلى وجره واميا معلوم کرنے کی مسلسل مساعی میں مشفول ہو گئے امہنیں پیرت اس بات کی متی کہ اُن کیے خیال کے مطابق تواسلامي فاستقرامتلاح وترقى وعروج کی طرف رہنمائ کرتا ہے ، میریداسلامی محالک كيوناس ذلك ادر معيينت بس متبتلا بين م سیوں ساریک استہ کی دنیا میں معلام ہوں ہے۔ اسلام توعلوم و تنون کی دنیا میں کامل کرا دی کا عمال کی تلقین کرتا ہے۔ اور اسی دمیسے قدول ولی

انسوس مدی الفرد الله و المراد الله و المراد الله و المراد الله و الله و

جرأت آموز اوران كالسف بمت افرين ب اِن كاكلام خودى كے استحكام اورب با كا مذاكمهار کے بینیام کا حامل سے ان کے نزدیک محلس اور تعييى باعى كامنتها ع نظر ودا كا بى دودى كى نتي واشت ادرنشو وانما سے معترنها سوسكا اور بهی نظر ریسلیم علم الحیات علم النفس ادر علم العلی کے نمت از نترین ماہرین کا ہے ۔ شخصیت بیجہ ہوتی ہے۔اس مسلسل اور زمر دست عبد دھرد کا بواتنان بيردني ما حل كي طاقتون اور اين المددني ناموافق رحجاناك كمفات مارى ركمتاب ماحل كالزفروير برتاب ادرفر دابيا الرماح لأبر و التاسيع - اخر يذ نيري أوراش انداز أي كا يوسك في لامتناسى اليس ن على حَقِبْقى زند كى كا صافن سب ترقى بديرالسان اس قائده أسطا تاسي اورلوقت منرورت اسے استے مقامید کے مطابق نے ساپنے میں ڈھالنے کی کوشش کرتا ہے جونام کارانسان مائھ پر مائھ رکھ کر بیٹھ رہتا ہے میں کی ایدرونی مملاحبتوں کو زنگ لگعیا تا ہے ممس کی ر و حمل کے برو بال سفل مومائے ہیں ، ادر اس کی زندگی زندگی تهیں رستی . ملکه سنگ وخشت کی طرح کے حس اور کے جات جسم میں تبدیل مروماتی ہے۔ عمل میمیا ہے ۔ اور ہے عملی زہروا تل ۔ عليق مقاميد رارزد سية تخصيت كي تربيت اور ترقی موتی ہے ربحض تقدید شخصیت کی تتا ہی ادریر بادی کا موجیب متی سبے ر

کےمسلمانوں نے دبیا کو علم وحکمت کے بیش بہا

قرائن سے مالا مال کر با اب ان کے جانت بنول

برجہالت اوراد مام برستی کا غلیہ کہوں ہے ایک

مرصہ کی خور ومکر نے بعد وہ اس بینچہ بر بینچے

کداسلام فے تواستی کام خودی کا درس دیا ختا

لیکن زمانغ کے ما مقول آفتا ب محرّ بہت پرنفی خودی

کا تاریک با دل جمالی ۔ یونائی متذیب اورا فلاطون

کے فلسفسنے خود داری اور نے بائی کے مذبات

کوشکست خوددہ دہنیتوں میں تبدیل کر دیا ۔ اور

غیراسلامی تعدو ن نے دما عوں میں گوسفندی

مفقود موکئی جسم درد ح برمردی جماکئی اورعالم

مفقود موکئی جسم درد ح برمردی جماکئی اورعالم

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اسلام برعفلت وجبود کا زمانہ آگیا۔

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بدریا غلط دماموحش در آدیزه حیات جاددال اندرسینرامت گوشه نشینی ،ترک دنیا اور عادیت ب ندی ان کفردیک بندیده اشغال نهیس ، نجاد له حیات سے ژور رمها شیوه نامردی سب م

بمیراندر بنرد و زنده ترشو طوفان حیات میں مجاہدان داخل موکر تبات قدم کے سابقے سرفتم کے حادثات کا مقابد کرنا استحکام نودی کے سنے صروری ہے میں اگر خواہی سلامت برکتارامت " کی تعلیم خودکشی کی تعلیم ہے - راز زندگی مواکر خواہی جات

اندو فیلونی ۱۱ میں مفتر ہے۔
اندو فیلونی ۱۱ میں مفتر ہے۔
اور
اندگی ہم تن علی ہے۔ آبلا محالة تعلیم می عمل ہر مینی
مونی چاہئے۔ عمل ما دی دنیا میں سبی اور ردحانی میدالوں
میں سبی ۔ ما دی دنیا کی شخیر کے بغیر روحانی ترقی اور
اعلی مقاصد کا حصد آب نادی ہے۔ بیکن ایسان تہا
اعلی مقاصد کا حصد آب نادی ہے۔ بیکن ایسان تہا
فرد واحد کی قریش منتشر اور مقاصد محد عدا ورغیہ۔
واضح ہوتے ہیں۔ زندہ ملت میں شامل موکر اس
کی طاقتیں پر مصر جاتی ہیں۔ اور اسے عظیم الشان مقاصد
خودی میں اور زیادہ استحکام ہدا ہوجا تاہے
خودی میں اور زیادہ استحکام ہدا ہوجا تاہے
فردی میں اور زیادہ استحکام ہدا ہوجا تاہے

مِنْتَ ازَافْرَادِ نَ یَا بِدِنْظَامُ ایکن بنائے ملیت ملکی مدد داور سنی امتیازات بر قائم نہیں ہو سکتی اقعبال کی نظر میں مکت کا مفہوم بہت دسیع اور ملک ۔ قوم ۔ فس ۔ رنگ کی مدود سے بالا تو ہے ہیم دلی ادر کی نیگاہی اصلات ہے میت از یک رنگی دلہا ۔ سنے روض از یک ملوہ این سیناستے قرم را اندایشہ ما یا ید سیکے ورضمیر میں مدعا یا ید سیکے

يلتت مالا اسياس دعير است

اس اساس اندرد آسامتم است

اور علی می آزادی - روسروں کے سامنے دست موال درار کرنے اور دوسروں کی کورانہ نقالی کو وہ انسانیت کی قیمین خیال کرے گی - با دشاہی بھی حدّ وجید کئے بغیر ہا تھ آئے تو آسے باعث ننگ سیمھے گی - السالیم کوجوآسے اپنی تہذیب و معاشرت اور تاریخ سے بڑگانہ بنائے اور اس کی خودی اور ندرت خیال کو مذا مجوارے وہ مرکز قبول مذرے گی م اقبال کے خیال میں مضرب کی کورانہ تقدید نے

اقدام مشرق کی روح کوبر باد کروالاس - اور اس کی تعلیقی تو توں کو با مال کر دیاہی سندوستان کے مرجوده تعلیمی نبطام کی بذیا دعیرملکی تنهذیب وغیر على زيان إدر عير على خيالات وحالات يرركهي منى بي مندوت في نوجو أن رني اور ماحول كوما تكي مرد في عيناك كمي ومكينات ادرنقاى ادرنقايدكي سنوم آب ديوا میں برورتش یا تاہیے اس مے مذات کے ارا دول این بدندی اور ندائس کے خیال میں آزادی سے ندائس کے عمل میں بے ماکی اور ندائس کے دل میں جذبہ تخليقِ ،اس كى قدر فى صلاحتىب خوابيده مين - كيونيكم أن كارتقاء اورجد ببرتخليق كى ببدائش أورم درش کے سے صرف کا زادی کی کی و بھا صروری سے اور ده انهیں میشر مہیں جب نک فکر وعمل کی آزادی میشر نہبو ۔ ایشان پہیم تباریل ہونے واکے ماحول پر الزانداز بوك مح في توفر قدم أما بنين سكتان است قدم تدم پرمشکلات کاسامنا کرا برتا سیماور مِرًا لي خيالات اوربراني طريقول كي خلاف جهادكرني میں دقتیں بردامٹرٹ کرنی مونی ہیں۔ غلطیاں عرکے من سے سبق ماس کرنا اس کے بنے محال موجا تاہے حالا نکرتعایم کی طبیقی روح یہی ہے۔ کہ طالب علم اپنے م عل کے دریع علم ماصل کرے جوعلم عل سرکتے ذريع ماص يذمو وه توت سي تبديل نهيل موسكت ادرما ول کی تعمیرادر مجدید کے لئے کام میں سنیں لاما ما سكتا-ا قبال عل يتهم عمل اور سخت كونغي كو المسروحات قرارديت بي -

مک کو بیج دینے برتبارہ وجاتے ہیں حالا مکہ ،مرد درویش کامر واپہ کے آزادی وقرک بیکسی اور کی خاطر بیا نصاب زروسیم جو فروابنی خودی کوستع کم رکھتا ہے وہ دومروں کی خودی کا بیبی احترام کرتاہے۔ وہ وسیع المت رہ ہو ہاہے اس میں قوت برداخت ہوتی ہے ۔ فور ما کمزوری کی وجہ ہے نہیں بلکہ طاقت ادر جرات کے اصابے والحق بندہ عتق از خداگیرد طریق سے شود بر کا فرزموین شفیق سے شود بر کا فرزموین شفیق

الین گواس کی علی زندگی اُسے دنیا ہے سب و لود
کوشنخ کر اپنے کی طاقت بنش دیتی ہے۔ تاہم دہ مجمتا
سے کہ اُس کی زندگی کا واحد مقصد صول زروسیم
سنیں۔ وہ دنیاوی شکس میں شامل تو ہو تاہیے۔
الین صرف مادی اسباب و فوائد حاصل کرنے کی
ماطر تبیں بلکہ اُنہیں اعلیٰ ترین مقامید کے لئے
وستعال کرنے کی عرض ہے۔ اُس کا فقر "کا دست و اُستاد کے فقے
میں پور مہد نے سے بازر کھتا ہے۔ اور غلامی اور محکومی
سے وقت اس کا استعنا اُسے وشوت اور غلامی اور محکومی
سے وقت اس کا استعنا اُسے وشوت اور غلامی و کے انعامات سے بے نیاز کردیتا ہے۔

مت کی دندگی افراد کی مانندایک سلس علی ایک متوانز مرکت ہے ۔ نئی نئی منازل س سے نئے نئے مقاصد کی طرف اورنئ نئی فتوحات مجے لئے ۔ افعال آم قسم کے افراد اوراس سے کی ملت بیدا کرنے کے خواس منار ہیں جن کی زندگی کو طعش اور کشکسش کی زندگی ہو

ئشيرى برازم دسال بيش چوماحول کوایینے سُاُسینے میں ڈمعالنے کی قابلیت ا ور صُلاَتِ بِهَانِ تَازه · بَو شَنْ كَيْ مِلاحِدَ تَارِ كَصَيْحِهِ لِ عقل كئے زَريك نظرى طاقتوں پرتبعنه كركے ازدياد علم وقوت وعمل کے لئے استعال کریں اور اپنی وْتُوْلِ كُوْ<sup>،</sup> عَشِقَ مِن رَسِهَا بِي مِيس نوْع النِّكَ ن كَالْمِلَا فَيُ ووں ہو ہی ہے۔ ہی است معور بہو کے لئے وقف کردیں جن کادل جرات سے معور بہو اور خوف دہاری سے ہماری سماجی زندگی اور نظا پاک دیکن بدشت ہی ہے ہماری سماجی زندگی اور نظا مليم كي و مالت ب أس سية وت بجول كيرك رگ مل سماما تاہے بحین میں جاہل مائیں ابنیں دلیو و اور صواتوں کے فرصی اسیانوں سے دراتی ر منتی این . مدرمه مین سنگ دل اُستا دون اورمضرسر ہم مباعثوں کے خوف سے ان کی جان عداب میں رسی سے کالجو اور یونورسٹیوں میں اُنیں لیتے مذبات واصاسات کوجراً دبائے رکھنا بڑتا ہے۔ اور ان کی اندرونی سنمکش کے ساتھ کسی کومدردی ہمیں سوقی مدرس اسیاسیات اورسماج کے نام نہا در داجات کے زیر انز آہیں آزادان اظہرار رائع سے بازر کھا جا تا ہے۔ اُن کے دل سرجاکم کی برتری کا خوت بیدار کر دیا جا تاہے ۔اس کے آج مل كي تعليم ما نته توجوان تفك خيال اوركم مهت موتے ہیں القصیب ادر ودسرمنی ان کے مل دیے میں سرایت کرماتی ہے ، وہ زیستن اندر خطرط رِن دَی است سنے معنے تک سجھنے سے قاصریتے ریدی است سے سے بات ہے ہے ہے۔ ہیں ۔ ان کامطم نظر آرام دہ ملاز مرت اور کت المنفوت غلامی حاصل کرنا ہوتا ہے - دہ اپنی خودی اور روح

زمان مال كم معتورى رقص اورموسيتي كواقبال مخنون لطیف فلامان ، کے نام سے یاد کرتے ہیں ۔ ان سے اندرانیس موت نظر اتی ہے موسیقی کے متعلق فروات بي م البحار الي تغريبه موت است وكس مد در بم وزّبرش الأك آدم است، تاتوان وزارت سأز وترا ارجبال بيزارم سازد شرا من كيفيان تغميايد نتدأره مانندسيل تا برو آزدِل عنال رافين فيل تغميم يأمد عنوال بيرورو أ آيشي ورخون دل حل كرده نغه گرمعنی تدارد مرده ایست سوزاد ازام نش انسرده است مصوری کی سبت ارشا در ما سے في حيكه ارزخامه مإمضمون ملوت مركى اضاره وانشون موت زمانه جال كالمصور کیش اد تعکید و کارش از ری است تذرت اندرمذ بهب أدكا فرى است اقبال كي نظريس آرث كي خسن كي نسبت اس مع معاني موضوع اور مطالب زماره اسم بین جو ارض خودی کی تکیل اور ذمین و قلب کی بیداری کے کام نرآ کے ده قابل اعتنا نهين جوادبيات اس الم مقصلكا بيا ورئى ميس مديز مهون وره قابل قبول بين جن مفنامین کامقصد تکمیل خودی مذہبو دہ دامل نضاب تعلیم نہیں مہوسکتے "مہندی مکتب" کارما تقص یہی ہے کہ اس میں خودی کا درس میام اجرا نهيس ديا ما تا " ديدهُ شابين بين نكاهِ تَنْعَاشُ " ر کھ دی ماتی ہے مررسے نے جری آنکھوت جیبا یا جن کو فروت کوه وبایان مین ده امارس فال أساتذه "كهذروايات الكيميندول مين كرنتارين-

كيونكدم أنس حقيقت كع يمو في عصو في ككرول كى تصويرين يتش كرتى ب اورمذبهب تمام وكمال مقتقت فوسك نظرسا منے اللے اللے اس یئے سامنس می تعلیم مذہب کے بغیالکس سی مذبب وختا مج بيدا كرسكتا ب ومرف منطق اور عقل مركز نبيس كوسكيق رتار بخ عالم من ندرب في افراد أورا قوام كى تسمتين مليك دين - ليكن مذمیب سے مراد محق فامری رسوم رہیا بینت یا كها نت بنيس مَدْمِب وه جَيْز بنيس و تعليم كامو<sup>ل</sup> میں دینیات کے نام سے مروج ہے۔ ادر خیات افروزردر سے محدوم ہے سَماحی اُسیاتی اقتعادی مسائل کے سیجنے یا مل کرنے سے فامر ہے۔ ملکہ ذہرب وہ حیات بخش طاقت ہے جو فدآک راہ میں نیک ہے توث اور میروجہد کی زندگی يسركرنا أوردنيا وعقبي ميس كامياب ومضرخ أزوونا قونت كالضاس موتانها ورخودتي كو قوت چیدت ناریخ اسے زخود بیگا نئر داستاني قفشر أيسانيغ إيب ترا از فويشنن الكونيد ا تنتیا نے کارومرد رہ کمید منبطكن ماربخ رابالنيدهشو از نفس إلے رمیدہ زندہ شو مرزنداز مأمنی تو میال تو خيئروا زحال تواستقتبال تو

صیحے تعلیم کامفسد خود آگاہی سبلندی آرزو۔ بوش عمل - زور باز وید اکرتا ہے - تاکہ زندگی اس در میستحکم واستوار موجائے - کرنر ہے سے بڑا خطرہ اور مہمب سے مہمیب ماد تہ اس میں تر لنزل پیدا نہ کر سکے "

١- ع -ص

کرسکتے تھے جواپنے زملنے کی امامت
دہ کہذ دماغ اپنے زملنے کی امامت
نیخ مکتب کے طریقوں سے کتاد دل کہاں
کما میں طرح کبرت سے روشن موجلی کاجراع
کما میں فرصنے دالوں کو کور ذوق بنا رہی ہیں جنا پخہ
طالب علم کے لئے دُعاہے ۔
طالب علم کے لئے دُعاہے ۔
مزا تھے طوفان سے آسٹنا کردے
کرت ہے کی موجوں میں اصطراب نہیں
کوتاب خوان ہے مکرضا صب کا بہیں
کوتاب خوان ہے مگرضا صب کا بہیں

سردارسري سنكها متسري

" یخدمت کمرمتید یا در گرمنر . وگرمهٔ من د کایل د تنغ تیز، میرے باتس اسلی آورب و اس قدر حاصر سے کرنم اس کا انداز و مین بس کر سکتے - اور تہاری اس م بوشطریخ بازان بنرنگ ورنگ برا ده سنے جنو داری بخنگ ٠ تَرْاَ طَاقِتُ مِنْكُ دِ بِيكَارِ كِو زرت کو سبه کو سیبهدار کو ۱۰ اس الركافوي لحاظ ركموكريس للكمير قعنه میں کی مے اور سامارے نوشلوں میں بہدے سے نکھا ہوا ہے ۔اس کے اطاعت قبول کرو درنے درنے کے سلے تبار موجاد - اور م سببني توجاك نهنكان من بينكان كوبى ميشكاني من إ اس فعا كا بواب ملد دنيا اكرمسلي كي واسس ب تومساع ادر اگرونگ جا ہتے مو توجنگ "ازطرف بری سیمی، مِس دقت مير خطامير كايل كريبنجا تواس نورآ جواب ديار

سا مقرواسلى اورسامان سيخوب أرامتد سق كوي کرکے دہ خیر میں جرود کے مقام پر سنچا۔ جر اقت التمیر کو تمری شامد کی آمدکی خبر موتی تو اس نے مردالان مشکر کو مبل کر مشورہ کیا۔ فان قاجی جس کا ذکر بہلے آ چاہے آ مے برما ۔ ادرکہاکہ ایک لاستے سے مِنْ ارْمَان كوروارة فراوس أوردوسب سے افعل ادراكيرخان كومي سكركوك كركعات مي بليه جارك إدربهرى سنجمد جرب اس تليل جماعت كو ديكيے يكا توفوراً اپنا حدكردك كارس وتت ميں باقى ك کے سابقہ اس پر حملہ در ہوجاؤں گا۔ یہ رائے امیرکو بندائ ليكن أسيكي معلوم تقاكه اسسين دغاس چا پچرآسی مشورے کے مطابق ایک مشکر ببهاوى راسند سے روان كيا اور د براه دگراکیسرشیرمرد يهنشكرسبېداد وسالاد كرد مخاات في الكن اكبسريبلوال بخصم انگنی تنگ نستہ میان " رف وش سے اس تشکر نے خیبر بندی کر مناسب مقام برویره نگا دیا ردشمن کالنکرتندادادد قوت میں سیت را باده مقارسکن انتقالوں میں مایوسی بالكل مذمتي كبونك ننخ اورشكت كوخدا كحفاج بين فور كيت الق صح برئ - برى منكموا ين فيمدس فطلكوليس میں بیٹھا ۔ ایک رو بوش قا میدا یا -ادرہری ساھے کو فان قاجي كاپيغام دے كيا بكل بحا اور سكيدل كى فوج صف كم مديم بالرى انقاني نوج كم ميمندير انفسل فال بيسره براكيرفال ادرملب برجبارفان مقا سرى شار نے حَمِد كا حكم ديا -ادداتكر في البير و کے بیا راس کے توپ فارنہ نے آگ کا دریا بہادیا جَبار خال اس كي ما ب سر لاسكا سيكن ميدان جيور فا بمی اس نے مردا تکی کے فلاف تصور کمیا ۔ البرفال نے جب برحالت دنجی تو مدد کے گئے اپنے لنگر كے مائد أبينيا ادرج ش وغنب سے بيمرے ہوئے شیری طرح بس نے خمد مضروع کردا۔

- بنام بری شکع<sup>،</sup> مداس فرد اكولائن سے يو قادر مطلق سے جينے معاک میسے سفاک کے مکٹ پر فرندوں جے مكين كوتا بف كرويا رادريداس كي مقاكرسب ير واضح سے کدوہ ہریا ت برقادر ہے علک اور مِولت كومُنينش سِيَّ نهين سلتّ مِدا فِ مجمِّ ج ملك دیا سے اس كے متعلق يا در كھوكہ خدا كے دیے ہوئے کو کوئی ہیں جین سکتا رہب مک خداميراددست سع عجم برداه بيس أرسب جهان دستن بوجائے۔ اے بری عجوارت کی ا منا باخلاملا - أس جسه كاطرن جوشرك سي مدموش مومة تبزيني والى بل سيدمفا الدكرا عاست ہو۔ ہوش میں اور متبارے ہوش زائل مو ملے بال ورعقن بربرده بوكيا سيد معلوم ابسا سؤتا سيت کرفضانے نصلہ کیا ہے کرمتہاری سفت نہ ا کابل میں ہویا نیر کے کوے متباری کیاب کھائیں رین می مید میر میران می این میران می این میران می این میران میران میران میران میران میران میران میران میران می این میران میرا وودت جا ست بو- بيمي كو في جيزس كيامنشول کے پاس معولی دنیا ہوتی ہے۔ میری فوا مش م سے بیک کی در می رئیونکہ میں عہد کا پارند مقاد ادر فعیے رکنریٹ ساکھ سے بدا میدندی کرجہدکرتے وقت مستے دو دل اور ایک رقبان متی - بہتر موا كهم في بيش دستى كى ١٠ وكد دو دو ما تقر كرنس معے اپنی بہا دری سے کیا الحرائے ہو۔ فرنگی نے اور شجاع نے کیا رنگا الوقو الاکداب تم پیدا موسکے فعدا کی شم شمشیر کو شام میں نزکر دنگا جب تک اسے تد ریندہ میں میں نزکر دنگا جب تک اسے تیرے فون سے مذرنگ لوں - الم میرے اس خط كو مكمل بمره بعي نه جل يو مح كدميرت بها درمتهار ا پہنچینے ۔ مری تعمد کوجب مہ خط بہنچا تو اُس نے فورآ وي كو المطاكباص ميں جاليس ہزار سوار سے اور پیادہ فوج کا تواندارہ ہی مد تقانس کمیج کتیرے

اس بہاوری اوردہبری سے لؤاکہ میدان کو قابر بس سے کیا ماورشکست کھاسنے والی نوج کوبچالیا اوصربہری سنگھ سنے بھی خوب زودنگایا۔ قبیامت کانقشہ بنددہ گیا۔

سه آریبال شددشاین و توب و نفنگ در منکا در نک وزر نکا زرناس ۱۰

اس مدیس اکترخان کے ساتھ جو فوج سی آن میں سے اکثر و خاکر کے اُست حجود کر مبال کئے اور وہاں اُس کے ساتھ صرف بیند اور می رہ کئے بیر معلوم کر کے ہری ناکھ فوراً آغے برمعا اکترخان میں بیا تا ویکیا روضمن کشیر تعداد میں بقا لیکن پ ہمراہ سے کرا کے بوصار اور یکبار محد کردیا -اکرخان سے میا ہ سے کرا کے بوصار اور یکبار محد کردیا -اکرخان سے میت تلوار میان سے نکال بی توالدہ اکبر کا تقرہ سیند کہا ۔

می بلندا نجنال بانگ تکبیسر شد کد درگوش من م بکشمیر خد ، اب سوائے آئے بڑھنے کے ادر کی نہ تعالی ساعت جبار فان ادر شمش میں ان پہنچے کیسان کی جنگ شردع ہوگئ ۔ مزیکیسو کمان در ہزنگا ترنگ

سربیسو مان در ترک سرمات دگر سو طراق در نک رزیک رمکیبو شکا شاک مشمشیر اود دگرسو چکا جاک گرز و عمود ۸ اکبرخان اورم س کےسا متبوں نے وہ جہر

د کھلائے کردنیا جہران رہ گئی ۔ ادھ مہری ساکھ میں کم رہ تھا۔ تمام جسم زرہ سے دھا نیا ہوا نوب مردا تلی د کھلارا تھا۔ لیکن آخر تفاہ اسے اکبرفان کے مقابل سے آئی۔ دونوں نے فور ہو ہر کھلائے بیزے نوٹ نے کئے ۔ اور فود ٹکروے ٹکرو سے ہوگئے دونوں سوار بہیت میں ڈوب کئے ساورہ ن کمے سانس بیول کئے دروائی کا کوئی نین البیان را جوان دونوں نے نہ آزما یا مہو۔ لیکن کوئی میں اپنے مقابل پر خالی نہ آکا یا

آفراس فازی سنے شہوار کے کندھے پر ایک البی صرب لگائی کہ مدمقا بل زبین برگر کر دم و سے گیا ۔ لیکن ۔ "درکل مرکب اندہ کس رافیہ

"در آن مرگ ابنوه کس راخبر کردید ازمرگ آن نا مور "

ما فوذ دمترجمہ ازاکیرنامہ - قاسم اکیرا بادی اکیرنامہ سلایمادہ میں مکھائیا ۔ سکعوں کی جنگ سیسمائے میں ہوئی ۔ مصنعت اسی زمانہ کا سے ادر ہمتصر سوسنے کے بحا کا سے اس کی بات اکس تی سے رد بہن کی جا سکتی ۔ نفصیل کیلئے دیکھیں اکبرنامہ تا سم اکبرا بادی جس کا تالمی شخہ کتاب فائد ہذاییں موج و سہے۔

ته احمد حسن

### بار\_علىاوطوس

موسٹے جہوری منیال کے نیڈر می بنیے تو منے اور بھر بوستے ہیں توخیر آب بر بر چھیے کہ بو ساتو سرایک ما تناسب به تولنا كيا موا إلى بحواب عرض كرداكا حضرت أيد نوَّن إلبل الدرك نهيس توسلتي - ير سبحان بیری تدرت کے نصبے لیبی بی ادم کو تو لئے ہیں۔اورا مکدم پتہ لگا لیتے ہیں کہ آپ کا وزن تنزیق كتنا ہے ۔جنا بخدان كا تجرب ہے كر يونس متنى زیادہ سرو تول میں اتنی ہی میں موما نی ہے ۔ آپ يرضي عركم مانى مركبا ببليال محواني سنروع كردني تومين بي كبول كاكه مقنرت به بهيلي نهين وا قعد سے -آدئی أيك بے ووسوما يل تواتفاق اور مشمله بأزى كے نقط نظر سے كيارہ موماتين لیکن سوچ بی رکے بی الاسے بادر ماشا واللہ تعالّم جننی راسصے انتی عقل کم مرومانی ہے تغرب سطنے بلند ہوں سمجہ اتنی بست ہوجاتی ہے۔ جنائخہ اس مجرب کایا بیت سے فائدہ انفاسٹ کو جلسے الاسے جائ إن ادراك ودا تشدسمات كرسفكو مِلوس نِكَافِ مِانِي مِبرابدعا بيان موسِكا تُواْب ببنج اس كا فرائلة أبنها في كي روح كوم یا دش بخیرد بهارس نزام ملک میں ان حلسول طوسو اس كأرناك بعي نزالا بهوتا بسيع يسمنلار یارے ملک تو میں نے دیکھے ہمیں کر اپ کو بتا رسکوں وہاں بھی یہی نرالاین پایا جا تا ہے یا بنر - كتابي اوراماريس بلائة اي كراد في سرمك ودمی ہی ہے سینگ کمیں می اس کے سربرمیں ليكن حما متت كابوج منردرم معرب ميلا ما تاسب توسارے ملک سی ملوک کی تشمیل ہیں سیای سیلے ،املاحی سیلے ، ادبی جلے ، تغریجی سیلے ،

طسركرف اورملوس لكاسف كراسم التي يي براني ہے جبنی کو دارم کی رگز دات - کہتے ہیں کہ سب سے بہال میسد وہ مقاص میں فرشتوں کو میلاد اوم کا مزدہ مِصْنا يا كَميا -اب بداور بالتيب كي نرشتون سي رس لتن صاحب مدرى اس توريك مامى سف اوركون معترض موتنے اس کے بعد تقول ملمن جلسے کرنے کی ایک ایسی مواحل می که مالون کے کسی مرکسی کو میں روز ہی توانک رزایک ملسه سروجاتا اوران میں سے اكتركي مدارت مسطر فنرازيل فرمات أوراب فاست ہی ہیں کرروز کے ہونے دانے طلے کوئی فوشیاں منافیے کو مقولے می ہوتے ہیں خوشی مناسنے کو درد سركون مول يلين نكا ميهال توكسي چيزكي ملنے كا ياكھو ئے جانے كا مالغ ہوتا ہے توكو يا عزازيل صاحب کی صدارت بیں جواحتیاجی سیسے سروع موسے ترسب ایک رسم بی بدر منی - آج می اگر آب ذرا عود فرایس تواس احجاجی متم کے جلسے بانی ہر شم کے جلسوں سے بدت زیادہ موتے ہیں -میں تے جلیے أدر مبوس كانفسياني تجربه آج تك تونهيس كي البته آب كي خاطرت جند منت ك مِنعُ فرائدًا بِنَهِ فَ كَي شَاكِرُوى قبولَ مُرْمِينًا مون -ادراس ثىنت برىيلى كاتواب فودا ينطف كى بحائے نبایت یے ملی ہو کرآ بنمائی کی روح کونی<sup>ت ہ</sup>ول آپ نعنسان سجزیا کے الفاظ مُسکر شاید گفبرانے نے ہوں سومیری عرض یہ ہے کہ اس عل کی لیکے اپنی جبلک د کھلانے کو عود ہی بے قرار ہے یعے و یکھئے! یہ دیڈرشم کے لوگ پہلے ترستے ہیں پیمر بولتے ہیں حالانکہ ہم آپ اکتراس سے برعکس کرتے ہیں ادر آج کل عوام کی آراء کااحترام کرتے

تعیمی جلسے ، فواتینی جلسے ، تقریری علیے دغرور فرق کہانتک کتائے جلا وا دک ، دس سی تومنٹ ہیں ادر ایک مزار ایک متم -

مان توسیاسی صلسه و بهی سهی بطیسے مم پیلے احتی جی مبسه کہد مجکے ہیں اور عس کی بنام فرمزازیل کے نام عود ما معوں پڑی ۔ امنی حلسوں کی آج کل معرمار ہے، فوش فستی سیجھنے کہ ہمیں آج تاب کسی ایسے عید بیں یوں ننریک ہونے کا موقع ہیں ملاکۂ علل کوسرمانے جو ورکر کئے ہوں اوس کے کو می میں سے میں ہورت بڑی میو یا ندا نخواستہ دماغ ملکور یا النور) کی منزورت بڑی میو یا ندانخواستہ دماغ كوراك يوسيق رس مون ادرلورس أكركس لالحبكر ہے پوصینے کی نوست کا تی ہو کہ تفریر کرنے دالے راوبد میں ماریب برمساتے ہیں میا علیگد مصیب تهم مبب كسبى مى ايسىكسى بزم مارال ميس سشريك ہوے ایں تواپنا بیا یہ ساتھ کے گئے ایل اور دوركمطي ياراوكون كى اولى مولى ادر ليار معترات کے ارشادات مناکبے ہیں ۔ سیٹیج پر تو ہیں اکثر كبهلاست بوث جبروں بر ميكنے موسے معول نظر آئے ہیں اور مینج کے الد کر او مکتے ہوسے چردل بر سحکت موسع گردد منار ایسے مبسول ين دور كمصرب موسة لوكاس الله ما مدن س ر بتے ہیں کہ مقرر ماروب کی آداز تودیسے بھی کسی كومنا في تبيس ديتي كيونكه تقريرے زباده اہم چیز" انقلاب زنده باد ۱۱ ادر سیع سند اسک نعرے منتم مات من رئين ده مقرر مح الثارون سے کچواننا بالنے ہیں کہ جو کچر وہ برارست میں مبت أبم اور ملك كى نجات كا واحد دركيد سب أور ملسختم ہونے کے بودمکہ اکثر حاصرین اسٹیج كى ساخت ، ديۇردن كے كا رُسے كے كباس ادراسی تبیل کی آور میزدری ارشیاع بر بحث کرتے ہومے عش عش کرتے گھروں کو جلے جار ہے ہوتے ہیں۔ ہارے دل میں قوم اور دمن کادروجیکما ل لين كلتاسه ادرم منصد كرت بي كراكنده ايس

مبسوں میں اگر تقریر نہیں تو چندہ جمیع کرنے کا تیک كام تواكين ذمرك بى لينا باسية اوردراس یہ دوسراکام زیادہ صروری نے ، ویکھا ہنیں مندے کی ایبل خوک صاحب میدر نے کی الا تقریر و رہا کا كام ووسرول كي سيردرما -ادربير حيده! خدا كيسم ومول مو تاکسے تونس اسی طریق سے دروانے دردازے مالا مارا بھرنا بیکارے وماں کون دیتاہے۔ ہمارے او بی سیلنے کچواور میں طرز کے موٹے بین - شاعر کلام شناتے ہیں ، نقاد البنے شقیدی مقانوں سے اب کے زمن کو جلا بخشنے ہیں رور ان ارزويس اينے تخيل كى جولائيوں سے آب كى تواضع كرت بني والك مدت تك مجع اليي ماس میں جائے کا اتفاق ہوتا را سے را در میں ان سے فوب فوب داقف موں الب لچ عرصے ا بیسے جلسوں میں شریک ہونا جیور دیا ہے کیر نہ برجیع کسون ؟ میں خود ہی معرض کرنے ملکا ہوں۔ انک صاحب کلام صنا رہے ہیں مصرعد پورا نہیں کیا كه او دهم مي كميا ، واه دا ، سيجان إلله ، كميا كمين بمفره کہدیا ، سکی کمال کر دیا، مگررا بکرر اور فدا نجائے کیا کیا ما صرین کے مُنہ سے نوکن رما مو اسسے الساملام بوتاب كبنداؤك كيا اورسيلا سبابر چیزگو بہائے گئے جا تا ہے۔ اور جلیک شاعر حضرت ننگ آ کرماموش نہیں ہوجاتے پیرگولمالک مشروع رمیں ہے ممرے خیال میں اس کولماری سے بینے کے لئے کو ن اُدبی بلیک آ دُٹ کا طريقة مى دمنع سونا جاسيني - ورنه بجارى شاعرى کے سارے تلع اور شہر تباہ ہو جا میں کے ۔ اب تنقيدي مقاله شروع بوا ، نوگ بېلو بدلنے كے مقا المرسار برسے بى مات بى و اورا دصر ادصرنظر أكت مات، النفريكا ألي توان ي نِگاہوں سے ملنے ہی نہیں باتیں، وہ کھ اپنی بى موصير بن مين محو موتى ابن - ادر جوايك أدهد نظر مل میں جاسے تو سر بل جاتا ہے ، مگر تی ہنیں

كبام ركماك يسرواده يقروملاياكيا س ياداد ا من كور سورى ويدلود كلوك تي با ويا ب اور ماروں طرف پرستانی کی ایک تہردور ماتی ہے التيك نظامين محبئى موق تقيساب نيرصف وأك صاحب بركرة جاتى مين . يسك برمضة والصصرت ان نگاموں کے دیکھنے کے خواہشمند سے اب خود کترار ہے ہیں کمبرسرشرو ع موجاتی ہے مقال نیار تیزیتر پوٹ لگتا ہے کمن کمعار تا شروع ہوماتا ہے اور مقالہ ختم ۔۔۔۔۔ اوبی طب وال میں وگ بڑی خوشی خوشی جات ہیں سیکن نہایت مالوس شكليل بنائ لوث كرا تت بين بطيسة ومان كسى في دوف ساسو وقياس سي كدوا تعى لك كرازي بهوت بي أبي خيال بس جودولت علم وسرمار قصل ان کے جھے کا تھا۔ وہ لوگوں فے شاید قن سے جیس لیا ہے۔

جیسے کی میسری متم میں کا بیان منروری مجتبا میں کر ہوں، خواتین کا مِلسد اسے سب سے بہد فوان کے میں جلسے میں محمد جانے کا اتفاق موا وہ ميلاد البني كامبلسه عقاً - متران سع إيكس سيدا في مام تشریف لافی تغیں اور ایک رئیس کے تھو کر سری تعیس وہیں برمیسہ سی موا بڑے بڑے تخت اول جوور ربيائے كئے سے ادر ان برماندى سجارى گئی میں بڑے بڑے شکیے جاروں مرت رکھ دیے گئے سے بی بسیاں ورسیوں اور اکول ے آ ترکر داخل ہورہی تغیس مگرکیا تھا زرق برق لباس عطریات کے حبو سکے ، آنکھول ميں عقيدت ، جبروں مير، وتار، مامنوں ميں ردمال ، علے میں تصوروں کے مار، بازیب کی جنکار ، جور کوس کی کعنکار-اور میرنے اور أن كاستار، بس أيك منهام بني مقام

میلاد نامر بیشد کریرماگیا رکاب دانی سے مُلاب جِيدُ كاكريا ، اور رومالوں سے روب ي نيكل كمر معناحين سيداني مباحدكي كوميس مصن تقح -اود يهرد عاسة فيربوني - بورميون كي أنكون مين آنو چک رہے سے ، اورجوانوں کی نگا ہو ںمیں أرزدنين صلك زبهجى رسيدا في صاحبه سفي كم كماأس كاكتنا معد بيبيال من مكين يا سمجر تمين

يه مين كمياينا دُن-

ایک وه دن متا اند تجرایک وه روز جب که مبی میں ایک زنامہ کا نفرنس کی رونق دیکھی ، اب نہ مچول تقفي ، اور شرو ال ، مد بازيب مربوط مال ، إ معول میں نواعورت بیک ، اورجیروں مید غارہ و بو قرم ماتِ باتِ برمبنی بجوں کی کیا فال جوسا تھا سکتے البته كهيس كنين كت وكيا في راتا تقا -اور وبي بياراس سے ہوتا دکھا کی دیتا ہو بچوں کا حِقد مواکر آسے اس جلسے میں شریک موسنے والیوں کے اندازے سے بھی معلوم مرز انتا کیا ماکش میں جارہی ہیں

یا تفری کے لئے نیکی ہیں۔ سے میں کیا کہ ملسوں میں ہو کچے چوسٹے بیما سے برس تاب ده دمال ابنی بورس ملال س سامنے آئا ہے فرق صرف انٹا ہو تاہے ک مبوس کا انحمارات تعال آنگیزنفرون بر موالی است کو منتقل اور مارتقر در دار تقریر دن بریا کو منتقل يربونى سے كربهلى صورت بيس لوك صرف مفوت مُنْسِ اور استعال مر دمكيم باتيس به دومر عامورت مين زور د مكيمين اور تقرير منشن بائين -(بامارت أل الله ياً ريد يون در)

صاب

بس اب واپس حاد " مس نے تغیری ال لوکم و است است میں ال لوکم و است است میں ال است میں اللہ لوگم و است میں اللہ لوگم و است میں کہا ۔ اور دہ ایست ندشخص حلا است کیو اور است کیو اور خوت کی وج سے مسلم کی تغیری کا چرہ سخید کی اور خوت کی وج سے سساہ و گھا ۔

ا چیا ماب" اس نے سرحیاتے ہوئے مرى موتى آواز من كها ادرده ليسته تدسخض تلملا أيما سرسال سرادون لا کعوں سارے کشمیروائے ہیں۔مصور کشمبر کو رنگ اور مرش کی مدد سے يردهٔ تصوير برأتارك جات بين شاعراس لے مانے ہیں کدرہاں کا مامول شاعرانہ سے لعِصْ تُورِمِ إِلَى مَن مِنْرِياً ن رِمعر كَيْسِنِحُ لَا تِي بَينِ مُنْفِقَ كود وإلى اب وبهوا اور تعفن كود وكال كي عوريش اور الكريز د بال اس سلط حاسق بي - كالمكرك میں کا تٹ تھیل سکیں۔اور بعض تی وق کے مریق اپنی دروں کو بڑلوں سکے بخریس کو عرصہ اررميوس ريضة كى فاطرد مال جاست بأن -ليكن فلقرز تومعتور تمقا ، مركثاً عرأوريه بي مطالعهُ فدرت كالنائق وحورت اس كحسك الكسيند کتاب میں ختے پڑھنے کی جبارت ہی اس میں ہز مَّى . وه كُشْمِير أَنْ كُورُوا كُي صَاء ليئنَ بِهِالَ إِلَى رده اس سو چ میں پردگیا مقاء کراسے بہان اگر کرا کیا جا ہیلے۔ اب بھی جب کددہ شیکا رہے میں بیا وُں بیارے بڑا منا آدد تیکلا کہا بیت تیزی سے دریا کے بہا دُکے دُرخ بہتا بداماہ مقار در درد ولاح سامنے رات کی فاریکی میں کسی چیز کو گھٹور رہا تا۔ طفہ کا دماع نہایت

دميا مضبلم كى يرتكون سلح بر شيكادا نبايت ما دیتی سے بہتا ملا مارہا منا۔ " درا شیکار وکو تیز کرد" فنكارب ميل يتعطي بوسط يسته تدشخص في مكم دیا آجا صاب ،، زرورد الاح سنے پیوسنھالتے موسف كهااور شكارك كى رفتار تيز موقى مالت بادن بسارتي مورث ملم دبار ا زمیا صاب اکتسیری الاح نے کھنکھارتے ہو مے تھی اور دہ مرتفش کا راز میں کا نے لگا ۔ سیال نیٹ را کے علوں ، نازخران كران ولون باگ بیشا ط کے علوں ا شمیری کے گلے کی رکیس میول میس اس کی اواز میدر بی بلند سوتی ما دسی منی رادرا سکا كا نااب مسلل جينول كى مورت المتار كرك ن منا عنا - لانتين ا دمعراً ومعرصول رما رما - كبي أس كي بره برلاتين كارد شنى برق اوركبي أس برتاریکی جیا مانی م مس کے دونوں ما عقابی میں وَهُ مِيْ وَسَنِّهَا فَي مُولَ فِي مِنْ مِايتُ وَأَنْ مِنْ أَهِمَة موكت كردست رفع وادر فتكارس كى رفتا ردهم بركتي مارس مفي اوركشميري الأح كارم يقار "بس بس بندكرو بركانا "يستردد شخص ف برًا سامترينا في أدار مل ہی میں رومنی - آ ... اجا صاب " اس نے بست قد مشخص بربطاما " يد بد مترك اجا

صا ہے ہ کی کیا دے نگارکھی ہے۔

میں ملبوس ایک ہاتھ میں ایک اوکری کئے دوسرا ہاتھ بیشا فی برر کھے ہیں کی طرت دیکھ دیکھ کر مرکزاری متی ۔ دھان کی صیول کا دیک میابی مائل سینہ ہوتا گیا ۔ ہوا ہیں تحقی سی محدوس ہونے گی متی ۔ اور کیر متحقولی دیر لیدسور نے نے اچا تک عوط لگایا۔ اور وودایا بہاڑ کے دیجھے قدب گیا۔ مری کر بین جے ہی اسے ہو کلوں اور ہا دیس ہولوں کے ابخدوں اور کشمیری قلیوں نے کھیلیا سید طفر نے ایک مادس ہوئے کے ایجنٹ کے سید طفر نے ایک مادن جھیتے ۔ ملفر کے سید کیس اور بہ کر کئی میلے اور کھرورے مافل ابنی اپنی طرف کھینے رہے سے اور کئی ذبا تیں ایک سامۃ چلادہی تعیں '' رہے۔

روسری نگریم بیون، امیرالدل، چارباغ و دوسری نگر کے مبدون، امیرالدل، چارباغ و جنمهٔ نتابی، نخا دارخ و ننیم بارغ و نئیم بارخ و ن

مرعت سے گذشتہ واقعات کا جائیرہ لے رہا تھا
ایک میلنے کے عرصہ میں اس نے کشمیر کا ہر قابالیا
مقام و کیہ دیا تھا ۔ چند دلوں سے دہ اول فسوس
کررہا تی جیسے کہ اس کے حواس بر ایک کتیف
اور بماری بر دہ بڑا ہوجیے کہ اسے کچے ہوگیا ہو
اس کے دماغ میں ہر چیزا ہر فیال اور ساوسال
بے طرح کہ فر ہوگیا تھا ۔ وہ کسی چیزی کمی کو
میں کر رہا تھا ۔ دہ کسی چیزی کمی کو
میں کی طرح محدس کر رہا تھا ۔ سین دہ چیزی کی
میں جا تیا تھا ۔ اس نے کہ کراپ سک
کے سب واقعات کا جائی وسرے میں خاط
کے سب واقعات کا جائی دوسرے میں خاط
معط ہو کر رہ بھیا ہے اور اس کی ہے تھا اس اور اس کا دوسرے میں خاط
معط ہو کر رہ بھیا ہے اور اس کی ہے تھا اس کا دوسرے میں خاط
معل برجوجاتی ۔ مر سر سر

ری بر ای ون زردرنگ کی ایک بس است میر ای طرف مینائے لیے آریی می و عوں اوں اور - "بس منیا دکرتی ہوئی چکریہ چکرکاف ری تی ہرمور کے بعد آنکسوں کے سامنے ایک نبانظر اور زیادہ تاریک ، عمیق ادر دسنع ہوتی جارتی تق دونوں طرف کے بہا و جد کے سربفلک درخوں دونوں طرف کے بہا و جد کے سربفلک درخوں حواک اور ایک بالہ شور مجاتا ، بیتمروں سے میرنگرانگراکر حواک اور ایس بر اس سے اور میربارہ مولاسے شہیر او میلنے کو دیے بیتمروں سے میرنگرانگراکر سری نگریک کی بقا ہر نہ ضم ہونے والی بیدی مری نگریک کی بقا ہر نہ ضم ہونے والی بیدی مری نگریک کی بقا ہر نہ ضم ہونے والی بیدی مری نگریک کی بقا ہر نہ ضم ہونے والی بیدی مری نگریک کی بقا ہر نہ ضم ہونے والی بیدی مری نگریک کی بقا ہر نہ ضم ہونے والی بیدی مرسور ج آخری بار مسکرا رہا تھا اور موا میں مفتول تھے کی سوروں ج آخری بار مسکرا رہا تھا اور موا میں مفتول تھے کی سوروں جو تی ہوئے ہوئے کام میں مفتول تھے اور ایک عورت میر خ رنگ کے خوخ کی خون کے خون کے خون اور بس - کاش وہ اور دل کو دور سے دیکھنے کی بہتے اُ ہتی لوگوں میں سے ایک ہوتا! کاش دہ تماشا فی ہونے کی مجائے اور دل کی قوم کامرکز ہوتا! اور میں خواہش دن بدن زور مکٹر رہی تنی مری تکر کے مازاروں میں اسے عمیب طرح کی دھشت سی موسنے گئتی .

ميب سالمعيول ميس ملبوس خراص ورت ورتي مدمورت شوہروں کے بات کیوے رام علقے فوبوالول كومسرت أميز ميًا مول سع ديكمتي موتی اس کے سامنے ہے محررتیں ادردہ ایک عُتَاثًا فَي كِي مِع انهين ديكمتار بهاتا تومس ك جی میں آتی کہ دوار کرنولیسورت عورت کا ہا تف تھا) اوراكو تاجوا ويملط والوب كم رائ س كرسوات - مب تعليري بيدت باعقيل س چا نے سنمانی سروی کے بقان کے بقان پیسٹے ملسے پرکیسر کے تک لگائے کشیری فریان میں زورزور سے بایش کرنے ہوئے اس کے پاس سے تزریتے تواس کاجی جا بتا کہ ایک كرأن من سيطني كاجمانا جين سيايرني أتارك يا بادار كم عين ين مايمار سفردع کردے یا زور زور سے فیفیہ انگائے تاکہ سب وک اس کی طرف دیکھنے ملیں اوردہ اوروں کا مناشا دیمینے کی بجائے خوراوروں کا تا اتا بنوے مسری نکرسے ننگ اکردہ مکمرک کیا سےرخ راور زر د کیپٹروں میں ملبوس انگریز عورتیں اور مردگات مسیل سے مقعے اور کشمیری اوا کے تھا من کی چاریا<sup>ل</sup> منبعاسے ادمرا دعرد داور ہے سے ادرسا منے یلندی میر نیادون موثل کی چینیوں میں سے سیلا وحوان أكفروا نتيار

بعدده پہلیمام گیا وہاں پنج کر پہلی چیز ہو اُس کو فطر آئی وہ آدم اور تواکا ایک جوڑا تھا ہو جیٹو لا جندل رہا تھا اور قبیقے نگارہا تھا ادر میا سک درفت فرم عرار ہے تھے پہلیگام میں خوبصورت لوکیوں فرم عرار ہے تھے پہلیگام میں خوبصورت لوکیوں

کواده راحی باکان گھوڑے دوارتے ادرسیر کورکے دیکہ کر است اپنی منگتیرکا فیال کیا تاہو طفر کور کیجیتی ہی جیوئی موئی کی طرح اپنے آپ میں سکتے گئی فتی ادرجی سے اچ تک دہ یات ک منکریاتا تقالیک ون جیب --- میں بالات کا تا نتا فوض کیا۔ شکادسے سے آر کردہ اپنے تا نتا فوض کیا۔ شکادسے سے آر کردہ اپنے بادی بوٹ میں ارج راجوت وصول کر پینے کے بادی بوٹ میں ارج راجوت وصول کر پینے کے والاتقا کہ طفر کو دفعتہ کے فیال آیا۔ دالاتقا کہ طفر کو دفعتہ کے فیال آیا۔

" ہمارے گھرماب"؟ سجاماں نے حیران موکر ہو جما

مراجها ماب "سجاناں نے کہا۔اوروہ کسی مراجها ماب "سجاناں نے کہا۔اوروہ کسی سوج میں عزق ا بیتے شکارے کو کمیتا ہوا وہاں سے جل دیا۔اوردہ مرے دن طفرایک بوسدہ اور ایک کمیتا ہوا ہوں ایک کمیتا ہوا ہوں ایک کمیتا ہوں کا اندر بیٹھا ہمتہ کھارہا تقا رہی سرائے میں کی سبحی ہوئی جو مصوفی کی بیٹھی ہوئی جو مصوفی کی مرب دیا ہوں اور بیٹھی ہوئی جو میں اس اور بیٹھی اس کے سینہ سے چھاہوا اور دور پی میں سازرد بیٹھی اس کے سینہ سے چھاہوا دوروں بی میں سازرد بیٹھی اس کے سینہ سے چھاہوا دوروں بی میں اس کے سینہ سے چھاہوا

میں طرح وہ طفرکے کسنے سے پہلے بیٹی ہی اس اس کی اور کے بدی وہ اسی طرح بیٹی رہی اس نے طفر کی بردا تک مذکی ۔ اس سے اسٹے میم برمنہ سینہ کو دمصا نیلنے کا حیال تک مذکیا ۔طفر کی دکا ہیں مس کے عبم کا طوا ب کرتی رہیں ۔

دورک ون مفرکی لبیت فراب می بوا بی وه اینے بستر می میں بڑارہا۔ حب معمول مبعے کے جمم کی مانند فرش پرارسی به این مانند فرش پرارسی به این کیا این فلفرت شائی که بیدان می به این که بین این که بیدان می این که بیدان می این که بیدان می این که بیدان می که بیدان

مراب المستجاباً مذار حدیکری کی لمرح کوئی با برستجاباً فیسم فی المورد کاول وصک کرنے رہ کیا زمران کا فیسم کنتی کے فرش پر برار ہا طفر کوالیا تحدوس ہوا جسے کہ کنتی کی خرش بروں علے سے سرک کیا ہوا ور وہ فیلاء میں معلق کھڑا ہی کھڑا ہو کہ سیاں معلق کھڑا ہوا تھا اس میں کھڑا کا نب رہا تھا اس کی آنکھیں میٹی برقی عقیں۔ اس کا منہ کھوا ہوا تھا اور میں کھڑا ہوا تھا اور میں کھڑا ہوا تھا اور میں کھرا کا نب رہا تھا اس کے سونٹ کا نب رہا تھا اور میں سے سقے مر

مرمائی ۱۰ وه مقرمد بو مربکری کی طرح مِلاً با-اور ندراً کردهب سے منتی کے فرق برآ رما -معماب ۱۰ وه ابن بدی اور مفقر کی طرف دیکھر

معرا في موني آواريس جلايا

من با او و منجر ملا یا - اور دونول ما مقول سے اساسر شام کر بچوں کی مرح میوٹ بیوٹ بور کررد المالا کلفر کا نب رم انتقا اس کے جیم کارداں روال کا نب رم نفا - اس کا مسر کی الے لگاء

موں آدں ۔ کوں اول گا بچہ فرش بر را ایک تور ردرہا تھ ۔ مس کا باب ردرہا تھا۔ اور اس کی ماں بڑی سیک رہی تھی ۔ جھہ تکھیں دو رہی تقین ۔ ادر دوجیران دیریشان آ تکھیں کہی ان کی طرف دیمیش اور کھی کشتی کی سیا ہ جت کی طرف ظفہ کو اینا انجام میاف نظار رہا تھا۔ نصور ہی تصور میں اس نے سیاناں کو ایک کر کھونے ہوتے اور کو نے میں بڑے ہوئے دیکھ اور کھی سینکووں کشمیر لوں کی چینیں اور نفرے کرتے سینکووں کشمیر لوں کی چینیں اور نفرے کراوا تھا سینکووں کشمیر لوں کی چینیں اور نفرے کراوا تھا۔ اس کی بوی کشتی کے فرش پر رہوی سیک رہی تھی اور بچہ اس

ویدی محروری سروب ہوسے دانات مہم مُعند کھا ٹیگا ''کسی نے بوسیدہ کشتی کے دردازہ کے تسریب اکر کتے ہوئے کہا

میجاناں کی ہیوی زہراں دردازہ کی طرت پیٹھ کیے بیٹی تنی اس لے میٹر بیٹراکردردازہ کی طرت دیکھا 'دہم محت کھا ٹیگا' نؤداردنے بودیارہ مسکرلتے ہوئے کہا ادر درسے لمحہ دہ اندراکرسائٹ بھی ہوئی میٹی برانی چٹا تی برجا بیٹھا۔

برن ول بن کے ماتند خاموش ،حیران می ابوں سے نووارد کی طرف دیکھتی رہی پر شخص ایک بار پہلے بھی سجان کے ہمراہ مجت کھانے آیا تھا۔

زیران نے پاس ہی پڑے ہوئے زنگ تور دہ
کیورے کی طرف ہا تھ برصا یا اور بھرایک جھوتی سی
دیگی میں سے بعثہ نیکالی کر اس کے سینے سے
والا ، زرد مریل بچے جبیکلی کی طرح اس کے سینے سے
بعث ہوا دور دھ نی رام تھا ۔ ایک ہا تھ سے کچو کو
سنجھ نے ، دوسرے میں کٹورا لیے دہ ہمان کے
قریب آئی ۔ مہمان نے اس کے باتھ سے کٹورا
فریب آئی ۔ مہمان نے اس کے باتھ سے کٹورا
لیے اور دوسرے سے مال کی جھاتی سے جھٹے ہوئی لیے اور دوسرے سے مال کی جھاتی سے جھٹے ہوئی کی زرد بھی نائگ کو مکٹر کر دہ بچہ کو مال کی جاتی سے بھٹے ہوئی کی راد بھی مال کی جھاتی سے جھٹے ہوئی کی درد بھی نائگ کو مکٹر کر دہ بچہ کو مال کی جھاتی سے جھٹے ہوئی کی درد بھی مال کی جھاتی سے جھٹے ہوئی کے
سے بحداکر نے کی کوشنش کر نے لگا۔ زہر ال کے
میڈر بہو تاکی مدھم سی چیخ نہی ۔ نو وارد کا تنفس
میڈر بہو تاکیا ۔

بیمر پو پی بیا ہے کی مانتد بلیلا اُ تھا ادر مال کی جو ایک پیا ہے کہ انتد بلیلا اُ تھا ادر مال کی جو ایک چوائے جو اتی سے چیلنے لکا بواہا مائٹ چیلواسنے کی ناکا کو ششش کرتی رہی اور بچر کشتی کے ضرش بر کر ما اور پتلی زرد کا تکیس اور ما تھ مجیلا بھیلا کمر سیلے کی طرح بلیلا نے لکا اور زہراں ایک بے جان

بیلے کی طرح سر کادم نیک را مبو کو ک اول کو ب اول " مربط تفا -الددوسي لحي طفرايك بيجبت بي كيشتي عصبا سرامها وربيرا كميسطون متدا تفاكرد واثيرا أس كى نتار ليرترسوني تني أسع السامسوس بورمانفا بصيب كرسحانان بہت سے تشیرلوں کی معیت یس اس کے بیجے عاکا جلاً رواب ادرسب کشمیری جیفت ا ملاسف این اسنے چیوادر بانس کے ڈیڈے ہوایس لہرائے ای

الك موار سائكل قيق بكاتابوا فهايت ترى س اُس کے پاس سے گذرگیا لیکن و ہمندم مکتا ہے مباکرا ملاکیا ۔ اپنے ماوس بوٹ کے قریب بینے کر کفرلے ویجی موکر دیکھا۔ سجاناں یا دیگرکشمیر اون كانام وْنْيِتْنَانْ مُكَ مُدِينًا لِودُومِإِن كُو بَي مِوتًا مِي لَوْ كيونزا كيونكهس وتنت تك سيحانان أبيث بمركو وو نون م متوں سے شامے بین کشی میں بیٹھا برسور رور والتفايه أس كي بيوي سسك ربي نتى ا وربيح اب يا و من كا تكو تفاجس رما شا-

مإنيتا كانيتاوه البيض مادس لوط يك بهنيا وه بسینه بین شرا بورتها منهران کی سسکیاں بچه کی کور ادر، کور اور اور سجانال کی چنخ ، مراب! ابعی یک اس کے کالوں میں گو بنے رہی تق ، اُس کے معاغ مع مى كورتى من كورى مذكور مكرى كى طرح جلا روا تقاء

سبب اساب: کا نیت التوں سے وہ تفل کموسنے لگا جائی أس كے ما مترست كركر دريا ہے جملم كى لېرو ل كے سيرو موكنى - ظفر منصلاً الله بإس بي يزاموا بيمتر المفاكراس نے تعل بردے مادا تفل ایک ہی منرب سے وقت کیادورسا تقریم جنسے درواز ویس سکے موسے منز فیشہ کے او شف کی ادار ای م

الماب!" ماؤس لوك اجركيدار دورس ملايا اورطفركولون فمسوس مبوا بعيسه كمرسبحا مال جلآا وغامبر الْدُرِينِيج كروه السيف بسترير كريرًا ما دخد ايا إ

اس فانا سرتاملیا-برس فی کیا کیا! برس فی کیا کیا!! یه س فی کیا کیا کیا ایا ساری دات ده ایس بستر براوفتا را قریب سفرک کے کنارے ایک نوارش زُده كيّارا ت تيمريووكٽار وإوركسي واريس لوث سے دات بھرکسی بیم کے رونے کی کواڈ آتی رہی ہ ادر طفرمین مک ماکمار ما مبع بے دفت است ملکا سابخد تقاادر مارے در دیے مس کاسٹر میٹینا پر تا رہتا۔ اس نے مکھ طری کی جانب و کیمعا۔ پانچ منظ کم دس نبح سے ۔ ہرروز دس شبح کے قریب سجاناں ابن شکارا کے کراس کے ماں آباکرتا مقار لیکن آج ---- آج وهمرکز

المفريني سوچا - اورآ نكميس بندكريس - دوگرم اسواس كى المعون سے بہد كرمس كى معودى

تك ما ينبي مداب إ" فيكارا والأكيا " با برسكولي لِكَاراً ثَمًّا م

المفرواريائي سي ميك كرييج أرما يحرت کے مار سے آس کی آنگویں بھٹی پڑتی تھیں ۔ مدقوق مسمیری سجاناں ما بقد میں ایک جیگو سے استعبامیہ سے ہوں سے اس کی طرف دیکھ دمَا مِقَا ر

بشبرا عدملك

# اے ظالم

مثل موسیقار ... سوزدگدازے درست نمه سبخي مين ... بشنول اورمسرور مگر .... وه سب ۹ خود اُس موسیقی میں مدموش خوری سے بیخود - --- کسی کی خودی میں ا دُناً وما فيهاست سب تياز وَمِدْدَا مُرْسِلُ مِنْ مِنْ مَعِوم رام . جس کے قلب مجروح می*ں* ده ...... شارنزروز مو**بود . .** ادرده .....ا سے ملوہ جال کے سامنے سمربجود .... بحضور وخشوع ، آه . - تونے .. - اے ظالم! توسے میری نیگاموں سے .... مجوب کیا ۔ يرمين في . - مبركبا - - الدانشظار مي ناموش را وسن زبان قال سے کوبارہ نے۔ زبان مآل ہے "تو اسے اس طالم! توئیے من اور دیکھا میری داستان --- میر*ار ت*عوب میل اورسوي مبى . - - ميرى بربادى كى تدبیر - معمم اراده سے میں مماطر مان مداوروسسس کی --میری کوسفسول کا ، میرے ارما نول کا ا متوسف اے فالم إتوسك مقابله كيا

استظالم ..... يس جوان شاهه أسه شهوار فبا بهيي . .... مبرے شاب کا توس سنجیدہ ، ۔۔ متن ہی اس كى منان سىمىنبوط . - يا يُدلد ادرمیرے بازو ... - افاقتورادرسیس می مِن کی گرفت .... ان .... فولادی گرفت مثب دینرادرا س کے عنان کے سلتے ا *عب کی میال م*توالی ... - انداز نزالی <sup>،</sup> بشرمياتس بس جهان تلك يميا التجاله ٠٠٠ يُرادُ فار ... اورب شمار درندے اسک اور و تخوار .... ىپرسومنو داند . . مەركا . . . آگے . . - آگے اور' آگے برمتا ... برستا در برمتاگیا برر . توسی ما در توسی أيس مجروح كما اورتعاتب كميا -مبری نگاه .... یج بین .... مضطرب تلاش میں ۔۔۔ تبخش میں مصروف ..... ایانک .... ناگاه پرلگی ..... ایک نوش رنگ ...... فولصورت تازم ... متحدين ... ما زنگ مخدركن .... ؟ يرر - حبكي شميم س فضامهمور -اور مربوش موانين مِمَ أغوش .... أسِيته رنتار نوامان مدر رقعمان -

" بال " کامیا بی مطلوم کی
اور کار" متی کالم کی
ار سے سے در انکارکیا
اور مدا نفت میں کراد کی
کومشیوں سے ، ندیر سے
می نیا کم سنے اور مار سے
می نیا کم سنے اور مار سے
افعان می کا در مار سے
افعان می کوشینوں نے
ایس کا م اسمیل کا در میرے سے
ایس ایک در میرے سے
ایش مصرور کی کی
ایس کا در میرے سے
ایم مالیت مخلی

خموطی سے .... اورسدراہ بنا ... تو میرے ملمع نظر ۰۰۰۰۰ میرسے مقصود ۱۰ عامل كرف كي راه بين ... اه وزاری ... ... منیت سما بوت .. ماري - - - - بيکا رکئی ـ كومشش مارگئي-مين ملمئن نفا --- و مجع أبيديق مؤدداريتا ، ادرادلو العيزم بعي نھے بجروسہ تھا۔ اور بیتین بی زوربردال بر، اس مے بیان بر مِس نے مبنیش دی ، مبرت الأدوں کو سواكي ... آخراكي ... وقت تحريب دولون معروب تي ... كنفكش مين اس بای دونوں سے ماری ۱۰۰ باری باری مهائی متی مرسو · · · انتظار · · · ، بیقرادی ولِ مضطرب نتا - ...ميرا تنگ کیجے ...-پر مر خری وارد . ۔ ۔ میں ' نے کیا وه کاری سوا - --ميركها تقا ؟ - - - كاميابي

### لاناورى

اس س کیاہے۔ یس نے اختھار بڑھکر کتا دیا۔
کننے گئے ہیئ آج شام کو بلس کے س نے
مالٹ چا ہا۔ گرمی آب شام کو بلس کے س نے
قال ان کی دل شکنی مناب نہ سجی۔
دوپہر ڈھل نہیں تنی کہ فا نصا حب ا در صلے
زری ہوتی ۔ پشا دری دنگی راوی کا کا اس عیارل
واسک س اس طیط ان سے آھے جھے شمرال
حار ہے مہوں ۔ خیر ہم دولوں سینما کھر پہنچے اور

پچپل گرمیوں کی میٹیوں میں میں گرکیا ہواتھا ہارے سنہریں پہلی مار نام "یو ہدی اآئی ۔ رنگا زنگ کے اشتہارات بالے سکے ۔ میرے ایک مرزامی اور لاآل بحیکر "یموں کا مقدور اسمیت زنگ یا یا جاتا ہے ۔ ان کے باتھ می ایک انتظار لگ گیا ۔ دوڑے دوڑے میرے یاس اسٹھار لگ پڑھے لکے کو زیادہ نہ سے ، یو یعنے سکے کم

تقویردنکینی شی*وع کی رتصویرین من*شی صاحب نے كبالتصفلا بورنبين دبكها اوتية جميا اي نين' نا نعاوب بورجح ادر کینے ملکے کیا کہنا ہے

يه ؟ من في تنايا يو مين کي را دانتي "؟

بس مرمت فان ميرات يعيد الركية كماس السورد كمار أنبيس برتومعكوم مفاكدمين رمال تعلیم بالا مقاد شا شرختم سونے کے بعد بیر نسمہ پاکی لمرح میرے کے کا دار سوریہ کیمانی ہمارانیکام کردو توعم بھرغلام ربیں تھے · میں لی ما یا کابی آپ کی عمر سی کیا ہے - العنی کھ م بچیاس مرس) اور بعرار این کا زمانهٔ سهے - اور (TRAVEL OM LY WHEN YOU MUST) مران کے مولے داغ میں جائی میال اگیا تو لیکے کیے منا بخه برملاح عرشري كرجب مس ميطيول كي كالبلا لاسورداليس جاؤن توومان سے خان وروا ميجيك لاہورا کے میے ایک ہمانہ موجیکا تھا ایک دن خدا جاتے میں سے کسی کلو سطے کا مندیکھا متها ركر فواكيه خطولايا ركهولا تومعلوم بوا كدمرست فان نے یاد فروایا ہے۔

دومرک بی دن خانعا صب خود آنازل موسطے برى كوفت بوئى أبرمورت ايسى خدده بيشا في سے فِن كا استنقبال كميا كراسين دعوت مام كاخيال

تك مزريار مراق ہے۔ بردگرام برعمراكدال سوركى بيراكى مبع سے شردع کرنی جاسیے منافل کے دن بررکوں کا سے فول سے کا موسی منافل کے دن بررکوں کا فول کی اور کا موسی کو ایا ہے کہ ایک دن اللہ میں اللہ میں کرایا ہو کہ ایک دن موسی کو کہیں اللہ میں کرایک دن موسی کو کہیں اللہ میں کہا کہ دن کو کہا کہ دن کے دن کو کہا کہ دن کو کہا کہ دن کو کہا کہ دن کو کہا کہ دن کو کہا کہا کہ دن کو کہا کہ دن کو کہا کہ دن کو کہا کہ دن کو کہا کہ دن کہا کہ دن کو کہا کہا کہ دن کو کہ دن کو کہ دن کو کہا کہ دن کو کہ دن کو کہ دن کو کہا کہ دن کر کے کہا من نع ہوجائے ۔ میج سورے ابی سورج بہیں نيكلا تعاركه فالفها صب يمار وظيفه سن مارغ موكر میرے کا نوں میں بھنے لگے۔ در کیا اللم ہے ۔ ام کو مگورے بیچر سرت میوا

يك كها مصورنے " بس في تم غنودگی حالت يس كها سببني الله الله كرو- أمقو - مُنته ما يق وصوفي ل موری سبرکرنی بہت ما متراس طرح سوٹے بہت تو مس رمیں وہر کی سیرنہ ہوگ ۔ بہت براشہرہے ع ہے۔ مہینہ کالفظ ان کی زبان سے نیکو ہی متاکنید مَرِن سِرَتُن ادِيم اس بَعْرَتَى سے عسلیٰ مذہب سیکھے ں میں رہا . جائے بی کسیم گھرسے مامر نگلے کچھ دور ہی ملے ۔کہ خالفا مد مار كئير بيبتى ركه فانعا لمب مانب كحكة راوم انيخ بى كيوں ند . خدا كے نصل سے موٹاك كا يوغا مَعًا لَدُوْرً كَامولِ كَامْعًا لَهِ كُرِيْتِ مِنْ لِيَ مل خ دی که الکه کیار پرسال الباج سن مگران کی جبب درا بماری تقب . به تومین بتارای مول کی كه فالفاحب إينے ومنوں كے رميس زارے یاما مِزاد سے کی تم کے این ن عقے مانگے بریدمن مدوہ خود بسند فرمات سے سے - اور منہی فن نکہ والار ایک د نور آپ ناسکے میں سوال میں مارسے ستھے ۔ کہ ' بیرانی ، والوں سنے کوچہان کا بيالان کرديا . چنا يخه ايك موسر كسرايه بر لياكني -رہم مقوری ہی دور چا ہدستگے کر کچو ماصلے بركالح كي دوكيان سائيكلون بدجاتي نظراً بين -پہلے توسیر سینے خان آ کیمس بھاؤی او کردیائے رہے ۔ ہیرا مکس ملتے ملتے کہنے سک سول وال توة إلى كيار للمسب يه كافرلوكيان كون اين كرسفان ہیں کا فرکی بھیاں" ان کے بر تعد کر صروبی ۔ كي علم ب مردويكي طرح بدي ضرم سائيكل حلاتي بي م خانف وب يه كومات نيس لامورس رِوْكَ لِيكُا لِحِول مِين سبق بِرُصَتَى بَيْنِ مِنْ عَنِي آبِ نَنْ دبکیما ہی کیا ہے ! مگرفانمادب لال صعبوكا بورے سق لاحل ولا يرمضة منه م موفر متوردہ پر سے گذری رام

و با ركا وصكنا كعول ديا جائے ١٠ امیا ہماری طرف تومٹی اورگندگی کی کوئی تار نہیں کرتا '' "بدلاسورسے اگردوغباراس کاجام ربودسے محید و دون موایس تبرز مانی شروع مولی تنبس اور خطره موکیا مقاکد سال گرود عبار کمبین او کرد با سرد بلا ما سیم راس لیم به انتظام کیا گیا سے ا ات میں پاس سے ایک مورو کارگذری اوركرد كا وہ طوقان أو محاكم فان في داسكت كے اندرمسرح كياليا ادرلوك - والني سيح كتقمو دوبيرك كفاف كيد شآلا مارياعكما برورًام قراريا ما مغان اورين بس مين بيلو مخير أب فی کے سے بولے یو بارکیا ظلم ہے ، ادمرتبس فی ، آب کوکس طرح معلوم بوا"- میں نے لرجا يس كادبرايل-ايل- ي (الموروكانس) بنس لکھا ہوا۔ یہ اتنی انگریزی ترجم میں پڑھے ہیں

میں نے کہا ۔اس میں کونٹی بڑی بات ہے یہاں کا ہر تلی ہی ۔اے پائس سے ۔ا درسربا لوایم کے روكوب كے سأت ميسيس مي روزانه كالح جاتى بين التين الوكري من ملتي أواور كسي ملتي وا یس ابھی مدانہ بنہ ہوئی متی سرست فال نے جواً نكمواً من في تو ديكها كدا ملى سيب بريورتس بيمين بن كيا فلم ٢ ، عورت دات كيك أور مرد كا بچہ بیجے۔ لامور میں عوزمیں مردموگئ میں اور مرد عورتين - سم ايسي لاري مين بيضنا بنين ما سيت. بمشكل فالفيا وب كوطنط البا اوربس ردار موي سٹال اور باغ آیا۔ ہم اور سے اور باع کے اندر کھنے مان کو ہاع خوب پیند آیا تعربغدں کے بل بالدوریے دن گذر نے کئے ایک دِن ہم فارنس کارون یں جب تدمی کرر ہے تنے میں نے کہا فان یہا آ

م وه کیا موتا سے۔

COPENAR THE ATRE

SKart NG-RINK مان ومكيفو المان بنيس مِ زِنكُنْ اللَّهُ . پيلے تو برسی دير توک و مکھتے رہے ، بیمر کی جھیکتے ہوئے نیے سے اومجا و کم مونا منا فی کیا مرام ہے ان لوگوں کے ماموں کے بیجے سائیکلیں یا بدمی سوئی ہیں کیا ؟ ى الله سى مردىورىس العظے دوارىت بى -إنَّارِكِي يَسِينِيعُ .لقرافِ رَوْمَانِ مَا حَبِّ يَهِهُ س سے سن ملے ملے اس صرف دیکھنے کی موس ماتی می سعد وہ بقی پوری مولکی - ما زار کو ایسے ویکھ رہے تھے مصنے کتا باتی کو - رہاں آپ نے میںیں میں کیں رجس چیزکو دیکھتے رال ٹیک آئی ان دلول انار كلي مين مسيور رئج مسليم كيلي ذاك وغیرہ کمودی مارسی تقیس فال مجے سے اوجیت لکے۔ وربعائی یہ سٹرک کے عین درمیان سٹرگیں

7,00

"سلیم کیا ہوتا ہے " م سليم شرخ معنى تجويز ،

مو کھیوں برتا وا وے کر پوکے " تیرلوسورج کے گرد گھوستی ہے کمبی کہتے ہیں زبین گول ہے . ا وراپ سور نے کو ڈسٹ پرٹ۔ ۔۔۔ ، بنہ بابا نہ ، بہر کیا ملم سے ۔ میں تواس بخ ینرکے خلاف ہوں ية مخركول كاكام سب

ر مرس ما ما المسلم. افعل تومیری سمجه میں فاک نها یا ، لیکن مزید بحث سےمعلوم موا كرفانفا وب سيور ج كوسور ج سجد سے ہیں میں نے بتایا کسیور ن انگریزی زبان میں مالیوں کو کہتے ہیں۔ اور چو نکہ لاہور میں گردو مبار کی کچے کمی واقع موگئی عتی ۔ اس سلے سرکار نے باہر سے لانے کا انتظام کیا ہے - یہ سرنگیں وورودد سے آتی ہیں اور جا سی ان میں بھاس مدھے گئے ای - تاکیب محلے میں گردد غبار کی کمی محسوس مو

خیروراے کوچوام کھرکولوٹ آئے۔ ای طرح روزانہ او معراد صری سیرکرتے کوتے سات آ يَرِ وِن برتَ كَنْ مِكْرُفَان تُولا بورس ما الله کا نام تک نہیں ہیتے ہتے۔ اہتی دنوں اخیاریں م ) کر رابو ۔ نے 6 مرم کر ایم برطوعا رہی ہے ۔ سیدھا خان کے پاس کی اور یا لوں ما کوں میں خیر من دي - يونے كب سے كراي براء روا ہے س نے جواب دہا كم ابريل سے "كينے سكے بعی توبہت دِن بين لوئي مكري بات بنين ي دوسرتے ہی دن اضار میں آتمار اعن موسف كى سركارى اطلاع جيى - اب توميب داتعي كليرايا كيو نكد مرمت فال حفية لقدر جند في مطابق مين عار ادميون كي فوراك كوزياده مرسيصة سنة يس في خرمنان توفان كوخود اصاب موا -است هٔ دسْنَاسِ مِنْرورسے - کہنےسنگے بھا ئی دل آو عابت سي كه كجه وك اورلا بورس رمول - مركما كرون كاؤن ميں مبرے ست كام ارضك موستے بيوسنگ اس من مين اب جا تا بهول ميم كمين آول كا توا فا بي راوں . بین بیز اسی شام کو فان کو گارٹری میں بیٹھادیا مرست فان نے ماتے موسے کھا کہ اب توس

سعيدابرابيم

ر بدابوگیا ہوں - مطلب (بدابوگیا ہوں)

٠٠ بابر كلم بوايس زنده دوامي موت بين ١٤ أن كو ئى ئى قى بواكەزندە قورامداورزندە ۋرام كى ملك سرورو يكمني باسية رالفاق سے اللي ولول ايك ورامربوروا نفا مجنا بغ دوسر سي و آن مم دمان ربعي وون كوسرير عيول بربيت ديدكر فانصاحب ٠٠ يورگ بها ركيون بليني بين كس كا أشفار را يارية ميرميان اس مينما بادس كأرميان إن ٠ مين سيرميون برينينكرمنا شربين د كعناماتا مرے باپ وادا آج تک سرخصیوں بر بنیں ملتے میں دی گذاگر ہوں یا مجھ طکیم نے کہا ہے کہ بیں " تما نفياً دور معلمي مت ينونم سيكي بهات بن مجون تون كرك ان كومطر حيون برسطها يا محجوديم ادمرادهرو مکعنے کے لیند ہو کے " وه كوال كياسه " یکہاں \* میں کے پوچیا بیٹیج کی طریت اِنتارہ کرنے لولے وہ دیکھو'' عضرت بأنج كوكوآل سمحررت تقيم كبومكر جهال آب سيل تق وه ملك سيلي ساوي مي ا کورامہ تشردع موا۔ قان دیجیبی مینے گئے کہ اسنے میں بوندایا ندی موسے لگی مطلب پہلے اور کی اپنی مضهدی و لنگی سبنیا کنے کہ کہیں طرة به فراب مو جائے - بورا بگرای این داسک میں میں آ ورسند فردالوں کو کو سے لکے کہر وقول ا نے جیت تاک جیس بنا یا ۔ معے کہنے ملے جاو

اس فخراہے کولات مارو –

### سنتے ہوئے دل

ا م ائے بیتے ہوئے دن رات وہ ارمان مجرے

یا و تنہائی کے لمحات میں یوں ا سے ہیں

ام جس طرح او مطبقہ ہو ہے مت ہوا پہ بادل

مو یا کسی سو کے مت ہوا پہ برس جا تے ہیں

مو یا کسی سو کے ہوئے پہ برس جا تے ہیں

کم سیری مہتی ہی یو نہی موصونات تی ہوئے ہے ہیں

مری مہتی ہی یو نہی موصونات تی ہوئے ہیں

مری مری مرد و در کی گہرائی سے اسلے لینے

مراک تارسے ممکراتے ہیں

بریط دل کے ہراک تارسے ممکراتے ہیں

### اخترعلى سال جبارم

### ونياسيغربيال

بنے لگی ۔ اس نے کہا '۔ اس بستیا کوکیا ہوا۔'' دالد نے کہا اُ کی نہیں بیٹی الدہ لیٹا ہواہے'' ادر نہی ابنی حیو ٹی حیو گئ آ بھیں گھی گھی کر کھائی کو دیکھنے گئی ۔ وہ اپنے میا ٹی کوچا ہتی تق بید دہ بہار ہوتے ہوئے بھی بھائی کتی ہے اُس کی سب باتیں مانتی ۔ اگر کیمی دہ ناراض ہوتا تورگ نے لگتی ۔ اور اپنے آ نسوگوں کے تطوی سے بھائی کی نارامنگی دعو و التی ۔ میں میں مہوجاتی ومصور مہتجہوں سے کھر کی نعمال نے آمکی۔

ایس بیا اروزنس ایا متهارے دوائی لارہ سوگ و دیکہ تو متہاری جوئی سی بہن بھی بیمارہ کی اس سوگ و دیکہ تو تی سے کیا خاموشی سے لیٹی ہوئی سے اس اور است و کھانت اسوں تو سارا بدن کا ب احتجاب و سامعصوم بیررد نے بیا ادریہ کینتے ہی وہ جوئی سامعصوم بیررد نے بیا اس کی کھی می بدھ گئی وادراشلوں کاسیلا کیا گھا کی اور اشکوں کاسیلا کیا گھا کی کے دارداشکوں کاسیلا کیا گھا کی کے دورائشکوں کا سیکیا ل کی جود فی بہن جو بیشکل جو سال کی ہوگی رسیکیا ب

من کی والدہ ایک ٹوئی ہوئی چار بائی بربیٹی عِکمین مورت بنا ہے مستقبل کی دنیا میں سیاس رہائی بچوں کی بیجاری اس کے دل میں کا مٹوں کی طرح چیجہ رہی متی ران کی ایک طبی سی آہ می اسے بیچین کرنے رکھدیتی - اس کی آئیموں میں آ نسوشنم کے قطوں کی طرح مقرافے کے - اور بیٹر کہ سندسے بیکوں تک وصلک آئے - اس نے دو بیٹ کا داس سنجالا اور ان کو لیو بیٹے نے گئی - ر

"مان إلى المقررة في كيول موى كياموات إلى تباكر مان إلى " منع في في جين مولم إوجباء

منیں میں اس کہاں دوق ہوں متہاری طرح میں سور کے متہاری طرح میں میں ہوں جو رد نے لکوں "

منیں فیں ایناؤکیا بات ہے ۔ بناؤ نبیں تو

سروتا ہوں یہ اس نے دویا دہ پوچا ماں کی جبت نے بوش مادا ۔ اس نے لیک کر اسے جمنے ہو ہے کہا ۔ کی نہیں بیٹیا! ۔ ۔ مُ مادی سے فیصر ہو بیماری بیں زیادہ بایش کرنا اجمانیں ہوتا ۔ اور تمنا فیت بھری نظردں سے ابنی ماں کو دیکھنے دگا ۔ اس کے جہرے پر ملکی سی سکراہ ط کمیل گئی ۔ اور اس کے جہرے پر ملکی سی سکراہ ط وانت آ بدادمویوں کی طرح جینے گئے ۔ وانت آ بدادمویوں کی طرح جینے گئے۔

من گذر نے گئے۔ گر بننے کو کچوا فا قہزموا
اس کی حالت بدسے بدتر ہوئی وہ عزیب مفلس د
خاوار دالین کا جشم و چراغ تھا۔ آیک او ٹی ہوئی چارائی
برتکلیت اور معیدت کے دن کافروا مقا۔ وہ امیر
بنیں مقا۔ کدون رات و اکٹروں کے ڈیرعلا ج گذرتے
اب تک صوف ایک بیٹریا ہی تفییب ہوئی عتی بحاش
کا باپ کسی بازاری مکیم کی منت سما جت کرکے لایا
تقا۔ اس کا علاج صرف اس کی مال کی دُعائیں تقی و صوف اس کی اعزش میں اسے قدرت سکون ماسل
موف اس کی اعزش میں اسے قدرت سکون ماسل
موف اس کی اعزش میں اسے قدرت سکون ماسل
موسونا ورنہ سوائے کھا نسنے اور اسوبہانے کے اور کھا
فرموتا ورنہ سوائے کھا نسنے اور اسوبہانے کے اور کی
ماری ماہد حال میں سخت رحمٰی ہوا تھا۔ اس کئے

ده بیکارینا - ایک طرف تفریت دوسری طرف بیخی کی بیماری مجانس کی آمید ول ادر تمنا و کا مکر تا اس میں بیماری اس می آمید ول ادر تمنا و کا مکر تا اس میں کی آمید ول ادر تمنا و کی آسے معلوم ہو تا کہ وہ آیک جنگل میں اسات کی تاریک وطوفان آسے ہر طرف سے کھیر بیس ۔ ایسے میں دور سے آسے کوئی مشما تا میوا بیراغ ایک کشیا میں جواغ ایک کشیا میں جواغ ایک کشیا میں جات کے بیار میں ایک کشیا آس و آسے کوئی مشما تا میوا بیراغ ایک کشیا میں جواغ ایک کشیا میں جواغ ایک کشیا میں جواغ ایک کشیا آس

ما با سنام کا وقت تھا ، دات کی سیاسی ابنا آفوش واکیے ونیا کو اپنے دامن میں سمیٹ رہی تھے ۔ کائنا ت برفلمت کا بردہ چار ماتھا ، شف کی حالت آج بہت خواب تھی ۔ اس کی خولصورت آ تکھوں کے گردسیا ہ دیاس کے صفے بڑیا تھا سے رہم کھا استے کھا شہتے اچیا خاصہ وصابخہ بن جیکا تھا ،جس میں ایک دوح بیوکس رہی تھی ۔ اسے سی کردٹ چین نہ آ تا تھا مسے سانس و آگر کے آ نے لگا ۔ آنکمفوں کی بینا کی کم دور ہونے گی ۔ دہ بے اختیار جوا اُ کھا۔ بینا کی کم دور ہونے گی ۔ دہ بے اختیار جوا اُ کھا۔

ہنیں بے سکتا ہے "ماں نے دور کر رہو چاکیا موابقیا" اُسنے جنجنے

ہوئے کہ '' کماں ہوئم مال میمری آنکھوں کوکیا ہوگیا۔ اُت اللہ س کیا کروں '' اُس کی زیان تضفاد گئی۔ ماں کا ٹرا حال تھا۔ اُس کی آنکھوں کے سامنے اندھیل چیا گیا۔ بال بکھر پہنا تی برجا گئے۔ دل برغیا لہ اُنے لگا۔ اس نے لیک کراسے مامنا کی آغوش میں انے لیا اور پومنے لگی۔ وقت گذر تاکیا۔ اور نقے کی حالت بہت ناز کا اس افتہار کر گئی۔ اُس کی آنکھیں پند ہونے مکیس۔ اُس کی ماں جلا نے لگی۔

ا ہے لوت مگری مالت ہیں دیکوسکتا تھا۔ آسے
دنیا کاس سے بیاد کو ہی تھا۔ وہ یا گلوں کی طرح
دنیا کاسے مکان برگیا ۔ دردازہ کھٹکھٹا یا ۔
دردازہ کھٹکھٹا یا ۔
دردازہ کھٹکھٹا یا ۔
میرے ہیچے کی حالت بہت تا ذک ہے سجلتے میں
آپ کاساری عراص مندر مونگا۔ ڈاکٹر ما حیب؛

می و اکر نے کرفت کہے سے اُسے دھتا دیا مائریہاں سے میہ بی کوئ وقت سے جانے کا جاد میں بریشان مذکرد - درنہ پرسی کے دوالے کردد دھا میے مرتا ہے تومر نے دد - جاد ''

بیر در در در میارد رحم از است استانی انتجائی انتخانی انتخانی انتخانی انتخانی انتخانی انتخانی انتخانی انتخانی ا

ارے بات میں ہویا ہیں مردد !" و اکسر فعصے سے جواب دیا ادر در دازہ بند کرکے اندو میالیا اس کی انکعوں میں غصے کی خِدات ہے آنو صبک انظے مردد د ابر کیا صرت عزیب ہی مرد دو ہوتا سے - ہیں مردد د ہوں اس لئے - کہ عزیب ہول -میرے پاس دولت ہیں - کی عزیب ہیں -اس باعزیب کی ہی عزت ہوتی ہے ؟ -امیروں کا د کھ دکھ ہے - اُدر معزیب ہیں ؟ عزیب ہی - در در سے رویتے ہیں ا در عزیب ہیں ؟ عزیب ہی

یں صرت مے عزّت ادر موا ہونے کے لئے ہے۔ کیا و نیائی تمام راحتیں روپوں کی جبتھار میں ہیں ہوئی ہیں؟ روپیر صرف امیروں کے لئے ہے ۔ عزیبول کیفلے نہیں ۔ ہم صخبتے ایں توہماری مینے اُن کے قبقہوں میں جذب ہوکررہ جاتی ہے یہ آس کے با دُن ڈگھانے لئے ۔ اُس کا دِ ماغ فراب ہوگیا۔ دہ مرب باؤں مک عضہ کے مارے کا تب رہا تھا۔

"یہ طلم ہے یہ مطلوم ہیں رناانفائی ربیر حمی اسفائی بہر حمی اسفائی بہی دنیا ہے ، اس کی آواز رات کی فا موثل نفاؤی بہی دنیا کہ اس کی ہوات کی فا موثل نفاؤں میں بیس کی خدم موجاتی راس کی بیرصات و کیکھر درختوں کے بیت ہوائے جمد سنکے کے ساعة البیمین مروثیاں کرنے لگتے ، وہ دنوان وار ورڈیٹرا بینے کسی اراد ہے کے اس نے مرک بالوں کو اپنے ما تقدمے میکرالیا ، وہ بھالما کیا تیزی سے و سے منطوع کہاں ، ر

سیح ہوئی مورج کی شہری کرنیں اید جو لئے سے بوہدہ مکان میں ایک جو ٹی سی لفش پر ہائم کر ہی تق ساور بھرلوگوں نے دیکھا کہ ایک کمزور عورت سے لاغم ماعقوں پر ایک تصویم کی نفش جرز جی خطوں میں نبٹی ہوئی قیرستان میں داخل ہورہی متی ۔ اور ایک ولوار ور دارے پر کھوٹرا زور ورسے ہمس رہا نفاء جس کے قبقہ وں سے نفرٹ کی صولاً انہا تی اور چو قبرستان کی خاص سے قبقہ وں سے نفرٹ کی صولاً انہا تی بڑے ہوستے این لؤں کو حکارہی متی ۔

تحامران مثاه -سال اوّل

### جامعتري انبه

جماب نالم مما وب مررضته تالیف و ترحمه جا موند عثما نیرچدد کابا دکی طرف سے وارالعلوم کے کمتب خانہ بھی کے لیے گزشتہ ما ہ مندرم ذیل طبوعات عثما نیر مہیر کی

موصول مو ٹی ہیں ،اردو دال اصحاب کیلئے یکند لقنیا بہت مفید موں کی .ان میں سے بعض نوالیں ہیں جن کے اصل عربی مقت کو حاص کر تاہمت دستوار سے

اورد البیاسد واقدی طبقات کبیر و واول تاجام ۱۹ - ۱۹ - (ابی سعد واقدی طبقات کبیر و واول تاجام جرونیجه صدار ۲ - بروششیم - سفتم مرج عیدالدهای ۱۹ - فسوس الحکیم (بین العرق) مرج عبدالقدیر معدیق ۱۹ - اسفاد اراب ( طامعدالدین تیرازی) مناظاحی گیلائی ۱۹ - اسفاد اراب ( طامعدالدین تیرازی) مناظاحی گیلائی ۱۹ - سفاد اراب و دلین مالد . مؤلفه پوسف صین فان مشتی زبالال کی اکثر کشب بی ایک بهت برسی فای افایم مناز کس که خروشک و به سای بی بهت برسی ایک اول می مناز کس کا نامورالفین آ ایک بیت برسی ایک ایک ابول میں اشاریه لگا یا گیا ہے میکن بھرمی اکثر کشب اس سے خالی ا اگر اشاریم مرکباب کے سات برسی افرور کر لیا جاد فریقین ایری ادب کی ایک بهت برشی خود دیگی ما مید فریقین ایری ادب کی ایک بهت برشی خود دیگی ما مید فریقین ایری ادب کی ایک بهت برشی خود دیگی ما مید فریقین ایری ادب کی ایک بهت برشی خود دیگی ما مید

احدشن ایم اے

## بيهاراميكنين سي!

یسے اب آب اوری خمری بر صے اسے اس است کے اس اس سے معانوں کی تعلیف دن بدن بر صی جاری ہو اس سے معانوں کی تعلیف دن بدن بر صی جاری ہو اس سے معروب اور بیل آب کے دہ اس سے معروب اس کے دہ اس سے ہاری در خواسست کو دیا در میں سے کہ دہ جس کھی اور سے ہاری در خواسست کو دیا در میں سے کہ وہ جس کھی سے ہماری در خواسست کو دیا در می سے کہ وہ جس کھی تنا در اس میان منزور تیستے جا بیل ۔ تاکہ آ تہیں میں کم از کم ابنا مکان منزور تیستے جا بیل ۔ تاکہ آ تہیں دہ اس منان منزور تیستے جا بیل ۔ تاکہ آ تہیں دہ اس مکان دینے و کم تعلی کی تعلیف کا سامنان

یعجے! ای آب سندوسانی میں فرس برصے بہ خبریں ہمارے میگزین کے دریئے فرسف ایر - سکند ایر - نظرڈ ایر - وری ایر - کی فدمت میں ایک ساتھ بیش کی جارہی ہیں - این کا کا بی دائش فحف و لاہے -اس بو سیش کی خاص خاص خبریں ہی ہیں -ار بینا ورضہریں مکانوں کی ملات مار موسم برسات میں بارش سے پیدا شدہ تکالیف سے بیجنے کے لیے لینا درمیں اگن ہو اوں کا اشفام مار کا لیج کے لوگوں کے تبادلہ کے متعلق سکیم مار کا لیج کے لوگوں کی آنکھوں بیر کنظروں

کرناپڑ<u>ے</u>

عام طورپرہ وسم برمات میں مارش کی وجہ سے بشاور
کے بازار بانی سے معبرجاتے ہیں اور فریفک میزد ہوتے
کا خطرہ رہتا ہے بیٹ و ۔ کنھے شنط بور فو اور میونسیلی
نے اس بات سے متنا تر ہوکر ایک درجن اگن ہوت رکھنے کا مبصلہ کیا ہے ۔ تاکہ بارش کے دیوں میں جب
بازار منروں کا منظر پہنش کریں توام ن کو استعمال میں لایا
جا سکے ۔

کالجول کے لاکے عام طور برآوار ہ گرداور فضول ہے۔ موشے ہیں اس کے برعکس برائمری سکولوں کے طلبہ کم خرج اور محنتی ہوتے ہیں -اس لئے فیصلہ کیا گباب ہے کہ کا لجوں کے لڑکول کوسکولوں میں معوس

دیا جائے۔ ۔۔۔ یادرہے کہاں کاکوئی عذر پٹیس مِٹ جائیگا۔ ۔۔ عِنقربیب فرط کیوں کا بھی بہی خشر مونے والاسے ۔ مہد

حکومت کی طرف سے ایک فاص اُرڈینس جاری ہا سے حس کی روسے کالیج کے دولوں کی آنکھوں بریعی کنٹرول کرلیا جائے گا : تالہ ان کا جائز استعمال روکا جاسکے رجومها عب ان کا کنٹرول سے زیادہ استعمال کریں گے آئینیں ڈیفنس آٹ انڈیارولز کے مامخت صرف چہ ما ہ کے لئے بھا نئی پر لگا دیاجا ویگا ۔ اجماجہ نا ب ایس جاراد تت ختم ہوتا ہے ۔ اب اجازت دیجئے ۔ بھرکبی آپ کی فدست میں حاصر ہوت کے

غزل

تری اُلفت کی یہ نشانی ہے کوچہ کوچہ کی فاک چھانی ہے عصن کو بھربھی بدگمانی ہے خصن کو بھربھی بدگمانی ہے خصن ہے اور بھرجوانی ہے ادرج ہے نفذ طرکہانی ہے میری بربادیوں کی تھانی ہے تن مُردہ سے بیارہ می میکو میں نے بتر سے نئے مرسے ہون آز مایا ہے بار ماہم کو کتنے دل اور توڑنے ہیں ابنی مشکیا سب جو باس تھااپنے مائل لطف ہو کے اس بتانے

مخترا یاز سال دوم

### ﴿ وَجَنِينًا

دَخْنَبْرَبِجِبِ سَنَاسُووْلِانْ صَده - مون نه چه خدبدلاس اغلل هذموناسوندبیش کول - دُسله و خراب فیصله به اوس ناسووی و کو فیصله به اوس ناسووی و کو فیصله اول داعض کول صنه دی کان چه چه خبیرد کالج دهلکان دخیالاتوبوه آیکنه ده وی چه دَ طالبعلی په زمانه کبن خدر ده دی به مضامین کبن خیبر به ایکنه و او خور دوی به مضامین کبن خمیر به ایکنه و او خور دوی به مضامین کبن خمیر و که به کان دی و نوده و کردی به مضامین کبن خمیال دی و که به دوی به مضامین کبن خمیال دی و که به کان دی و که به کان دی و که به کان به تاسو دومره اوی اهین نه ورکوی و که می دوی به مضامین کبن خمیال دی و که به کان بیا می کان دی و که به کان دی و که که کان دی و که کان دی و که که کان دی و کان دی و که کان دی کان دی و که کان دی و که کان دی کان د

اوس به زهٔ دیسننن دو بر و بیننن سرم کسلوک به باب کس خداو وایم مون داخبره تراوسد شاند غورود ده ، چدکه و قدم که در و بیننن دو بر و بیننن سرم عادا ده ، چدکه و ترب مرک او زوند که هغم توم مرک او زوند که هغم او تروند که در بیداد اله دو ترب بنده بنکاری او ژوند که بات کیک شی رکه که چد ترب کخیالاتو او احساساتو ش کمنن لو یوه ذر بیداد اله ده به کوم آسانت باسم چسی که کونده خیالات به مورنی زیرکن شکاره کوم شی معند به بلد و به کس ندش کوم

ه کله چه دُ زَبِ بِاللهٔ دومره دیرا هیت کری نظاهم حنره ده چه دُ بِنبنوتر تی د بُنبننوتر تی ده - او دُ نزتی داامین نزدیم عده تعلی افته کلم بیرا فیت کردی و در د در که باده مون له بکاددی چرخیل و خذ کس د خیلے مورن کی زبیم برسفه او که و د دوئی بر حدمت برسفه او که و د دوئی بر حدمت کسن به خدر داعرض او کهم ، - اگر ماید فالست خدکشته و گریز نیان بهت خودکشته کسن به خدر داعرض او کهم ، - اگر ماید فالست خدکشته و گریز نیان بهت خودکشته و گریز نیان بهت خودکشته و کردندی به حدمت اندان به داعرض او کهم ، - اگر ماید فالست خدکشته و گریز نیان بهت خودکشته و میراندی به داعرض او کهم ، -

ننو - دُغَالَبَ مَثَالَ هِمِعُونِ وَلَانْهِ عَلَى - هُرَكُهُ جِيمُونِ سَلَهُ وَهُ نَوْبِكَادِدَى جِهُ مُونِ خِيلَ رُجُ لَهُ اهميت وَدَكَرُو وَكُنِ وسعت بِيد اكرو - اودُ نورو رُبُوسِ عِنْ بِيرصف كبن أُوكَمَ بِهِ أُوْكَمَ ادُودُ وَوْدٍ -

عَانِبُونِهُ وَلَهُ مَدِيرًا لِهُمَانِي وَ عُلُومَ كَالَ)

الله عرجه به افن سور صباكه بنه بكر به دود د اور لنبه بداله هسه برنس م سبين غاسق د اشناكه دورت و در بناغوند برنساكه لله به دوره و در اسباك هم منه دم ك كله دوره و آسياك هم برنه كاده به دوئ بيهوشه دادنياكه برنه كاده به دوئه بيهوشه دادنياكه برنه كاده به دوئه بيهوشه دادنياكه برنه كاده به دوئه بيهوشه دادنياكه برنه بيهوشه دوئه بيهوشه بيهوشه

شرولبانوکبرے هابرهد دنواکه جدغابنوند اوجیجی کله عنصه کښ سبین ذرر چرخنکد برایش کربدانکارکښ توجی دلف چرخونج کړی اومنسکی شی پیسره خوله کښک هو توغابرهس شعلی که کیاشی لرخولی نه زغنی لکه عشی کیاشی لرخولی نه زغنی لانه حرالماس همچه داشی د دوی لانه هزارشکر دیجیم بیتادی پیمیکردو کین نصروا ته خوبی میفن بانی صور نهرسی نگرا

يته دُرُوندون دبابكن بنكل نزانه الم ته

دُهردُ سِنابُسِتُ كَسِن مُسَاحِم جَادُوكُوهِ مَنَ نَفْشُ دُمصتَّد كَسِمومونيه بِيمانه مِنْ ته دفض دُموسِيعْتَيُ كَسِن تَدُدُسوتُرُوساسَنَ الْمُ نَجِودُ اُلفَتْ كَنِى بِيشَ نَيْمَتِهُ مَوعَلَوْكَ ۖ فكردَ اديب كنِن يؤُركَنكِينه نسانهُ تُه سيل دَنِهَا يِهِ وكنِن نَاذِنينه نادَيوورْكُ

خیال کس د شاعرد خلائی د لومی من داند نه ته

ته رانوی د نادی به دُنیا د ناد فرمان لری بادد که نسیم سعوبه هرکل کس لهونه کړی شعروشاعری کس بشارت د شعرستانه ک ( اد مفتون نه ) ناوے دُفطرت دَدولئی زُونر دُنکین رومنالے کے سنوری دُ آسمانِ درسم خوب کسِ پنتہ بنونہ کری پریوٹے سنارہ سکتہ یہ صر کہ دُ آسمانہ کے

فلسفيرخ وا

هردی علم اودی بصیرت برد برهی اسان کس دوق و تو تونددی - جدیو دسوچ ارفکرکول تا توند دی - جدیو دسوچ ارفکرکول تا تون چره به تا اودی علی تون نظی و پیکی شی - داقت د تمام و موجد الو حقیقت دریا بنت کوی - اود حکم اهیکت در کنه " معلوم دی - بیا د مختلف اعمالوا دا نعالو ، په تمام واطرافی با فل که دخود کولونه بین دافی مه که موجوع مل به کی جد تابل ترک د که د توت نظی در که دافی میل به کی جد تابل ترک د که د توت نظی در که فی میک به خیم میل به کی به تابل ترک د که د توت نظی د در کولول کولول یا میک د که فی کادکولولیا میک مید کرد و در در کولول کولولیا کولو

که خونک چه به هرانسان کس یو و نفوت نظی او به فوت علی وی نوه را دیک د هرقوم یو مزاج وی داوید مه اغتبادس د بوده قوم بوقت نظی وی .. چه د هغ به آیکنه کس د مام اشیاء عالم شن و تیم کوری . و به د هغ به آیکنه کس د مام اشیاء عالم شن و تیم کوری . او بیا به د م شان سره د هر قوم بوق ت علی هم وی . چه د هغ به وجه د توم مول افرا د من فق او متعد کید و نه بیس خد کاداختیاره وی . نوید د م دخت د هغ قوم د افراد و به عقابیل اعمالوکس یو شان و الد اویکسا بیت موسل شی . د نفو نوم و کرا کناه یؤوی . د یو مقصه او د یوم بد بد به ماخت د هغ ی مزام کس فتور نه وی دارد هغ ی بد به ماخت د هغ ی مزام کس فتور نه وی دا د د هغ ی د د ماغ (واعضاؤ جوارم تند رست وی نو د هغ قوم هدا قدام مستخسن او د هغی در د می د د میکاد به بیک وی . دادم کت وی . داقیم هرکاد به بیک وی . دو د می د د بیا د تا موالسا نا نو د یاده د مید د د میک دی د د میک د بی د د میک د د میک د د می د د میک د میک د میک د میک د میک د میک د میک د میک د میک د د د میک د

در یه مختص تمهید، بیر و اسلام به تعلیمات با مد صفر کول بیکاددی منددابه معلومه شی چیما اسلامی تعلیمات اصولی ادئینیادی طویر با نده صف د دوؤ خیز دنوس و تعلق لری - یو انسانی عقبه اوددی آنسانی علی و کرداد د عقبا تعلق توت عملیم ساه دی - او د عل و کرداد تعلق توت عملیم اود هی به صحیح اودا فی الفاظوکین دا سے یوهید بیکاددی چر اسلام در دواد و تو تو فو صاور عمل اور هی به معلومات می اسلام در دواد و تو تو فو صاور عمل اور هی مرافی می اسلام در دواد و تو تو فو صاور عمل اور هی مرافی مرافی او کرده به دو تندی که مرافی از سرک کرده می در کرد و می معلومات شی چر تو تو نظای دکرم خیز متعلق د خیس اود کوم متعلق د تو می میکن مرفوباتو او میکردها تو به دنیاکن دخت علی کولویا ند کولو خدفیصله عنوایی - اود دکتر نسبت پر وجر قوت علی دمرفوباتو او میکردها تو به دنیاکن دخت علی کولویا ند کولو خدفیصله عنو مینتال کوی -

دوسلام دستوراً ساسی بین قرآن مجبهٔ اول نه تراخره بوری درے دمود تشریح اوتومنیم اود صفحت و درور در درور منتادد و درور بیر بیان اوتفسیر باندے مشتمل در نولد وجه نه داویک به مبالغهد دی چدد اسلام منشادد

دَ الْسِانَ قَوْتَ نَظِى اوَقَوْتَ عَلَى كَامَلَ اوْمَكُلُ جَهُولَ اوْهِغَ نَهُ ذَحَكُمَنَ بَالغَهُ دَرِسَ وَرَوُلُ اوْبِهِ دِعُ شَانَ هِذَ اِشْرِفَ الْعَلَوْقَاتَ نَيَّادُولَ دَى - جِنَا بَجْهُ الشَّهُ تَعَالَىٰ وَخَبِلَ حِبِيبِ بِعَثْتَ وُ مَوْمَنَا نَرْبِهِ حَنَّ كَبْنَ وَيُرِلُونُ احْسَانُ كَهِى اوَارْشَا وَزْمِانُ :-

كَفَكُ مَنَ اللّٰهُ عَلَى الْمُوْءُ مِنِينُ إِذْ رَبَّيَكَهُ خِدَائُ تَعَالَى بِهِ اعِالله ادواحسان كويب بَعَنَ فَيْهِمْ وَسُمُولًا مِنْ الفُنْسِاهِمْ مَنْ الْفُنْسِاهِمْ مَنْ اللّٰهِ اللّٰهِ اللّٰهِ اللّٰهِ اللّٰهِ اللّٰهِ اللّٰهِ اللّٰهِ اللّٰهُ اللّٰهِ اللّٰهُ اللّٰهِ اللّٰهُ ا

صم داهد کمت دے چرکوم ند د فرآن مجید به آیات کبن ۱۰ وَمَنْ یُوفْتِ الْکِکُتُ فَفْلُ اُوفْقِ حَیْرٌ آکُینْیُرا اُن میرکینیوفرماییل شویدے محمت قدد کنیونرماییلویه وجه علماد اخلاق ویکی دی - چه حکمت ص دعلم نوم نددے - بلکه عمل هم و هغ مفهوم کس داخل دے - وَلے چرکوم علم بے عملہ وی نوهند سلهم و مال او مصیبت دے - خیرکنیوخولا لویم صوتبه ده -

کدچه حدیث شرفی کس را علی دی - و کوم علم جرب عملہ وی دن هضروبال 2- اوکوم علیم

عنه داچه نه آن مجید پردآ دستورالهمل د - اودآ خطامناه که اخلاق وعقابید لهی که کی دو و نها نها اونون علی دوادو حرکت دددستور به دیزاکبل ستعالی ندی نود هغ قرقون به مالوک بس به حکمت بیات که جهه تول در شخص واحد، دخیلو تمامی عقایی و اواعمالو بنیا د به هغ قایم که به مقول و وجوه و سره کامیاب شی - هم دار که که که توق م دافران مجید خیله عقبه او عمل دواد و کسن خیل خوگ به مؤلو و جوه و سره کامیاب شی - هم دار که که که توق م داو به داو به دواد و که هذبه او که هنا که به تول که دواد و کسن به به داو به دو به دسول اکرم صلع حق وی، چربه تولد د نیا کسن د بلند اواد نو و ند و ند نیرکهی - هم داو جد ده چه دسول اکرم صلع به دیره لو و مؤده کس په سرن مین عرب باند که داسلام سکه قایم که و همکه چه هفه جا دیلوا و به دیره داوی که خود د در در دامن و به در سرن مین عرب باند که داسلام سکه قایم که و در ند دامن و ای سلام به که در مؤده کی اصلام به که در ند دامن و رسول اکرم شور و که تو که اسلام شور داد می اسلام شور

فِسُمُلامِ بَرْہُ کُلُ بِاحْرِ رلەصاھبزادہ عبدالبادی فاضودیوہبریمڑی محانبالكالي

نل طواف لوی صحابه که کازاره که کهسا ستالهٔ من کین واره ی لهو و ندیر لشانه نامعلی حائی نه وانے ستایو و د لهون نور کے دمغر بهرک بی ستی تلاش تلاش ستومت ما ستاله که که و دکه له آدل نه د بیخوابه له موند د تیم لا کی بیخنوستر کو، کو رج و ستاک خیال جفاکس و د که که آدل نه د بیخوابه ستاک خیال جفاکس و د که که آدل نه د بیخوابه ستاک خیال جفاکس و د که که آدل نه د بیخوابه ستاک خیال جفاکس و د که که آدل نه د بیخوابه

دنگهت میدنیابدسنال کسم فرائی مزی بادید نته زبر سنایوس دی فضا داجی دسین بینابر سنایش مورنش دا فتاب و می جاود کے بیقاره خورانشا مته نته غلی کی اسمار سدوری تا به به سلکوسلوهاموشد ترسی به تابیدی دشینم قطه یا دسکوستایوس دی کافی

المُحْمَدُ المُحْمَدُ اللهُ ال

شاءنه خطك

مَرُلْن بِهِ تَصَوّدُ ، د وب بِهِ دُنْ بِالْوِيْنِ الْجِهِ مَوْ بِهِ الْمُولِيْنِ الْجِهِ مِنْ مُولِيْنِ الْجِهِ مَعْ فَلَمْتُ بِهِ الْحَلَيْنِ الْجِهِ لَهُ وَلَمْتُ بِهِ اللَّهِ الْجِهِ مُنْ فَعْ لَمْتُ مِنْ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ مَعْ فَلَمْتُ بِهِ اللَّهِ عَلَيْنِ مَعْ فَلَمْتُ بِهِ اللَّهِ عَلَيْنِ مَعْ فَلَمْتُ بِهِ اللَّهِ عَلَيْنِ مَعْ فَلَمْتُ بِهِ وَلَوْ كُنْ فَعْ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ فَلَمْ عَلَيْنِ مَعْ فَلَمْ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُولِي الللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ ا

# كليكوفن!

هس خوص مرم جد لبردير تعليم يا ننة وى ، دُخْرنه خدليكاو قابل و - خو سنه تحرير دومره آسان كانه د توصره چديد ظاهره بنكارينى - خصوصًاهغد تحريره أدب به دايره كنن شمار لوتابل و-اَدب دَيُوتِم دَاجِهَا عِي نَواهِ شَا قِ او دَمِيعَت بَنْشَ بَقْسُ وَاللَّهِ وَلَا حَدُ فَا فِي دُولَ او دُحْيل مامول يؤصير عكس ى د دُون دُنر وس دُنر قتى او العظام، دُنون دَا نقلابات ، دُرُون دُنشيك فران غض دُقومى تُدُوسُ وَاحِبْمَاعِي اوانفرادى إِدتفاء يؤيميانه وى - يؤاد بيئُ دے دُيادہ دُقوم يؤدينُ فَهُمُ فرد دی - اوخ نائیا چه د یؤمنه نه حون داافیدهی چه دهغه به خبرو، دهغه به جامه کس بو تسه باکیزی يؤخاص ښايسَت يؤخاص شان ، يُوكوند دَمونع و عل سع منا سبت دی ، د غير حوُنز دَيؤَادبينُ هم تونع وی په چه هدخه دیکی دَیهٔ خاص مقصدهٔ لان ِ ے دِلیکی رهر از کفظ جداستعما لُوی درست و کا هره معاوره عن يدخائ وى عرض حيره خروالي ياليكن هغ ده فرد مددار جينيت منافي ندو - اميد دادي ١٠٠٠ و برواسي اتفاق وى چه دادوعرم آسان كارند و خوسوال دايبيل كير عمر آخر دد علاج ، وَبِدِيوُ لفَظَ لَسَ خَهِ جَوَابِ داده جِهِ مشنى بِكارَد مِن نظر كَ كَد نظم فغيرد مشق مَد صُرَة رَسَل محتل غديهنا مكن دى ـ خود مشنق دَياره هم غراصول غرق اعد كالأدى - دَوْ لوهُ اول طروريَّ یوادیب دیاده دَرِبُ انتخاب وی - خیلہ خوم داایمان شیعہ یوسی ترهفہ ادیب یا سنه لیکونکے نہ شکہ ت ﴿ يَخْدِيدِهُ لِهُ خَيِلُهُ مُومِهُ كُلُ وَبِهِ ( بِهِ هَنَهُ وْبِهِ كَبْنِ بِهُ كُومِهِ عَلَيْ حَدُ مُورِينَ كُلُولُ فَي الْبِهِ لَهُ شَي لِيكُلِّ عَمُونِن دِيرَ تَعِلِمِيا فنة داس شندجِر وائ جِردَ يَسِنو لَن دِيرَ كَنْكَ لننهه ده - او" كِه ادرعام رسعت يرك بيان كيلية " خدة دوى مدداتيوس كول بكا ددى جدآخر بير ديناكبن خوم وكمانا دى جديد بِوُ اجنبي زُبِهِ كَبِن كُوَ خُهُ او حِتْمِ ياكُ ادب بيدِ أكرت - خُوشَحال خان اورحان بإباجه ذَادب به دنياكبز کوم قابل مخرمیران مونز نذیر لینب دے هندیه فارسٹی یا پد ملہ زبہ کس ندی۔ ولے چردوی کے بینتآ ۔ دُد۔ شکسییر بہ لاطینی یا بیٹائی کس خدندی بیکلی کے جدمودنی ڈس نے انگونوی دہ۔ خالب وُ ادُدو يۇماية، وشاع يى خويدخىلەدائى چەدىكىدازاردوكدان مضمون بى دنگىن ستىك دا قبال فارسى ادبىلىد جدد الدونه ادجت وخود هدى كليه مستشنيات دى - زراحز ديباغ اقبال ميدكرين ، يابه ميدكري و نهر که سرنبرات یا قلندری داند" پیننتولندم مینکه سکهی خونمونز به برجدرسیک ده - دیو تونسای قدم زیر

حُمُن دریم شمط مُونز لیکل وو د دلندهم مُماامید کنجد به تاسولهره اتفاق لوی چدد انوم و صورتی دریم شرط می درین به درانوم صورتی درینا به هاه شعبه کنن ، خیل سیاسی ، معاشرتی ، اوا نتصا دی ژوندند نظر اوکهی دُهر چادا بنواهش می درینا به هاه شرکتی درینا به هاه شرکتی درینا به هاه شرکتی درینا به معاشرتی ، اوا نتصا دی ژوندند نظر اوکهی دُهر چادا بنواهش می درینا به معاشرتی ، اوا نتصا دی ژوندند نظر اوکهی دُهر چادا بنواهش می درینا به معاشرتی ، اوا نتصا دی ژوندند نظر اوکهی دُهر چادا بنواهش می درینا به می درینا به معاشرتی درینا به درینا به معاشرتی ، اوا نتصا دی ژوندند نظر اوکهی دُهر بیا درینا به می درینا به درینا به درینا به درینا به درینا به می درینا به درینا



يوين شرخ بركوه خان، ذيره د مجاددا ع بادد نو مجادداغ، معرضون هذادماغ مل لکه نیار دای حسی کس سرشاددای مست به کیف کلزاد لم يون شدخركروكا ندك د تعادم ع دېره د سبرلى واوره، ځان كړو خبرورد يوننه شو تركس يه ناز، كوي يرښاليسداند دك لالدكسون وساد دلف دُ سنبل دراد وشي د نغبونه ساد ذيرے دُسبرلى داوع مُان كوء ته خبر مداذ موج دسيرلى ورَيْح ، يومنه بمعمواويم دشن ودرز بباويم ، عراوسم رعنا وبينم تاككين بن صهبادين وينم وكم مكنا وبينم محوره دُسپرلهادئين يودنه بيصحرا وسنمر واخلہ دَلیس من مرکبینہ یہ کہ کہ کہ کورہ کا کا فرور ، ماغ ککس فر اوركس ديمين سمسوس جوده وخليل دهكور بيا يرد و بليلو شوي واخله دليد في فريه مكنيسة يركن كس نور مسن جلوه كردين، الله بوه ده ويت بل المست يركيف دعشن بلبل، دلله كل دهاله كل تشه دينم ستا منهل يونوامل ادبل ذا قل وائي ساقي واخله مل حُسن عِلْمُ أَوْدُ مَن سَنَادِيوه ده و الله سرجيرين صعراء نه شنه، داجنون و المناح د لا عشن في ناتمام كال ، هم خودك رام د ك لا داد کالف لام د ک ال وبنسن يدير دام دك له تنى دَحُسن جام ده لا سرجربير صعوانه فله دامنون د خام دلا كوره ددنا نونك ، زه به خ نزخه وايمه ماه وائي سنا يمر، تا نه وائي سنا بهده هرچانه رعنا يمسه عنيو كښ د هرچايمه خوزه ، ند د هيچا مه سوره دُدينا نعرنگ ﴿ وَهُ بِهِ كُانُرُخُو وَايمرِ ر لهسيد صفد على ا

### ژُوَن<sup>ِن</sup>ُونُ

بهج پیباشی بیداکید سن سمدسنی بر زراشی - پینے دَدُونلان مُصببتونه هندنه ښکاده او دَوانلونک زمانے مصیبنوند دُھنددُ معصیم ذر کی ندوکر مکی بہ شکل کیس دااُوڑی۔ ھندتہ قدرتی اوسود کے نئی جدد و ونان فرقدم دُمصيبت اوه و لارد كُدُ اغز و كرين ده و ون دعون وه وكر ميالدده - جرساعت برسا یر مضایا ہے دصا دُ ھِی نہ ہوئا والے کون کوی۔ او برھیخ حالت کس دُ ھیے نہ ہے نہ شی اکہ ولے۔ یچے پروانکوکینں بروت وی دما شوم پرما ذعن کس صف معصومیت وی- او ودھیڑھمند - در نیا دعم ودوڈ ناخبره دمل به اسم بروت وى وجرباهم هخدد توس د اصلى عنونونه خلاص ندوى كدوادى اوكله خانك ادهم دغه تا اختداد و و دون بده و عصركس سا سم دوان وى - دورو وركومي دموريم ميند اوده . دخیل دجدیه خراک کبیناستوشی - دخه بوسوشی - او بایا کاکا، دادا ویناهم زده کری - اوا خراوو راشى چەمورىيى خىلە وىندىغ يئے برى بندكرى - ادھغەددىنا دىندوخلقويد شان ددنيا خىراك داغلى ا وورخ یہ ورخ نے معصومیت کمین ی ۔ اود معصومیّت خائ دند بیشنے ادنگرا علی - او آخر دکو انتے یہ پورے قدم کین دی ۔ چردُروستو کوری - دَوروکوالی هنر بنکلے زمانہ ورنہ یادین ی ۔ وجد محکس نظر کوی۔ نودنیا ورند بؤ لوید بلا شکادی میکیرچاییره کوری هرطف نه ورنه نیارهٔ او خطره شکاری و ملے دے بیا هم ك ليونى يه تنان بى سوجيرا وبى فكره روان وى - مست ا ودد نيا يه ظاهى ښايست غُليد كـ داهغمر وى جدانسان ددينا برقوا بين دركم جلين ى- صغربه خيل خيالا توكين مست ا وخوسي روان وى - دراتان زمانے خُم فکر ہر کوی۔ اواکٹو داسے تکوہ اوخوج چریا خود ہو شی اویا هوش نے یہ کمائ شی-عرَضٍ يؤُ و و قدم هغددُ مرك خول نه ساعت يدساعت لنهه وى- او هغددوان وى - يتريح سمنككِن هند غکبن کوری چددُ صغردُ سنزمگو وړا شے کسندنی په سمند دکښ بے دريغ ککيا ده ډوبه ي - او حدي عذب درده هم هغيروان وي - منى يه د زينت يريورك دناخوالى يوقدم كين دى - دني ميارى ئے راکبرکری۔ کومصیدنونو حال کس کیرسی۔ اواکٹریہ نیروشیوکس هغدند کنبرهغدسخند تیا دیجکن کین ی راودٔ سیود مئی پیروش اکیس دُورو دنویوشور او دُخونگوننبو آوا دوندهغدند خیله نبره نسوه نیومنیم ياده دى - ا د نعري اُسويلى سرم دَدة دُسري يُو وليسترسيدين ي اويد عز باس ع خ بوي كن والم او هم م حدد کو مواندے تلوند یورن ی هم هغی موه د مخکش دھیکہ کین ۔ د وروستو کو ی اود ارمانا خوآ

وسَكِكَ وكيده بهسيينو ولينبنوكين لكدر موغلوبه شان ادسيك شيء اوهم دغسي وه ورخ يه دهيله شومله واويد كوسنزمى دَخيلوخيلوا فريرا حازت واخلى - او دُ اصيدُ لا دِك دُمهُ سمُ ددنيا مُرا حَمْث تُرسَعَ اوكرى- دغد عرج اودغه تدوندون - به زرابيداشى اوبه ذرا ننا - ددنيا يه مال دولت مح مرخت نهو ذروعة دحرمن وك وى - بر ولد يس ليون وى - به عزت بيسے سولم - ولے جرد اخوت لاروالی نود معرولی کفن نه نورهی معم ورسم نه وی - تش لاس را شی اولش لاس لا پشی - دغه د زونه ن آغازده- اودغداهام « يه زرليلينس او يه زراننا "

وتاج محتّد بي اليس رسي سنودينتا)

دفندن اصول دی چرتزکومدیوقوم دَترتنی پیریوه خاصدلاردوان وی نودَد شیمنا نوزاره کے تن پی ولے صریحارچہ دالازیرین دی نود ذلت اورسوائی پرکنٹاکش پرپوزی- اودُ عزیبی اومفلسی پر تدع تياره كس وُركتنى - هم دغه حال ن حون دُنوم ٥٠ به خيبته الوكى اويه تن برمند يُو - سُردين يُوادنه دَسادين ـ دُونلى يُو ولے دُمرونه سِ تر- نهمونيک نيني پانے شوه اونہ لوگ زده - نه كىلارىنىكە يەشان ايمان لدواوندىمل - نىد وكواوغدىشو ؟ آخن دادومرە لوى فى قى وك ؛ قدرت راسر ظلم اوكرو اوكرزمان دهوكر، تسمت وفاشو أوكر نقد برنا آشنا به دنيا ديره ده اودو بے شماد۔ تعلیم عام ، مدرسے دیرے - ندد وسلے کی دہ اوند دُسامان - دیلونہ چلین ی اوالو تکے الوزى - سائينس ميترقى ده - داهر غيرشند - ادسوجوددى - دچادياده ، حكون يكس خي عصدده ، به دے بسرلی کښ مونن کوم نخی سری - مونن دَخدائی نعالی سنگان یو- سروند اودما رد- وس و پینے موشند- بیا هم دُبل عناج يُو - دبل إحسان ته موكانددى- اودبل يه عنكس مودول الن خوره كريية - دَد ع وجم تفدير من ح بد تسمنى من ده - دُخدا ى نو ناانصا في منده - دد وجدمُون خپل عمان کے دخدائی تالی دُ احکامونہ بے برد اھیدہ ۔ مون بخوا دُخدائی تا وور تعکر خدائی او دھغہ دنيا مُون وه - اوس دَحُان شو تُعكم خل في تعل واندلاس واخسننل . مون وَحداى تو تانون هيوكرد خدائ تم مون ه هير كرود ايان موسّنت على يده نشته رقراًن عجيد لولو دَ مصوبيته نشته - عوف كود خ دَحقيقت نه خالى ده - خيرات وركوك خود ديا دياره - غذ اكوكو خود خيل ورورسم - دبل خيمت روا داباند مع باراو دبل عم داند سادی ده - دردلتند علامی داند عزت اود غرب آد ادول داند صوافد شکا

ي به معدّ دبل دَياده سردركوُ لو ادبابل نه كو ه كنورياً به معدَ عذيب دَياده نهر ح شيبي دبووك ادبا دَعزيب كلى لألكان ور يا خرب مو دُحدة مان كوُل اويا دَاللّٰم تن يكون الدّية ته و دكود و يا خرب مو دُحدائ تن يه لاركبس هو خدة مان كوُل اويا دَاللّٰم تن يكون الدّية ته و دكود و يا خومسلما نان وو اويا به اسلام بري خان و ركاش چه مون خيل كان او پين نسك - دُخل انعالى دد درسول صلع به لاده سم شوے رئيستان شوے، مسلما نان شوے با عمله او با عن نه مسلما آزاد او تعدیا لی تنکیالی نيستان د هد دو بن كان ر

ر إيم-دلنواذ،

# سب کی شک

دَجهی مابناه رود - اود یوکلی په خجره کښ د دیوه مزی نری دیزا خسّته ر بید دغه شید دیو نابله مسافرهم په ده خجره کښ د ده نه کاربیو د ده نه کیو مسافرهم په دے حجره کښ شید وه - حید دکید وکنونه و عرونو اوسید و ننگ ښکا د بیو د ده نه کیو چا پیره هلکان دا عونه شوی وکو - اوورنه کے دیو قصے و بیکو دیا ده بیا بیا و کیل - آعز مسافر کاکا عبوم شو اودادکک کویانه شو - چه،

« عُون بُو بَيْ فَي وَدو و و موب يو و در مؤ يو خر تلب اوغ بنيت او د هذه سرمو دُو اله كه واويكن عو هم اوكل چه فصل بوخ شواوع خت بهارشو ف سنا بلار موف له داغ او و ه ويكل به داخل غوخت به ماخرخ كوي خوفالاس من صبا تنك د شه موده به دائه كوي . و موب هغه فول عوخت به شل سنة و وستا به ميلا دبا نده به بود خرخ كول - چرا او سرب موب و دويت بور حدد د است مه داخل و الله ماحب به دوه كنس بريون به خراب و دكوم - كداد كوم فو د شل سن و غوختو د تم به دركوم - افراب و دكوم - افراب به دوه كنس بريون به دركوم - افراب و دكوم - افراب به دوه كنس بريون به به دوكوم - آخر به ديره شكل سام و خوختو د تم به دركوم - افراب به كوم نوم به دوكوم - اخر به ديره شكل سام د سينه صاحب د خوك نه ند ا دخته او شل دو بي به دو كوم - آخر به ديره شكل سام د سينه صاحب د خوك نه ند ا دخته او شل دو بي به دو كوم - و د حد به خيا د تكوم نش د د بي خيا د تكوم نش د د بي ميا د د د د به خيا د تكوم نش د د د د به خيا د تكوم نش د د د به خيا د تكوم نش د د به خيا د تكوم نش د د به خيا د تكوم نش د د د به خيا د تكوم نش د د به خيا د تكوم نش د د به مو د د د به خيا د تكوم نش د د به خيا د تكوم نوم د د د به خيا د تكوم نوم د د د به خيا د تكوم نه د د د به خيا د تكوم نوم د د تكوم نوم د تكوم نوم د د د د به خيا د تكوم نوم د د د به خيا د تكوم نوم د تكوم نوم د د د به خيا د تكوم نوم د د تكوم د د د تكوم د د تكوم د د تكوم نوم د تكوم د د تكوم د تكوم نوم د تكوم د

مسافر خلد فضر غلا صدكره أو عانكان به خند اخ شعالى كودونونة لادل - (لمتلهُ أبير محدثه ذير وى دَاول كال)

ر عن بع ۲۰ ما تا در

وَياره وربيه تعليم شي-

# بيه كالج كبرور مبيح

دلسم جاعت د نتیجے به اشظاد کښ م ستر کے سیسنے شهد ۔ یوه یوه ورم کال پرشان نیرید - آخر و نیود کان بر شان نیرید - آخر و نیود کمان م جان م ترجی کور کرد - دوستان باندے شیری او و لیشلے شوه ۔ یوکیک دعوق و رکود م نسود اور هضت یو خو و ورخ پر خند خو تعالی نیرے شهد - اوس داکر اند مسئلہ بیشہ شوه چرا حالداد کلوك ، جوریدل بیکاردی او کہ کالج کس داخلیں ل ۔ والد صاحب دامشوع داکی جہ حالدادی کلوکی و فقول خبر حدی ، تعلیم پر ب بنودل ندی بیار ۔ فیکنو خوالیس و بیش اولیو به حالدادی کلوکی و فقول خبر حدی ، تعلیم پر ب بنودل ندی بیار ۔ فیکنو خوالیس و بیش اولیو فیم کم چرا و کر بیانی م دکو چرکالج کس نوی صلکا فوس و توقیق الے کین ی دیکن چره خوی دیر دوراوکی و نوعبور شوم د مادے ۔ کم در ده و یؤمکون دی پر خد جل به نیوش ی

بله ورئ سے وحتی یا سیدم ، حامے م بدائے کرے - مفرخ م اوکوو اود ضروری سامان تنہیک کولین بِس داسلامبدکا لجے پہ بین ببناورتہ دوان شوح ۔ نورو خلقولا دئ کبن کی شب گکولو اوٹھا یہ ما ذعنی كُنِن بِنَهُ نَشْتَهُ كُوْمُ كُومُ غَيَالاَتُ كُومُ بِيلَ لَهِ تُحْفِالاَ وَكُنِن ذَهُ داسے دُدب وُم جِه دُوخت بيُويل فَكُمُّ غرينه اونه ككيد راويسناورداغ ردايسنا ورسم داايم وريكالح ، جها ويزى اد دااسلامبكالح ، حما كراستوكن كائ و د هدى كلوك صاحب دنى ندرينى عمد دم جدهكان دارد يا دچا يده شول-كه چينول كمايد انتظاركين ولاړوو مالا داسوم كولو النجير دى خديل كي يريك صاحب دراتلو سرع جغدكوه ١٠٠ دونست ايريه ١١٠ ما يدد عند عدد او نكرو ادد فازند بنو توكس وم يديوبل صاحب ديريه نرمتى تغمادكرو" ولى جى نست ايركس بردا خليدى ؛ - " جى- خيال خوم دي كريشك يه حالت كبس م حاب ووكرو . والفاظ خرواس طرز كس مُاد خد نه اووتل چه ناسايه قود به بوق برق خنل را و احنسته - اوس صلعبَ إينم دُهيم كلرك به دفتركش أينم ددفترندي ولادم - غوك م دكون، واكادى - چام دُقيع لن نيو ده. ودس ودس دسوالون يؤ مادان وي ادزه يم يكركنك سونك والنيم - توكيم خبره نه خبرى " جناب خرسوج كبن لَيْدًا ؟ " يوكهلك ببركسه أوكرم لاس كسنو" اسم شريف موخدة؟ " بل سوال اوكرو" كالحدوث يه تأنك كبن اغلى يق-كدوبل مادي مواوكووي . " سؤله سؤك ؛ يؤساب دان تعنص اوكود - جاب م ودكوو و دوسوجمين ؛ دُجابي . أوليل دير ونتعالمه شو- (وادي و- " سُن بَغِير " ماجور وديعار - تغص كي - ردع أد ديك " يَن سُو" دُخه لم مرة يمن سؤ " وَقَ وَو جِرعلكا و يه خذا كو لم يشخ كر عدره يوساعت دَياده بريشانيه حاب اودديه عمادسواسيم مرودة ولا ودن ول

سنه فالم ادجته كود ، وكوب و ادا وختور اوجدي شيبه بس م نميص ته خيال شو و وه مجيبه تابرم بهداوليا - چه الدين عن م له عن تم عن م اوكود لو د الكويزي لفظ و فل " ته جوريب و عنفت خودين راغله خوخرم كري و در و قردروليس برمان درويش به

آخرید خدچام و صلکان نه خان خلاص کور- اودد اینے فارمون کولونہ پس و غلوبه آتائیں ہے عثما بندھ سیکل تدلاہم سامان م بر یوہ کونہ پس و غلوبہ آتائیں ہے ہوئے کہ و ۔ کان پوش حسنداد آنا او هغره حکمان پی سامان م بر یوہ کونہ کی ہوئے کہ و ۔ کان پوش حسنداد آنا او اعفر حکمان پی حصم - درے نہ دا اندازہ مہ ککوئ جرکس و خدھوموہ خاطرہ و جہ خااوشو ۔ هیجرے هیچرے شرح مد سناروں کے جراب اورجی ہیں ؛ معکن شرحندائ نوجیوری رہا سناروں آگے جہان اورجی ہیں ؛ معکن شرحندائ نوجیوری رہائے ہوکوئ ۔

دغلام تادرمتعل<sub>ّه ا</sub>حالي: دُّل )

خ حَمْرُ عَند مِن اللَّهُ اللَّاللَّ الللَّاللَّا اللَّاللَّا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ

ندد شیم به نصیب آرام خواب دے ! که نه ستایه به نمید عداب دے دن به او بنکوهرور ق م د کتاب دے نه بوهیب مستادی که معداب دے د " نظر" محااد شنا مخکین هاب دے د " نظر" محااد شنا مخکین هاب دے ستابه مادکس م دسترکو جاری آب دے ! ذکا یوانی کے منبتلا یکم بیردے عم کس به تسم ندادی دره کم هینے گوستو ته به سعیده چرم کوم کُمائ کین تن کی کیبنود ده چریت کرمہ سترکے داحضوں شے

نه پوهين م چر معجده ڪرم عنزيزخان ب نوم په خوکم د آشناکه د و هاب دے

میل لعزین خامنین بی دا کرزن متعلم بی رایس بی را انجنین که دا کرزن متعلم بی رایس بی را انجنین که در در در در در

شاه دوله ١١٠٠ ك خديم

مکرناهم مخدادکه آکا له سانه ورج خدید خدید مسالند؛ دعشق دعمسالند؛ درج خدید میاند و میاند میاند و میدده ساد میداند درده ساق در کیم دیرد در دستاند

مدَوُدَ دِخَالَه مَلْمُلُم لَهُ دُنْمانه بے له سون له حدیث له اولانه نه به کله یؤشاد ابه حقیقت شے ؟ کښالیک ویالزدیاد و محداد د سن بر دکمرصل می به شوند د کین ده د

## خصر تحرين وناث

چالدون وركوى بخيركالكن دېادن پرېښايدې كرى

٥٠ وه جدلادا غلي ودمن شبه تيره شوه - اوته اوس كويه رأستون شو عاد دبيبك روشائت دهيم

تيوس وكړو -

رِحْيَم، فَهُ دَنِ ادوام مُحَاذَه عَقَ چوی - چسوچ کوم داهم لازُون کے شبہ ادور م ککر کھ خوج کیکم -رومن دوری دَمِیا شِنے نہ لیس صف نس دولس دو بے کاکری - فکی آخیت یم چرشہ اوکوم به خوخال م دا دی چدا خل دُسیجے نہ تخواہ والحکم نوچر ترجع تعت آدنا کیے لہم کم -

ما ذعو کبن باربادر الله-يوه درخ زميد ك دعم اوادمان يه وَبناكس نهيك وانهاى نه اودميل - خوش نه يو بعبوم جه سري بديد نفه حالکښ دی ۔ مأمًا خيث خنرو پيځ پرلينو کورے ۔ ترا دسه يوپ خ په چيځ کذاره او نتوه - پرون دسيته نوکه الم "بل ذريه واورولو - چدوکئيس و سأمونه سځ رو په مسدل کړيوی ادلا دا خط کړه شک ته دی - دالابيل فهنځ والتر پر ليله د ۵ -

وَ رَجْمَ بِهِ هِ خَوْتُهُ الْ عَالَمَانَ وَبَهُونَ بِعُمْ مَيلَهُ وَهِ إِنَّ لَوَى عَلَ وَعِيْدُ وَ عَ شَبِع دُوهِ عَجْمَادُوهُ وَهِ وَ مَشِع دُوهِ عَلَيْهِ وَهُ وَ مَنْ بِعَرَ مَيلَمَ فَيْعِ حَرْبُ النّهِ عَلَيْ لَا عَيْمَ مِيلَا لَا عَيْمَ مِيلَمْ وَهِ وَمِسْاوَلُ لُوهُم غِيلَا جَرْبُ النّهِ عَلَيْ عَلَى وَهِ وَوَسِنَونَهُ عَلَى عَلَى اللّهُ وَهِ مِدُولُ اللّهُ وَهِ مَدُولُ اللّهُ وَهِ مَدُولُ اللّهُ وَمِي اللّهُ اللّهُ وَمِي اللّهُ اللّهُ وَمِي اللّهُ اللّهُ وَهِ مَنْ اللّهُ وَهِ مَنْ اللّهُ مِنْ اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَمِي مِنْ اللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ مِنْ اللّهُ وَلَا لِللّهُ اللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَلِمُ اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَلِلْ اللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَلِلْ اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَلّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلِي اللّهُ وَلِمُ اللّهُ وَلِمُ الللّهُ وَلِلْ اللّهُ وَلِلْ اللّهُ وَلِلْ اللّهُ وَلِلْ اللّهُ اللّهُ وَلِلْ اللّهُ وَلِلْ اللّهُ وَلِلْ اللّهُ وَلِلْ اللّهُ وَلّهُ وَلّهُ وَلِلْ اللّهُ وَلِمُ اللّهُ وَلِلْ اللّهُ وَلِلْ اللّهُ وَلِلْ اللّهُ وَلِلْ اللّهُ وَلِلْ اللّهُ وَلّهُ وَلِلْ اللّهُ وَلِمُ اللّهُ اللّهُ وَلِلْ اللّهُ وَلِلْ اللّهُ وَلّهُ الللّهُ وَلِمُ اللّهُ اللّهُ وَلِلْ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّه

رجيم جدتها نهائة اورسيدو، دلته دُهالات كونه كيان بندكيث شور دُ فيجدادي ودفعه ١٠٩ لان عيم مقلم تروع شوه - دُجال جِلن دُ بِوس دَباده كاغذات دُهغهُ وُكلى عُقانه مِن تدراوا سنول سنور كسه جدد دُهُ دنيك جِلنتُ بُوت هانديها له شو.

دسیه خصر بریم بیر بیرس او که من شور صف خیل بداله دیرج سخته دا حسند - صفاییان کے درکور جدر در دیم بال المین حراب دی دیمانوکر دور در ساموندے دو بیئے وصولے کہدہ ، و او کیٹنیس و چرکا عندات لاد او بحسائری کا نہیش شدر تو هذه دَشین ومیاشتو سزا ودند واور ولم

دَخاوند و قید عبر به زبید که دُسنین آسمان تند درا بریوت نزاوسه پور به برایماندادی شبه اوورخ به کا صددوری کولد کیک اوس چه دُرخیم دُ جبل ندداخلا صید ندد مه جبا شنت بات و م رواعن بیه به یو به جبال کس آخند شوه - به و ورخی شپوکبن دا دیوسه بله جبیئ صورشوه - دا خلوبینت و ریخ او دا حالت - دَچم کوان با چا بند به به جدبه و زوهٔ اوسون بیرو نویشه خوراک به ک وراد و کهور اوکنی نو دُخلای ته به آمره به به و و - آخن ترخی پوری تهد که شده اورو دو دختی دُنوی دختی تشکیل خیتا کهو

غربه يه يو تو وو - دينم وا دويه لاس كورند وا شونور و مدييف وروسنى سينك دے - يؤ خل دوه ا و بنيك

أُدُوهِ اللهِ عَلَيْنُ دِيارَهُ دُمُوكٍ بِهِ خُوبِ أُومَهُ تَنُوهُ - دُاسَمانَ بِهِ كُنْ هُمَ مَنْهِ يك بِهِ هذو خت دريجَمَ دُستُونُي يشج اوببَيك دُسره وريَ و پرتشكل كبش اوس هم ليد عشى -

(عدر الخالق تقانی د غلوم کال)

### سيرج اللرمن أنغان

سيدجال الدين انغاني په سهيمال كيس د كون په علاقه كيس په اسد آباد نوم ځاى كيس سيد صفد دكره يد الله - امير دوست عي خان دَده دَيلار دَا ترب وجد دعفه جائي اد ضبط كهور وه وخت دَ سبد صاحب عمر ا . صهانة كالدود - ليكن برست المال كن دوى نه خيل جا يُداد بير نه دركه عنى روهم بر دغم كال دَده بالار حق اورسیده د

دَ بِلاردُ صلى ندلیس سیدصاحد، جم تد لارواوید سلامان کین انغانستان تدرا ستون شور پرسلاما کبن امیر دوست میخهان هزات فیخ کود کیکن دَدے فیخ نہیں تی وریٹے بیس مریشو۔ شیوعلی خان دُدهٔ جالشين شو- اددهٔ سيدصاحب خيل درمارى مقرس كود وسيد صاحب يو دزيرسره جمع آنفق كفوم ووء اختلاف دافي مد مصملاً كن د انعانستان ندهد وستان تدرافي -

وعمداً فضل دُمركِ شريس عمد أعظم دَا فغالستان بادشاه شوردهٔ سيد صاحب داادعف بنتورا وخياونير اعظم الم مقرم كرد - سيد صاحب يؤيم كالى بردك عمده فايرود - يب المملك كبف بياد ج دياره لادو-ادرك خُلَ النَّالسَتَان دُهِيشْه دُياده يركبنودو- ده يه خيل وذارت كس به ا نعالستان كبس و اكاف، سكولونه ادھسپتالونہ جو پکول ۔ اوپہ بحرنی ملکونوکس کے نما پُندگا ن مغررکول ۔ اود رو چیے سمرے دو چہ یہ انغانستا كيس سط بو اخيار حادى كوو د هغ اخباد نوم شعس المنهار وو-

سيد صلعب مصرة لاړو - او هلته عُيه آده كښ د تقويرونويوه سلسله جا دى كړه - بيا د مصرة علوبين درے بیس نزکونه لاړو- اود معذکای وزیراعظ سع مله وُشو- هغه دے دَا بَخِي معارف او ابخین دانش مېوم كرو - دهُ هلته كنن بؤ تق يواوكرو جهد هغ به وجرد دُ تركونه أووليست شو - اويد ١٢ رمادي سك كله كن بيا مصرته لادور يدعنه ورحوكبن دُمص بادشاه اسماعيل ياشاوور دُسيدماحب دُياره دُوزيرا عظم به سفارش مصی حکومت زر فووشد ( یومصی سکدده) و میا شینے وظیعہ مقدم کو -(پاتے معنون په ۱۵ مخ افکومک)

#### IN MEMORIAM

We deeply mourn the deaths of

Prof. Muhammad Shafi, our Professor of History for over thirty years;

The Hon'ble Sir Kazi Mir Ahmad, Additional Judicial Commissioner, N.-W.F.P., a distinguished Member of the Council of Management of the Dar-ul-Ulum;

Muhammad Yusuf, a promising student of the College, who met his death at the hands of an assessin while on his way back to the college after the vacation; and

Muhammad Rafiq, a member of the 1st Year (Agr.) Class, who met a tragic death by drowning in the swimming tank.

We offer our sincerest sympathy to the members of the bereaved families.

#### STOP PRESS

Mr. S. MUHAMMAD TIMUR, who has been officiating as Principal since May, 1945 has been confirmed in his appointment.

Mr. Q. M. FAREED, Professor of History, who has been on medical leave, has left College service.

Mr. MUHAMMAD TUFAIL of the Department of Agriculture has gone to take up an appointment in the Punjab Agriculture Department.

Mr. A. HASHIM, Lecturer in Mathematics has been selected for further studies overseas, and may be leaving us before long. We hope to welcome him back to the Dar-ul-Ulum in 1948.

- (iii) He who does not know and does not know that he does not know, is a fool.

  Do not go near him.
- (iv) He who knows and knows that he knows is the wise man. Follow him till the last sand of your life.

#### DWARKA NATH ANAND,

II Year.

#### Ism's in Conflict

The world has emerged out of six years of the most disastrous war in history, but Peace has not come yet. Western Imperialism and Russian Communism stand face to face, and Fascism which served as a bulwark between the two exists no longer. With the absence of that steel wall which Nazism had set up, the two extremes are up to anything while sertling their accounts. In fact the world we are living in is definitely in the melting pot, and we are passing through a very strange epoch.

What the world needs now is a spirit of compromise and accommodation. Men cannot indefinitely go on fighting wars which once ended, sow the seeds of further disputes and conflicts. The war just ended has produced a new awakening the East, the ideal of self-determination has spread to the farthest ends of the earth. New nationalisms are rearing their heads everywhere. On top of it all has emerged the Atom bomb. One fine evening writers and statesmen but a temporary full stop to all the topics they were writing or thinking about when they learnt with horror that a new weapon had laid waste the entire city of Hiroshima. A new race for Atomic supremacy thus began.

There will be no end to this unless reason and goodwill assert themselves. Without these the world will be only heading towards destruction.

Atomic energy is reported to have such potentialities that left to itself it can obliterate the entire population of the earth. It is not yet too late. The real race has not yet begun in right earnest. To establish and bolster up their various isms world powers may, it is feared, fall over the precipice en masse leaving not even a trace to mark the place where once a wicked race of men existed.

Representatives of different nations are meeting to devise means once for all to avert this impending disaster. The different Isms have however, taken too deep roots in the human mind to let the policy of forgive and forget flourish.

Let wiser counsels prevail, let men for once realise that they should have as much respect and regard for others as they expect for themselves. Only thus can this mad race for supremacy be stopped.

SAYED CHIRAGH SHAH, 3rd Year. Fortunately enough our Masterjee, with all his serenity, also could not keep firm in his saddle in the teeth of this rebellious outburst in educational spheres. He could no longer help admitting the importance and encouraging the practice of these pursuits. As a result we find most of the schools and colleges providing for some, if not all of these activities—a step towards the modernization of education.

The results so far obtained fall considerably short of expectations. The reason is not very far to seek. The activities' are not carried out in the true spirit and on desirable democratic lines. Only a selected few monopolize them and no serious effort is made to encourage general participation. Even these heroes and their sponsors value the prize more than the game, quite the reverse of what is desirable. This patronisation of the few is often-times carried to extremes, and favours are showered on these "stars" in the academic spheres. Thus one faculty is developed at a heavy cost of the others. The net result of such an attitude is that most of the students lose interest in these valuable pursuits. Examples are not far to seek, one has just to look about to find groups of young students whiling away their evenings in idle gossip or taking walks like old men. These idle minds provide good workshops for the Devil, who makes the "best" of these. How many out of the whole lor of our graduates or would-be graduates can express themselves either in speech or in writing? How many more can handle a hockey stick or kick a football? Students there are who but for a short story or a poem will not worry themselves about studying literature or even the 'Khyber'. Such is the show put up by the master-pieces of the educational wheel and its cogs.

Hence the present attitude of our educational institutions towards extra-curricular activities needs thorough reorientation. Every effort should be made to encourage mass participation. Better and enthusiastic supervision must be provided in order to ensure the true spirit of games and athletics. Better still, credit should be given for participation in such pursuits, in the matter of promotions.

Other countries are already on the move and have carried out such experiments with remarkable success. We are far behind others and cannot afford to plough a lonely furrow and stick to the weary old rut. We must keep pace with others if we want to be abreast of the times.

M. DIL NAWAZ.

#### Dream!

Scene: Day of Judgement. Morning slowly breaks. Ethereal music, proceeding from nowhere, fades into silence as trial begins.

Bearer: (Pointing to a youngman in a black, high neck coat)......And he treated me as if I was his creature.

Thunder.

Voice! Oh!

My sleep was disturbed. I got-up. Karim, the hostel bearer, was knocking at my door. He came in, tea tray in hand, tear in eyes.

KIFAYATULLAH.

#### A Famous Proverb

Among Arabs there is a tamous saying meaning:-

- (i) He who knows, and does not know that he knows, is asleep. Wake him up.
- (ii) He who does not know and knows that he knows, is ignorant. Teach him.

#### THE KHYBER

#### The Lot of a Science Student

What is this life if full of care, We have no time to stand and stare.

The Marriculation Examination was over and I was framing in my mind the picture of pleasures and enjoyment of a happy College life about which I had heard so much during my school days. But on joining the College all those pleasant dreams and tosy ideas proved imaginary. I am an F.Sc. (non-medical) student. I come to College at 9 o'clock in the morning and return to my house at 4-30 in the evening. The whole time I pass in stiff dullness confined in the stifling atmosphere of science theatres and laboratories. It seems I am destined to remain buried in books. Intense heat or chilling cold, showering rain or scorching sun, furious storm or calm weather. I have to go on with my usual work in the laboratories. This tedious business of antheredia and archigonia has sucked up my blood. Day in and day out you see me always busy, now working in laboratory, then struggling with problems of Physics, now mugging up the notes of Physics, then pondering over the theories and laws of Chemistry. A pleasant shower follows a furious storm; victory follows defeat but the headache and nausea which follow my whole day's troublesome occupations make my life uneasy.

We hear that College life affords opportunities for cultivating right habits and forming enduring friendships, and that it provides a carefree and enviable life. This may be right. But for whom? only for the Arts students who have plenty of leisure to refresh their minds. Neither do the irksome problems torture them nor the nasty atmosphere of the laboratories get on their nerves. It is they only perhaps who have a right to sit under the shade of a tree and indulge in random amusement. They enjoy the charm of life. They get ample time to refresh their minds and develop their bodies.

What a contrast do I present when I walk with my friend Azam, an Arts student, who is a stout fellow. He is gaining flesh day by day but I am already ageing in books, and find myself 5lbs. less every week. In this way I wonder how I shall be able to pull through.

PRABHIOT.

1st Year.

#### Off the Books

The importance and usefulness of what the educationists term as extra curricular activities, and which comprise all the literary, dramatic, athletic and hobby activities, can hardly be over-emphasized. Those interested in the child and his welfare are fully alive to the social, moral and physical values of these "extras." The child is after all receiving due attention from those responsible for his education. With this focussing of the spot-light on the child, the education could take a closer and more comprehensive view of his ward. He could observe and study his subject from different angles and in different shades. The hitherto neglected and probably the more important aspects of the pupil's personality attracted his attention. And the development of the moral, intellectual and physical aspects of the student's personality through participation in the social life of the school, came to be the end of education.

To the worst disappointment of the good-old-teacher the very disciplinary ills, which he hated most, were found to be the best and most suitable means to that end. The poor fellow had not only to spoil the child by sparing the rod, but also to leave him almost entirely to his own initiative.

The South of the clock-tower echoes in the mornings and evenings, more in mornings. The most frequented shouts are—

" Atan ... tion "

"Ten ay teese "

followed by " class : Dass ... mass."

There are many more personalities but I have no time at present to place them before you. I shall introduce them to you next time. Goodbye for the present, but remember one thing—you may find truth in the clock-tower.

A. SAEED IBRAHIM.

#### The Red Umbrella

When Butt finished his day's work and closed the accounts, he noticed a red umbrella lying beside a chair. It was six in the evening and he was to close his shop. So he thought that he would carry the umbrella to his house and send out a notification about it the next day. When he reached his house, he found his wife seriously ill. It was drizzling cutside and so he carried the same umbrella to the doctor's shop. When he returned, in hurry he took away the doctor's umbrella instead of his own. He realized his mistake when he reached his house. The doctor saw the umbrella and put it on one side of the table

The next moment a seth entered the doctor's shop. He came there in a text. On his neturn he forgot his own umberalla and carried away the red one.

The owner of the red umbrella had in the meantime got small posters distributed throughout the city. One of these was thrown into the doctor's shop. It rend:

"Dewan Bahadur Chaman Lal lost a red umbrella while he was out for shopping. The umbrella carries a small photo of his deceased son. The finder will be given a reward of Rs. 500/-."

The doctor became happy. He started making castles in air. He thought of buying another shop and ordering new kinds of drugs and medicines. "I shall be very rich in a short time" he rhought. "I shall send for new drugs from Calcutta, drugs which no doctor can afford to buy. I shall send for new books on medicine and become the most popular doctor of the city "he thought. "And now I must go to the Dewan Bahadur and return him his umbrella" he said to himself. He looked towards the umbrella—it was not there and a black one was lying at the floor—the doctors' hopes were dashed to the ground.

When alighting from the car, the Seth forgot the umbrella on the seat and the car went away.

The next day when Butt went to his shop, he was given a poster about the same umbrella—but alas, he had lost it. He was very sad.

Some guests had arrived at Dewan Bahadurs' house and he had to see them off at the railway station. He sent for a Taxi and when he got into the back seat of the car, he saw his own umbiella with the photo of his deceased son lying there. The Dewan Bahadur took our a Rs. 500 currency note from one pocket and smilingly put it into the other.

MAQSUD AHSAN 2nd Year.

Five years ago, our subscribers in India preferred a straight service from us. Today they want us to give them everything angled to India. This may be helping India's political struggle, but the preference of the majority of the Indian papers to have angled stuff has definitely lowered the standard of Indian papers. Whereas five years ago a student of politics in India could get a fair picture of what was happening in the world, today all he can get from the papers in this country is a very distorted view; in all probability his impression is that India is the one topic that is being discussed in most countries today. Even in Italy, I noticed the dangers of this narrow national bias in the presentation of the daily news. War reports were turned and twisted in each country to make them give the impression that everything in the battle was done by the men from that very country. Inverted presentation of the progress of the fighting did create bad blood among the united nations. As the late war was largely global, so is peace. The world has to emerge as a family, otherwise the fear of war will still remain. It is a global perspective so vital for the filture of mankind that all newspapers, and newsmen should now acquire and cultivate. Indian papers are, steadily degenerating into mere propaganda organs. If you have a searching mind. you have to be very clever to find out the truth for yourself, in the bundle of lopsided stories that are dished out to you in your newspapers today.

#### From the College Clock Tower

Time marches on and history repeats itself. Once again our readers will find the editor sitting up above in the College clock-tower, having a general view of the Dar-ul-ulm and its inhabitants.

From the tower, the inhabitants of this institution appear to be like talking automatons, each with its own distinguishing characteristics. One of these whose voice I could hear more distinctly than anybody else's, was crying at the top of his voice, "I say, you say, say for examinable.....," "as a matter of fact." Soon after I heard a very low voice which appeared to be coming from a classroom. This came five minutes after the ringing of the bell, "Attend to your class numbers, please I One, two, three, char, panch, chhay....... tera, chowda; "bas", that's all. "Next came another feeble voice which was in all probability trving again and again to wake the students up from the eternal sleep of unattentiveness as it said, "Wake up, wake up." After a number of repetitions I could hear the sound of a piece of chalk striking the nose of a victim. This must have drawn tears from the eyes of the victim who is one of the large number of "babies" we have in the junior classes.

Now I take you to a personality whom I could hear as well as see. As I saw him walking, I was for some time doubtful whether he was walking or running. When I heard him I was doubtful whether he was speaking or shouting. There is a rumour afloat in the College that this great personality has been offered a king's commission in the Indian Air Force and there he will act as a speedo-meter—in simple language when the aeroplane is flying at full speed above in the sky he will walk on the ground in the same direction simultaneously in order to gauge the speed of the aeroplane.

Next we have a look at a really great person who knows a lot about definitions of words. One is quoted by way of illustration—"A physician is one who know a lot about physics." Now I take you towards a place where you will always hear—"Gentlemen. The Doom's day is near. Be pious and amend thyself. The angels won't come from Heavens for you. Make your surroundings correct and always do Volenteeerly Sacrifilic." Such voices you hear if you move towards the East. If you move towards the North you are sure to hear, "thin the potential in thit case is viry viry high." This is the characteristic of North-East. North-West brings you sounds like, "We have done away with chlorine, then we come to Gentlemen."

40 . KHYBER

I mixed with the troops quite freely and sitting around a fire I have heard the a relate many a droll story about themselves. Near a village the people saw some Indians every morning cut little sticks of wood and then bite on them. The use of such sticks as tooth brushes was unknown to the Italians, who thought that the Indians were dying of starvation or reverting to jungle life. The owner of an orchard pointed to his ripe pears and invited the Indians to help themselves. In one village an Italian took pity on the Sikhs and offered a packet of blades. He thought a shave was what they were looking for.

And thus I moved from sector to sector on the Italian front and also stayed with troops of other nationalities. This was an invaluable experience and it helped widen one's outlook. When winter came again and there was lull in the fighting, my superiors took me out of the front and sent me to London to work at Reuters Head Office for sometime.

London in December 1944 and January 1945 was not a healthy place in view of the German attacks with V<sub>1</sub> and V<sub>2</sub> i.e., the Flying bomb and the Rocket. In some respects, it was more dangerous to be in London than to work at a war front. But I was happy that I was going to Fleet Street, the home of British journalism, not merely as an observer, but as a man of the profession.

It was in December 1944 that I left Rome and flew across France to the South coast of England and took a train to London. It was again a frontline life, but of a different character. Living under constant fear, their nerves strained, the people of London carried on, and when I joined them, I had to do the same. In my office, I was transferred to the Editorial side, and began tinkering with stories sent in by other correspondents. Only once did I leave London on duty, and that was in March 1945, when I went in a stirling Bomber, towing a glider to the dropping zone behind the German lines across the Rhine, in support of Field Marshal Montgomery's final blow against the Germans. I do not propose to dwell on this at length because, I find that an extract from a letter that I wrote to my brother, has already been published in the College Magazine. It was one of the greatest sights of the late war, and more than 5,600 planes took part in the show. Hitler was on that day delivered a blow ten times more grievous than his biggest effort against England during the war.

You will be interested to know how Reuter organisation ran in London, during the war. The workers in London had narrow escapes innumberable. The Reuter building in Fleet Street survived the long bombardment by a miracle. Many times the German radio announced the total destruction of the Reuter bureau.

In order to ensure that its world news service stayed on the air for reception by Reuters receiving stations all over the world, we had elaborate arrangements to cover all eventualities, even the possibility of all radio stations in British going out of action. In that case transmission was to be carried on from a number of selected stations overseas and crial transmission and reception tests were actually carried out from points in the Middle East, the Far East and America.

News pours into Reuters office in London by radio, cable and telephone, all hours of the day and night. It comes from all parts of the globe. In London it is sifted and edited and is then put over radio transmitters beamed to various countries. A lot of cutting and trimming has to be done in London. For instance, our biggest subscriber wants us to give him only 20,000 words of foreign news daily. In London, we have about 75,000 words of good publishable stories every day. This will show you how much material is thrown away without your ever having a chance of seeing it in print.

had was on July 30, 1944, when I took a BBC war correspondent and Mr. Eric Linklater, the novelist, in my jeep to the front and accidently came upon the chateau of a dead English noble, Sir George Sitwell, in the Pesa river valley, six miles south of the famous Tuscan city of Florence. Five enemy tanks were reported a thousand yards away as we entered the massive countryhouse. But we soon forgot all about them, for in front of us were the world famous masterpieces of art, such as Botticelli's Primavera and Giotto's Madonna, lying most casually in a room. Lovers of art would spend fortunes to live that dramatic moment and see those priceless art treasures present a pitiable picture of war's worst side.

Before the Indians came, people in Italy, especially in the villages, believed that they were cannibals. Doors were barred in their face. Children shrieked with fright on the mere sight of a Sikh. The false belief was soon exposed, except in the enemy ranks. Germans went on believing that Indians kill all enemy captured. They had particular fear of the kukri-wielding Gurkhas. One German, who was later captured, had a note in his diary saying: "I am very worried about sentry duty here, because there are Indian troops opposite us. One must keep alert and watchful the whole time, because they creep upon us slying and unobstrusively, their knives between their teeth and kill us unawares."

That Indians did worry the Germans, there can be no doubt. The enemy always referred to them as "shock troops" and such they were. But it was not a one-sided story. Italy, the stronghold of nature and art, was also the stronghold of some of the crack German troops. Fighting against these and the other focs, the weather and the terrain, was the main task of the Indian soldier. On mountains such as men dream of in good dreams or see in the works of painters, the Indian soldier dodged death and danger in hastily improvised trenches, in the folds of the rocks or behind stones piled loose like sangars here on the North West frontier.

The soldiers for their part had many thrilling adventures. Some got into situations where death seemed relaxation and wound a luxury. Others became part of the Italian earth. Many were mangled, lamed or disfigured, with the colour and taste of life taken from them. On the far bank of tivers, on wooded precipices, in narrow gorges, around village and town cellars, they had to strike down the Germans. They went through the snows they never liked, and slept in the mud in pouring rain, but struck at the enemy with amazing freshness the next morning and inflicted more losses on the Germans than they the mselves suffered.

In spite of the obvious hardships of the campaign, I am one of those who regard that the despatch of Indian troops to Italy has been helpful in obtaining a world wide appreciation of India's cause. In Italy, the Indians got a chance of meeting the whole world. "Johnny" was the usual term of endearment used for the Indian soldier by Britons, Americans, Canadians, South Africans, French, Poles, North African Arabs, New Zealanders, Greeks, Yugoslavs, Italians and many other nationalities that formed the united nations armies there. The Indian soldier in Italy knew the meaning of friendship, understanding and sympathy and equally well he knew how to express his hatred and enmity. His valour in the field and his soldierly discipline and smartness in camp were admired by all other united nations.

No other Indian has been lionised more than sepoy Kamal Ram, war's youngest and India's first Victoria Cross winner in Italy. He was resting in a Reinforcement Camp, 600 miles behind the battle line, when rumour went round that he was to receive the highest gallantry award. Curious Americans dashed in jeeps scores of miles to have a look at the kid. He was not a Goe Louis. He did not know even how he smashed three German strong points singlehanded. He admitted he had never seen an enemy die of a bulket before. Everyone thought a'l the more highly of the 19 year old Sepoy.

My journey from India to Italy in an aeroplane was itself a thing to remember, but as it was December 1943 the weather made me think? The 'plane sped northwester and and I woundered if I were in reality going to the 'Garden of the World', as Byron would describe Italy. Was I going to the land of the smiling sun and the green countryside and charming half-drowsy people, rolling in the wealth of all the best gifts of nature and art? Or might I believe in the reports filed by my European and American future colleagues, painting an altogether different picture of Italy. They said Italy was a cold hell, and even personified Weather into General Winter, a more menacing character than the German commander, Field Marshal Albert Von Kesselring.

On landing at Bari on the East coast of Italy where the Allied commander-in-chief. General (now Field Marshal) Alexander had his headquarters, I found that as regards weather in Italy, the reports of my colleagues were correct. Indian troops, whose activities I was to report, I argued, would be out of their element in such atrocious climate. But their actual performance belied all theories. I went forward to the front to live with the men of the 8th Indian division and when I joined them, their sector was covered with heavy snows. One of the worst blizzards had just swept over. To may amazement I found the Indian troops still as cheerful as ever. They even had their daily baths, with water obtained by filling a tin with snow and heating it over petrol. Eight months later, while going over the troops medical attendance figures, I discovered that Indian troops in Italy had had the lowest sickness rate among all the allied troops fighting on that front.

India's share in the Italian campaign increased with each passing month. The fighting fourth, India's most famous division, was there before the end of 1943. The 10th came along in the following March. Large numbers of ancillary units came in constant stream, until the whole Indian army buildup in Italy far exceeded the normal strength of an army corps and was the largest force ever brought to Europe to crush the enemies of the British Empire.

All the allied generals recognised the prowess of the Indian soldier and consequently employed the Indian divisions to crack all the hardest nuts. I found I could live with the Indian divisions and still be in the hottest part of the tront, as a correspondent would like to be. Early in the morning I would visit the divisional headquarters, usually five to ten miles behind the front and there obtain a rough picture of the progress of the previous night s fighting. Then I would drive right upto the front to the most news-worthy spot and meet the very people who had been through the worst of the battle a few hours before. Most of the fighting on that front took place during the night; the days were usually quiet, though shelling and bombing went on all round the clock. Thus it was comparatively safe to move about in day time. Casualty rateamong the press correspondents has for that very reason been very low. On return to my camp in the evening I would write my story and despatch it over the army signals to the nearest cable-head, where it was censored by military censors, before going to London and other parts of the world.

My stay in Italy was packed with thrills—and among them was the thrill of exploring the unknown or of victoriously entering a city like the flower-bedecked Rome on June 5, 1944 or dodging sniper's bullets in Florence on August 4. I had the honour of being invited on Id day in Rome to the house of ex-King Amanullah of Afghanistan. Later on the 8th army front, His Majesty King George VI gave an audience to British and Dominion correspondents and I was among those who were introduced to His Majesty. Back in Rome, I had my other desire fulfilled, of seeing Mr. Winston Churchill, then Prime Minister, and putting questions to him regarding India. I travelled with Mr. I eopold Amery, former Secretary of State for India and met a number of Indian princes, including the Maharaja of Kashmir and the Nawab of Bahawalpur, who came to see the Indian troops in Italy, But the greatest thrill I

of him. We hope others will follow in his footsteps and make journalism their profession. The nation and the country need many efficient and honest journalists.)

For the student, college life is a period crowded with great opportunities, a period in which preparations are made for the battle of life. When I look back to the days I spent here, in these class rooms and playing fields, I always repent why I did not exert myself to the maximum and get the utmost benefit out of all the opportunities before me. There is no doubt, our college is a great institution. The corporate existence and close relations between the students and the teachers give this college a distinction among the educational institutions in India. I have been to Oxford and Cambridge and to many other universities in Europe and I have found that the architects of our Alma Mater have striven to follow closely the pattern of those great universities. Materially, Islamia College does not lack much of what those universities have. What we do seem to lack is a sort of condition, a peculiar atmosphere or, shall I say, an attitude of mind on the part of the students, that compels them to keep alive their old time traditions and to seek knowledge in the true spirit of an explorer adventuring into unknown realms. The students in those universities will do everything, not only to preserve and maintain their traditions, but to contribute to them, if possible, something that will go to make a more progressive posterity.

Though I regret I did not make the most of my life at this College, yet, I have the satisfaction of exploiting at least one of the opportunities before me. I first felt the urge to become a journalist when I was a student of 3rd year. For full two years I had listened to Union debates and had attended sports and other functions in the college, but not once did I see any mention of these activities in the English language newspapers that come here from Lahore. One day a previncial celebrity was on visit to the college and with pen and paper in hand I took down notes and sent a brief summary of the day's speeches to one or two newspapers. This was published and that is how my career as a journalist began. This kind of reporting, which was incidentally beneficial to the college, lasted through all the remaining four years of my life here. It brought me a handsome pocket money, and that was quite a great prize in itself, for, who among college students does not like to see his pockets bulge? Whenever my contributions were published I felt a little elated, but when the editors threw them into the waste-paper basket, I refused to be discouraged.

Thus on leaving College after my MA, I was already almost halt-trained for my career. The college magazine, which I edited for three years, was another excellent training ground for the kind of work that I was to take up later on. Passing out of the College, I secured an appointment with Rcuters Indian branch, the Associated Press of India, and I joined this news-agency in Bombay a few months before the outbreak of the late war. I am still with Reuters, but now I am one of its foreign editors in London with authority and control over the circulation of news throughout the world. No Indian has held that position before and in any statement of my progress from Peshawar to London I will be failing in my duty. if I do not pay a tribute to this College and to the learned teachers, whom I owe so much both directly and indirectly.

Soon after the beginning of the war, I was transferred to Peshawar, where for three years, I acted as a Correspondent for the Associated Press of India. Then I was shifted to Delhi where may field of news reporting extended from the Assembly and the Federal Court to the communiques on the Burma front. It was while I was in Delhi that I was selected by my organisation for a job abroad. The Military were asked to accredit me and I was appointed the first Indian war correspondent overseas assigned to the Italian threatre of war. It is of my experiences from then onwards that I will like to talk to you today.

judge and Anwar as the Counsel for defence. Anwar pleaded in vain. The wise judge sentenced the mouse to death. The orders were carried out by Abdul Rahman who, being a medical student, war an expert executioner. So, another thief was accounted for in this way.

Now we were vigilant. During the X-mas holidays my younger brother came to see me. I ordered milk for two. The hearer brought it in a "gudvi" and placed it on the table. As I was preparing to go to bed, I heard the noise of the 'gudvi' falling on the ground. I got up, switched on the light and found a cat, with its head caught in the gudvi, running about in the room, I was over-joyed to catch the thief red-handed. My room-mates also woke up. We took pity on the poor cat, removed the gudvi and let it go.

MIRZA MOHD. ALI.

3rd Year.

#### DON'T BE SELF-CONSCIOUS.

Many people are seriously handicapped in life by undue self-conciousness. People so afflicted are generally at their ease and well-poised when they are in familiar surrounding and in the midst of their close triends and associates, but become paralysed when thrown among strangers. They can never think of the right thing to say, are at a loss what to do, and are constantly aware that they are looking awkward and ridiculous.

I know of a friend who is hag-ridden by a large measure of self-consciousness. He always has a nightmare that he is looking ridiculous and consequently is ridiculous. He fears the company of those whom he does not know well, as children fear going into the dark. Another victim of self-consciousness whom I knew once came out with a new pair of trousers on. He was burning with a desire to wear them. But as soon as he stepped out in them, he was siezed with a fancy that he was the focus of innumerable mocking eyes. He looked right and left and wished that he had not been seen in his new sertorial outfit. He blushed, stammered and stumbled as if he was stalking abroad in an entirety of nakedness. At last he could not stand this self-imposed torture and rushed back home to get rid of that reminder of his follies.

People suffering from this morbidity are seldom a success in life. Their fear in the presence of strangers is generated usually from a feeling of inferiority and is more often than not without foundation. If one had a seeing eye and could look deeper than the faces, the persons one recoils from will probably be found suffering from a similar feeling of self-consciousness. The only remedy lies in taking the bull by the horns, facing every situation boldly and squarely, having a well-poised and confident mind and assuming that you are inferior to none. If you can do this, your troubles will be over, for you will be able to act as freely and naturally as you do when you are with your friends. And, besides, by doing this, you will put those you meet at their ease.

AKHTAR ALI.

4th Year.

#### FROM "THE KHYBER" TO REUTERS.

(We have great pleasure in presenting to our readers some extracts from a speech recently delivered at the College by Mr. A. K. Kureishy. He is a distinguished 'Old boy' of the Dar-ul-ulum and an enterprising journalist. He was the first Indian to be selected by Reuters as their war correspondent on the Italian front, and is the only Indian to be raised to the Editorial desk at the London headquarters of the largest news agency of the world. He started his journalistic career on the Editorial Board of the "Khyber" and we are proud

members; and I propose with your support to intensity our efforts in this direction. Debates will be held regularly on subjects of topical interest. Renowned speakers will be invited to take part in these debates or to speak to the members on important topics of the day. This will not only place before our budding orators models of public speaking but will provide us all with opportunities of benefitting from the views and opinions of great leaders of thought in the country. Endeavours will be made to discover and develop hidden talent, and new-comers will be encouraged to come to the stage and take part in debates and competitions. Apart from open competitions for senior students, separate prize debates will be held exclusively for junior members in order to enable them to overcome stage-shyness and interiority complex. I hope to receive whole-hearted co-operation from you in my efforts to raise the standard of public speaking among our members, and to inculcate in their minds by example as well as by precept the value of proper expression of their thoughts and of toleration of the views of others.

Khyber Union is the premier student organisation of the Darul-ulum and should, as such, command the respect and love of all of us. It should be a symbol of light and learning, and an embodiment of the hopes and aspirations of the youth of the Frontier. Its members should have a wide outlook and be able to form their own opinions on all important subjects. In this connection I would like to see much greater use being made of the Union library than has been the case hitherto. I propose to re-organise it and add more books to it.

Youngmen sometimes have wild dreams and as I stand before you I am envisaging in the near future a free and independent India, a completely autonomous borderland and a great university at the foot of the Khyber. I visualize the sons and daughters of that University going out into the world with a distinct mark of culture and with a definite message of uplift, reform and progress. Let us all work together to bring that dream to fruition.

MUKHTAR AHMAD.

#### HOSTEL THIEVES

I live in the capital of the College otherwise known as Butler Hostel. Within the first month of my stay, I began to find things disappearing mysteriously from my room—cotton from my pillow, sugar from my sugar-pot and milk from my milk-jug. Inspite of my best investigations I failed to get a clue of the thief. I brought these thefts to the notice of the hostel superintendent, but he brushed them aside with a shrug of his shoulders.

On an 'Id' day, I left the sugar-pot full of sugar on the table, locked the door and went out. On my return I found the sugar-pot minus all the sugar. The door was locked, so no body could have got in. After all who had taken the sugar? I made up my mind to detect the thief. During these days my pillow was also becoming thinner.

One morning I got up early and found a team of about half a dozen sparrows, engaged in transporting sugar to their nests. So I had after all detected the thief.

At about midnight on the 10th of December, I was awakened by a sound resembling a knock at the door. I got up, opened the door and found a dog rubbing his nose against the door. I drove him away, and returned to bed without switching the light off. I could not sleep a wink after that. The college clock struck two and I peeped out of my quilt to look at my time-piece. To my amazement, I found cotton running across the floor. Lacking the courage to get up, I hurled a book at it, and was surprised to see a small mouse run out of it. I closed the door rightly and awakened my room-mates. With their assistance we caught it alive. A Court Martial was held with Aziz as the

"The life of Prophet Ibrahim," by Mr. Pir Bakhsh Khan, Public Prosecutor and a very learned talk on "Islam" was given by Maulana Amin-ul-Hassan.

Maulana Nur-ul-Hassan, the College Dean and Mr. Qamar Ali Shah are the President and the Secretary respectively.

THE DAY SCHOLARS' ASSOCIATION.

Prem Nath Khera, Alamzeb Arbab and Khairullah Arbab were elected Vice-President, Secretary and Assistant Secretary respectively last October. The Day-Scholars have been provided with a furnished common room, a retiring room and a reading room in the Khyber Union Hall. Its members are making a good use of indoor games provided for them. Some of them are good sportsmen and take part in all the major games of the College.

J. D.

#### Union President's Inaugural Address

delivered at the Installation Cernary on 14th October 1945,

I am deeply grateful to you, for the great honour you have done me by electing me as your president. You have elevated me to the highest position to which a student of the Darul-ulum may aspite; and I hope and pray that I may come up to your expectations and prove worthy of the trust you have reposed in me. For my part I can assure you that I shall do my best, but it will not be possible for me to discharge the heavy responsibilities of my office successfully and to maintain the noble traditions of the Khyber-Union unless you also do your part. So I shall look up to you for full co-operation, and I hope I shall not be disappointed.

A good beginning has been made. Elections have been fought and won or lost in the best of spirits, no untoward incident has occurred, and nothing unpleasant has happened. Everything has passed off smoothly, with proper restraint, and dignity. We were in rival groups till yesterday. Today we are all one. Let us remain united thoughout the year, and work together for the honour and good name of the great institution to which we have the privilege to belong.

The world is passing through a critical period of its history. Mankind has had to take a plunge twice into terrible bloodbaths during the space of a single generation. No wonder it is fed up with this wholesale destruction of life and property, and is working feverishly to build up a permanent and lasting peace. How far the invention of atomic bombs and other engines of destruction and man's love of power will permit the setting up of any really diffective machinery for the maintenance of universal peace remains to be seen. But a war-weary world is busy making out plans for post-war reconstruction of national resources and systems, and like other countries. India is also out to secure a durable peace, raise the self-respect and living standards of her sons and daughters and win an honourable place among the nations of the world. It falls to the lot of the youth of today to make a worthy contribution towards the realization of this great ideal. Our motherland stands in need of scores and hundreds of first-rate scholars, scientists, industrialists, statesmen and organisers. The Darul-ulum has been sending out an unending stream of zealous youngmen to fill the ranks; but much more remains to be done With the establishment of the Khyber University which is, I am glad to say, already in the offing, our almama'er will make a still larger contribution towards the regeneration and development of the Frontier; and the Khyber Union, as an integral part of the institution, will certainly do its bit.

India is on the threshold of great constitutional changes and the art of public speaking has always played a very important part in the running of a democratic state. Our Union devotes its attention to the cultivation of that art among its

THE FRONTIER SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

President ... Mr. Mohammad Salim.
Treasurer ... Mr. Mohammad Ashraf.
Secretary ... Mr. Mohammad Yaqub.

The Society has been holding its meetings at regular intervals when lectures on scientific subjects were delivered and discussions held. More important of these lectures were the following: "Nature of Light," by Prof. Minhaj-ud-Din; "Vitamins," by Prof. Mohammad Fazil; "X" Rays and their uses," by Prof. Abdul Wahid; "Soil-less gardening, by Prof. Mohammad Salita. The hobby section of the Society has been equally active. Photography and silk worm rearing have been popular as usual.

THE SARHAD MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

President ... Prof. H. M. Osman.
Secretary ... Nazar Mohammad.
Assistant Secretary ... Sher Mohammad.
Auditor ... Abdul Wahid.

This Society provides the students of Mathematics with free books. Due to increase in the number of students books worth nine hundred rupees were purchased this year for the Society's library. Lectures were delivered from time to time in the meetings of the Society. Prof. M. Hashim's lecture on "Why should Mathematics be taught" was very much appreciated.

#### THE ECONOMICS SOCIETY.

Mr. M. I. Sethi, Ghulam Samdani and Shor Ali Beg are the three wise men of the Society. The Society has done some really useful work in the study of economic problems of the Province. The excursions to the Takht Bai Sugar Mills, Central Co-operative Bank, Mardan, and Meat Dehyderation Factory, Nowshera, and the study of Marketing of Agricultural Produce at Charsadda, and the living conditions of the railway men at Peshawar Railway Station were the special features of its activities during the term. Lectures by Prof. S. M. Jaffar on Tax system in Mediaeval India, and Mr. Mohammad Amin of Aligarh University on "the Influence of Environment on human activity" were appreciated very much as interesting and instructive.

#### THE SARHAD AGRICULTURE SOCIETY.

In the hands of Prof. Mian Mushtaq Ahmad, Abdul Malik, and Khan Bahadur the Society is rendering useful service to the Agriculture students of the College. Lectures were delivered on "D. D. T. the wonder insecticide" by Prof. M Mushtaq Ahmad, "The Degeneration of Improved Seeds" by Mr. Mohammad Suleman, Economic Botonist to the N.W.F.P. Government and on "Milk and its Products" by Prof. M. Sarwar.

#### MAILIS-I-ISLAMIYAT.

The Society for religious and moral upliftment of the students and for bringing them into contact with well-known religious scholars. The outstanding feature of the Majlis in the past years has been its annual speaking prize-competition on some important religious subject, open to all High Schools in the Province. This competition, however, could not be held this year. A lecture was delivered on

the debate was that for the first time since the institution of this competition a team of girl students from Municipal Girls High School, Bannu, participated and won the trophy and the 1st prize.

Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayum memorial All-India College debate on the proposition that "Democracy is not suited to the genuis of India." Eight team from various colleges and universities competed. The debate was a great success and a high standard of speaking was reached. The team representing the Muslim University Atigarh wou the trophy and Mirza Naseen Anwer Beg of Government College, Lahore got the first prize.

The inaugural address of the President is printed elsewhere in this issue.

THE ORIENTAL SOCIETY.

President

... Prof. A. R. Niazi.

Secretary

... Mohammad Jaffar.

This society is reported to have held three mushairas during the term and two prize debutes, one Urdu and the other Pushto.

KHYBER ATHENAEUM.

Prof. M. M. Kalim

Mrs. E. J. G. Latimer

Habibullah Khan, B.A.

Ali Gohar

Azam Jan

... President.

... President. Arts Section.

... Vice-President.

... Secretary.

... Assistant Secretary.

The Society has been doing useful work in creating and developing a taste for fine arts and literature among the students by holding talks and discussion on literary and artistic subjects, some of which are given below:—

William Penn, by Rev. Jardine.

Reading and Self-Culture, Prof. H. Harris.

Artist and the Common Man, Mr. Altaf Gauhar.

A trip to Sikim and Tibet, Major Gibson.

Western Music, Major John Furnis.

A Provincial Arts and Crafts exhibition was arranged by the Society in the last week of March in the Khyber Union Hall and the Victoria Memorial Hall Peshawar. Exhibits of different arts and crafts of the Province, besides articles of historical interest, like old and precious coins, collections of stamps and a vast range of embroidery were displayed.

In the arts section a large number of paintings, drawings and photographs were exhibited.

THE SARHAD EDUCATION SOCIETY

Prof. Anis-ud-Din Ansari, Mr. Khushal Khan Jadun, Prof. Mohammad Sadiq and Mr. C. B. Taneja are the President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary respectively.

The Society's activities in the field of education have been various and many. More important are a talk on heredity by Prof. Mian Mushtaq Ahmad and a speech on Mr. Gandhi's Principles of Basic education by the Principal.

### **College Societies**

The editor, whose lot it is to review the activities of the College Societies, has a pretty stiff job of a business to do. He has not only to edit the reports of the various societies, but in some cases, like the antiquarian, he has to dig up information about societies which once existed, but are now for the most part stubbornly inactive and exist only in name. With the advent of spring, however, and under the shadow of the approaching examinations, all the societies start a hectic round of activities and functions, some of course legitimately to round off a busy term, but others to justify their existence only and claim a mention in the pages of the Khyber.

We have before us a large number of reports, a majority of which show a commendable record of useful work done during the term, but there are some reports, for which none is any the wiser. It appears that such societies conduct their business in camera and are extremely reticent in their reports. In other cases, happily they are very few,—the reports are no more than epitaphs.

Eschewing all judgment, however, we give here some facts and figures about the more important of these:—

#### THE KHYBER UNION

The elections to the Khyber Union came off in October last. The entire student population of this colony was divided up into two rival camps. Great enthusiasm was shown. All the tactics and strategems of politicians were employed to woo the voters. A spirit of healthy rivalry prevailed all round, among the candidates and the election was won and lost in the friendliest spirit.

The following were elected to the cabinet:-

Mukhtar Ahmad Khalil Abdur Rahman "Kaif" Mohammad Ayyub Awan Abdul Halim Syed Jamal Shah Salah-ud-Din Khurshid A, Beg Abdur Rauf Altaf Ahmad ... President.
... Vice-President.
... Secretary.
... Assistant Secretary.
... Librarian.

Members.

Besides the usual weekly debates speaking competitions were held during the session on the following subjects:—

Senior Prize debate on "Politicians should be replaced by scientists, philosophers and thinkers. Q. Abdul Aziz and Dil Nawaz won the 1st and 2nd place respectively.

Juniors Prize debate on "Hitler was justified in waging war against the Allies." Fazlur Rahman and Khurshid Anwer Beg won the 1st and 2nd prize respectively.

First Year's Prize debate on "Science has done more harm than good to humanity Hafeez Ibrahim and Khursheed Anwer Beg won the 1st and 2nd places respectively."

The New Comers' Prize debate, on "India cannot get her Independence through non-violence." Fazlur Rahman and Q. Aziz were judged the 1st and 2nd best speakers respectively.

K. B. Haji Saadullah Khan's Provincial High Schools speaking competition on "There should be co-education in the Lower Middle Schools in this Province." Over a dozen teams from all over the Province competed. A special feature of

quick victory. The absence of winter equipment confirms this beyond doubt, even if we ignore the inevitable predispositions in the minds of the German General Staff in tayout of quick returns and their unbounded confidence in the Wehrmacht's capacity to achieve them. The Germans firmly believed that space could be beaten by speed. Napoleon? Bah! He could only crawl. The winter was bound to catch him. But petrol and wagons were seven league boots teducting miles to yards. "We will" said the generals "cut into the unwieldy Russian masses with fire and steel, and chop them to pieces in a tew months." And great converging thrusts were indeed driven in and closed, and vast masses of men and material were destroyed or captured. Yet behind and still farther behind there were more and more Russian men and materials and the great Bear refused to yeild. "Bloody but unbowed." Russia retired into her vast spaces, growling and defiant. She could not be brought to bay. Winter swept down from the frozen North. With that winter came the first grave crisis for German arms. Timoshenko turned on his pursuers outside Moscow as the first snows fell. As did Varashilove in the greater cold around Leningrad.

"We should retire to the west and regroup" the General staff is reported to have pleaded. "The German Army never retires" said Hitler. A great Army was almost frozen to death. The German Army weakened. The Russians laughed secretly and waited until the foe was caught down severely by winter and worn out by the desperate Stalingrad defence. Then they lashed out at POULUS'S discomfitted the sixth Army and destroyed it, and there was nothing for the German Army to do but to scurry out of the Caucassus and hurry back with the mere shaft of the spear the spoint of which was lost in the ruined, city that had so stoutly resisted its thrusts. That was the end of the Eastward moving campaign. Hitler was finally baulked in Russia. Blunders seem to be accumulative. In November of that year as the German Army marched blindly into the Stalingrad trap a new development occurred elsewhere. An Anglo-American Army landed in Northwest Africa to threaten Rommel's rear as he recoiled from Montgomery's blows at El Alamein and to open a way to the under belly of the Axis which proved in the event less soft than expected. This new Allied initiative was a brilliant conception. It was the essential first step in a move against Germany's Italian partner. There was only one pissible flaw in it-It was open to a master countermove.

The same number of troops used to occupy unoccupied France if it would have been posted at Gibraltar it would have been a complete checkmate. Remember too, that Franco was in command of Spain, not by right of his own might but because Hitler and Mussolini had given him the troops and arms that turned the Civil war in his favour. Spain was Pro—Axis, there was need to fight a way across it. The road to the Straits of Gibraltar was open. The failure to take that road is one of the great mysteries of the war. Below these major errors there were many others of a smaller nature.

But over and above all these considerations, Germany was ultimately destroyed because she was brought face to face with an overwhelming deployment of power. She had planned to fight the world in a succession of campaigns in a series of separate bites. She started to swallow the nations one by one. But Russia was too big to be eaten quickly and as she chewed at the indigestible mass, Britain and America armed and trained at last fell on her rear. She who was determited to fight on one front at a time had to fight on three fronts at the same time. And this at a juncture when her manpower had been seriously weakened, her industries disrupted by air attack and her Luftwaffe eclipsed.

Defeat was inevitable when the maritime powers forced the Atlantic wall. But her own blunders were far from unimportant in the factors that sealed her final doom

S. ABDUL JALIL JAN,
III Year.

And he got up. There was no music in his steps, no whistling, no singing, no staring at his dress by envious people. With his head bent low, and a few drops of sweat on his fore-head, staggering and stopping, stopping and staggering, he moved forward and before long reached his dwelling. The whole night he kept rolling in his bed.

The next day his feet did not take him to the cold cement bench, that to a hot iron-sheet furnace that got its coal perhaps from Russia. He joined the Communist Party. The boat found the crew and the tossing became controlled. But did he know his aim?

(Sd.) VISHWA NATH KAKAR, V year.

#### WHY GERMANY LOST

How did Getmany lose the war? How and why did the great Wchrmacht after startling the world in its opening series of impressive victories fail ultimately in its mighty attempt at world mastery?

The first great error of judgement on the conduct of war was made by Gern an leadership when at the crisis or turning point after the fall of France, Fate posed a vital question and demanded from Germany an irrevocable decision. At that stage the German Empire was inspired by an unbounded self-confidence based on its victorious course in three swift campaigns. Poland, Denmark, and Norway, the Low countries and France had been conquered in swift succession. The German Empire was invincible. Anything seemed within its reach should it but stretch its hand.

The question was now" do we go further west across the water gap to Britain or east against the Russians'? This was no question for mere generals, only Hitler himself and his advisors were competent to answer it Hitler reasoned thus "I have the power to conquer Britain. She is now practically disarmed. Her Navy dare not operate within range of my Luftwasse which is supreme where ever it reaches. True, I have lost many bombers in trying to teach them a smart lesson, but even this has seriously depleted their last reserves. Under cover of my coastal guns and my air power, and with the flanks of the Channel crossing held by fast Mosquito craft and submarines I can force a landing. If once I get ashore there will be nothing except underamed levies to bar my way. But that is not my line, I never wish to smash them. And with no allies on the Continent they are now powerless for mischief. In the East however there is an enemy who is rapidly becoming more He will strike dangerously when he is ready and if I allow him the time. Against that enemy Britain and I have common aims. I will strike down Russia and while doing so make approaches to Britain. Tell Britannia to get ready for Russia." This is not an unreasonable transcript of Hitler's thought. Nor is it a seriously exaggerated estimate of the position as it presented itself to him at that time. Britain in any cold military analysis of the position in the autumn of 1940 was a practical proposition for German arms. But the estimate was wrong. Firstly, in the underlying assumptions that Britain without Continental allies would not have the will to stage a recovery; secondly, in the calculation that America was too far away, and would never face the military prospect of intervention or run the commercial risk of rearming Britain.

But Hitler's major error, his truly gigantic blunder. was in the estimate that Russia could be vanquished in a quick campaign. This was either due to an inexcusable failure of the German Intelligence Service or to a vainglarious over-estimate of German Power. But there were other errors to follow, and these robbed Germany finally of her chance of victory. The first of these has been, with what truth we are unable to say, at Hitler's feet. The plan of campaign in Russia postulated a

The chill of that cement bench on that cold winter night failed to cool down his imagination. He entered the dream-land and found him—self on one of the many roads before him. With hands in his pockets, the collar of his short coat turned up, he walked on the road slowly, when lo la car came from behind and he was run over! The next moment be opened his eyes in a richly decorated drawing room, with his head resting in the comforting lap of a young girl on whom nature had bestowed all that was called beautiful. They looked into each other's eyes. She nursed his wounds. He recovered They made love. And just then he thought that it could not happen but on the screen—retraced his steps and took another road.

He was selected for foreign studies. Three years at Oxford—the very thought made the road smooth and pleasant, and slowly he stepped forward. He reached England. He was brilliant. He passed his examination, came back to India and was appointed a lecturer at a College, a nice life! But was it nice? Was he a lecturer? Could he be one? He paused, thought, smiled and found himself on yet another road.

Attired in a dinner-suit with the latest-designed summer-shoes on, a 999 cigarette between the two long fingers of his left hand and a delicate cane in his right, whistling and puffing, he marched on in a gay princely mood. There was music in his steps. Passers-by looked at his dress admiringly. He stopped and entered the Paradise Restaurant. A warm reception by the manager and four other gay birds; wine, woman and cards; colour, round, first, second, third, three aces and all that—he found his pockets full. The same majestic steps took him back to the road. A song came to his lips.....and then the thought dawned that he had always lost in gambling! An un-suitable road! quit it! And he was yet on another road!

not care to see even the greatest dream of his life-independence of India-realised by violent methods.

He has had ample opportunities of putting his theories to the test. He led a lengthy campaign of non-resistance against cruel restrictions placed on trade, immigration and civic rights of the Indians in South Africa. This was, as Tolstoy observed, the first attempt at applying Satyagraha to masses or bodies of men on a large scale. It was a great experiment and led the way for similar struggles which have since been carried on in India for thirty years. These have not always been successful and Mahatma Gandhi has on more than one occasion confessed his mistake and done penance for it. His search for and experiments with truth are still continuing. In Satyagraha, he claims to have presented to an age of diplomacy violence and war, a spiritual remedy for all mental, moral and social ailments o humanity.

Tolstoy's doctrine of Non Resistance held that the use of physical force between man and man is always wrong and always indicates malevolence and that all political social and economic questions can be solved on that basis. But to an ordinary, mortal it appears that while malevolence is always bad, the use of physical force may sometimes be the best thing that can be done. To shake ourselves completely, free from all recourse to violence is hardly possible. We may use force to a man, under certain circumstances, not because we wish to hurt him, but in order to prevent a greater evil being done. Our aim should be to promote "harmony, good-will and good order among all men". The true contrast should, therefore, be not between injuring our fellows or renouncing the use of physical force but between wishing to injure and wishing to aid. Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha claims to aid the opponent to improve himself and is to that extent ahead of Tolstoy's conception of Nonresistance.

His philosophy of complete non-violence under all imaginable circumstances cannot, however, always serve its purpose. It is for instance, hard to understand why a horse with a fractured backbone should not be killed to relieve it of excruciating agony, or why a man dying of a failing heart be not given an injection to revive life. Real suffering may melt a feeling heart; but how will it affect an armed dacoit bent on murder and plunder. Non-violence may be all very well in a society which not only believes in, but acts upon, the principle of turning the other cheek (and is there any such society in existence today?); but it disregards the stern realities of the modern materialistic world, which believes in punching the nose of the smiter on the cheek; and to a common man of today sounds like the proverbial "Counsel of Perfection".

AHMAD ALI SADIQ

#### On The Cross Roads.

In pursuit of an aim he did not know, with the vagaries of his mind he wandered recklessly from this city to that wasting bit by bit almost all that his late father had bequeathed him. He had lost his way, and was now like a crew-less boat tossing on the waves of a vast ocean.

One cold winter night found him seated on a forlorn cement bench on a deserted road. The night was calm. There were no intruders. He was the monarch of the bench and perhaps of the road too.

He looked into his past. It was not bad. He was a graduate. He used to be a popular figure at college—took equal interest in politics, literature, love-making, gambling, drinking and many other diversions that some called good, others bad. He had met no great failure so far. What should he do now?

man feels he ought to use it; for a single exception to the rule may break it to pieces and all sorts of violence may come to be practised in the world. For similar reasons he rules out all war; and the method of stopping it which he commends is that each conscientious man should refuse to serve as a soldier or pay taxes. This, if successful, would disintegrate the state, and if attempted by all humane people, would throw the control of affairs into the bands of those who are not humane. One cannot readily accept Tolstoy's utter rejection nor only of war but of all government and even patriotism. The length to which he carried his theory of non-Resistance is well illustrated by his reply to the question "May I kill a wolf that attacks me"? 'No, you must not" he said, "for if we may kill a wolf we may also kill a dog, and a man, and there will be no timit"! No wonder that his movement collapsed under the test of experience. He did not spare himself either in formulating what he thought to be true or in trying to practise it. But his code of non-resistance resulted not in better and more friendly and humane relations but in as much suffering and distress as may be caused by the ordinary penal codes.

This doctrine of turning the other cheek has nor been confined to Tolstoy and his followers. It has played an important part in the history of many groups in other lands and ages. While Tolstoy gave it a systematic expression, Mahatma Gandhi made it the central principle of a great movement first in South Africa and then in India. Being a firm believer in the efficacy of spiritual methods he has raised the doctrine of non-violence to a higher plane. In fact he has made it synonymous with soul force pure and simple. Non-co-operation with evil is, in his opinion, as much a duty as co-operation with good. Non-co-operation in the past has, however, found expression in violence to the evil-doer. But violent non-co-operation breeds evil and evil can only be sustained by violence. Hence, withdrawal of support from evil requires complete abstention from violence. Non-violence therefore, implies voluntary submission to penalty for non-co-operation with evil.

Violence implies hostility and a determination to crush hostility by force. It creates hate, and hate is demoralising. The instinct of SELF—preservation, however, lends an attractiveness to violence. But Love is the power of devotion to something not our-SELVES. If therefore, love is great enough, it will over-ride the instinct of self-preservation and man, identifying his life with love, will be willing to lose his life to save it. He will accept non-violence, not for its own sake (since it appears to be contemptible to natural instinct) but for the sake of what he loves i. e. a life which finds a higher use for instinct than self-preservation. He will be willing to sacrifice himself without resistance for the sake of what he loves. Non-violence can only find its validity in a positive factor which stands beyond the argument of natural instinct: it must exhibit a love for some thing greater than the self.

Mahatma Gandhi has consequently given the name of 'Satyagraha' i.e. force of truth or soul force to his creed of non-violence which, according to him, is born of Love and Truth. There is no place for hatred in his Satyagraha, and it can be offered even to one's nearest and dearest ones. It does not aim at embarrassing the adversary, but seeks to win him over by suffering in one's own person. It is not a weapon of the weak; it is born of the strength of conviction A Satyagrahi is tearless and can even trust his opponent. He feats none and nothing but God. He has implicit faith in the righteousness of his cause and has complete self-reliance. He bears no ill-will towards his enemy and seeks no revenge. These are noble ideals and it is not at all easy to convert millions to such high standards of life. But Mahatma Gandhi seeks to build up the character of the pople so that they may desist from returning madness with madness. He believes that no end, however noble, is worth achieving through questionable means. Hence, he would

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#### Non-Violence.

Self-preservation is one of the most primitive and strongest instincts of animal life Worm and insect, fish and bird, beast and man—have all instinctive dread of injury and all try in their own peculiar ways to avoid danger to their safety. Danger can be a referred either by the intended victim removing himself beyond the reach of harm or by evercoming and annihilating the source of apprehended danger. The determination of the method to be adopted generally depends on the relative strength-mostly poysical—of the parties to a dispute. For this reason, the chief test of manhood in the eyes of the primitive man was the possession of power and readiness to express that power in the form of violence. Violence has consequently had an attraction of its own throughout the ages. Suffering without resistance has generally been looked upon as something contemptible while the employment of utmost violence in a noble cause has usually been applauded as bravery.

But there have been individuals and groups of individuals in different periods of world history to whom violence has appeared as something repulsive and derogatory to the dignity of a moral being. They have held the view that recourse to violence ignores ethical values and reduces man to the level of the beast. They have conddemned the use of force under any circumstances and have preached the doctrine of suffering and non-resistance. Among these can be counted some great world teachers. But to Tolstoy belongs the credit of formulating the message of the sermon on the Mount into a systematic creed and of propagating on a wide scale the gospel contained in the words "Resist not him that is evil: but whosoever smiteth thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also".

He was morally in advance of his generation. The society in which he was born was steeped in ingorance and the masses were victims of ruthless persecution. Efforts at amelioration were put down with a heavy hand. Hence, physical force came to be identified in his mind with oppression of which it was the chief instrument. He felt called upon to raise the standard of revolt against the use of force in any shape or form. Naturally in a warfare of this kind he had to exclude carnal weapons and to rely entirely on appeals to reason and conscience. In his opinion, the goodness of a cause could be judged by the type of means employed to forward it. The use of physical force in support of a cause proved the cause to be wrong, and could not be too strongly condemned. No one should be compelled to do what he does not want to do, or to desist from doing what he likes. This view of the doctrine of Non-resistance naturally led to Tolstov's denunciation not only of the Orthodox Church, but also of the Government that supported it, and the entire system of military service. Carried to logical conculsions, it included the disapproval of all legal proceedings - civil or criminal—and of all collection of rates and taxes not purely voluntary, as well as of the defence of life or property by physical force. No one was to use or cause others to use physical force, to prevent a man even from committing crimes likely to plunge a whole community into confusion and misery. Evidently, the principle thus enunciated presupposed a society very differently constituted from any that we know of.

Doutless, Tolstoy went too far. He looked to the action but attached no value to the motive. He would not strike a man even to prevent his committing an outrage because the use of violence is evil and the man in question may possibly repent and desist at the last moment from executing his evil intention. One should not knock down a drunken man who is kicking a child simply because there is a possibility of the child not being seriously hurt after all or of the man himself falling down dead. Thus even the desirability of 'doing one's best' under the circumstances in which one finds oneself and using one's God-given faculties is denied. Tolstoy is firmly convinced that physical force should never be used, even in cases in which a

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My mind flashed back to those little farms, perched on the slopes of all Welsh hills, where green crops slowly ripen beneath the grey, forbidding butters as of the Snowdon Range which has protected them for hundreds of years, to the heads of shaggy goats nibbling at the short turf of the hills, to the mountain pake and the pines of Machynlleth. At that moment I almost hated Pope for making the picture so vivid and yet so simple. Yes, that was the trouble-trevery simplicity of it. It underlined the rustic simplicity of our Cambrian way of life—the long walks on the, hills, the little villages nestling in the valleys, the lazy warmth of the sun is summer, the howling snowstorms, and the shelter of the little grey stone farmhouses in winter, the singing of the choirs and the haunting melodies of the harpists. Nor were our human contacts less simple. Our friends the farmers, the shepherds and the village blacksmith still had time for leisurely and dignified conversation, they had not at that time been infected with the sophistication and the cynicism of the cities. And—how here was this man Pope, who had been dead for more than two hundred years-rising up and taunting me with all that I was missing. It was really most unfair.

Here was I, separated from wife and child, an exile in a foreign land where even the language was different, and Pope had to bridge two centuries to remind me of it. How I wallowed in my selfpity!

But wait a moment—"where even the language was different". How many times had I remarked on the similarity of the intonation and pronunciation of Pushto to my own Welsh. Had I not, on numerous occasions, been amazed at the rapidity and case with which some of the students had picked up a few welsh phrases I had taught them? Viewed like that things did not seem quite as black as I had allowed myself to think, and it appeared to me that if I followed this line of thought a little further, and—like Plato—followed where the argument led me, I might find that I was not being too badly treated after all.

Were there not hills enough here within a few miles of me? Hills just as bleak and forbidding as my own? Indeed there were. Were there not lakes and green valleys? Yes, there were. Were there not shaggy, smelly goats, just as shaggy and smelly as the goats at home? Undeniable! Was there not singing and dancing, and music—also in a minor key? There was, (I admit that it took a long time for my western ears to appreciate the music.) Was not my conversation still—in the main—of the unsophifticated side of life? Here I hasitated a little. Politics will intrude so into the scholastic peace. However I could say with perfect honesty and pleasure that the friendships that I had made were just as true and satisfying as those I had made at home.

By this time I had extricated myself from the "Slough of Despond" and had given myself a mental shake: the last of the slime of selfpity had fallen away from me.

Alexander Pope had given me a most uncomfortable half hour but he had also enabled me to see things in a truer perspective. For this last, friend Pope, sleep on —forgiven.

this new appliance, which was scattered in various parts of this area, was not destroyed. The Indian Government would not agree to these demands and so a very tense situation arose; but finally the problem was solved and a most drastic war averted;—the area was put under the control of a U.N.O. committee comprising of all nationalities.

Today when Atomic wave transmission has brought us into contact with the people of Mars, we thank God that things took the shape they did in 1971. Since this incident, no other situation has arisen to challenge the competency of the U.N.O.

The youth of today have a renovated conception,—they cannot comprehend the mentality of men of the early 20th century. Reason and its employment in every action is a natural procedure to them; but during my youth it was not so;—it was amongst us, we realized as sublime presence but we shunned it. I remember how I spent long hours brooding over this human folly and how I longed for its eradication but my ideas seemed to be "a voice crying in the wilderness" like,

"An infant crying in the night! An infant crying for the light; And with no language but a cry."

Although we have been able to settle International disputes, and have thus entered an era very near sublimity in our Civilization, till we have not yet attained perfect harmony, I mean, completely unselfish understanding between individuals. The whole has been perfected; but the parts have still to be perfected. My advice to man is to look within himself and understand his inner actions and their causes—and modify these, so that they may not cause hunt to other individuals but lead humanity on to its zenith.

There is still a vast scope for improvement, and colossal truth is to be expounded. The fundamental one has yet to be revealed,—I still feel like Wordsworth when he says

"To seek thee did I often rove Through woods and on the green; And thou wert still a hope, a love. Still longed for, never seen."

KHALID QASIM, IV year.

## Was Pope To Blame?

'Happy the man, whose wish and care
A few paternal acres bound,
Content to breathe his native air,
In his own ground.
Whose herds with milk, whose fields with bread,
Whose flocks supply him with attire
Whose trees in summer yield him shade,
In winter fire."

It was after reading the two verses that I have just quoted from Alexander Pope's "Ode on Solitude" that I was overwhelmed by an unaccustomed feeling of nostalgia, which took possession of my mind and set off a train of bitter-sweet memories.

That much ridiculed organisation known as the United Natious Organisation whose foundations were laid with such doubting and yet optimistic hands in 1945 has emerged as the Forch of the world and judging from the recent discussions carried out under its auspices,—we may expect a World State next year;—I only hope to live, to see this most cherished desire of my early childhood at last in actual existence.

Let us recapitulate the incidents, since the formation of this glorious organisation and see exactly how this epitouth of human endeaver has risen from strength to strength In the early part of the year 1946, when this Organization held its first meeting in Westminster Hall, London, it was rudely confronted by the perplexing problems of Greece, the Levant and Indonesia. They were solved but in their solutions lay the diabolical shadow of Power-politics, and the smaller nations could only look to each other in despair. Gossip, justified gossip, spread throughout the length and breadth of society, and men looked rowards posterity picturing it as engulfed in chaos; who could blame them living in an era of gross selfsbness and narrow foresight.

We Indians paid little beed to the functioning of the U.N.O. We knew it did not concern us, and expected it to exist for a few more years and then crumble to dust—O! this human misconception. The year 1949 dawned and with it the great pent up flood of India's will to independence. Nothing could withhold the forward thrust of the will of four hundred million people who had now come to an understanding. February came, all was quiet, and then the gates were barst open, and the whole year there was turmoil, ending up with the Russian intervention followed by the country's fate being placed in the bands of the U.N.O. a pause of two months and its final decision to recognise India as a free and independent State, and to ask it to become a partner in the Organisation.

This decision of the U.N.O. in May 1950 is in my opinion the true foundation of the U.N.O. and because of this humanitatian act, it convinced the peoples of the world, that it did really stand for world peace and for the removal of race and colour prejudice from the minds of men. Six months later Indonesia was declared an Independent state by a similar decree followed by the Independence of Burma, Malaya and Ceylon, in the year 1953.

In the year 1954 the U.N.O. met at Delhi to celebrate its auniversary. I was one of the officials representing India, and can still feel the enraptured state that I was in, when I realized that now at last, men of every nationality, regardless of colour or creed could face each other, with complete equality and mutual respect. To me that day was one of the happiest, and the future looked like the Dawn; the light of truth had descended upon man and "spoke in diverse languages, and tongues."

World peace was secure, and men turned to the arts and sciences,—to use their genius and power no longer for the descruction of their fellow beings, but to enhance their comforts and to enrich their minds. The period 1955—70 was a period of great development and during these years we all know, how Mohammed A kram constructed the first space-ship and visited the Moon along with Doctor Vanelia and Mr. Hood. We were stunned when our wireless stations received the first messages of these three brave men from the moon. Now of course a colony has been formed on the Eastern continent of the Moon and a trip to it is no great wonder.—but the foundation was laid by Mohammed Akram, and to him goes our tribute.

All was well,—but then the unfortunate incident occurred which is faimilar to us by the name, "The Frontier Plot",—in August. 1976,—the famous Physicist Mohammed Akram was experimenting on Atomic Wave transmission, when unforeseen tacts attached to this new phenomenon—caused a serious explosion in the city of Leningrad. Soviet Russia was all aflame, protesting strongly to the U.N.O. and threatening to attack if the whole of Northern India were not either put under her control, or

We hope that the news of the Football Superintendent, Mr. M. Tufail's impending departure is incorrect. He takes such keen interest in the game.

HIKING CLUB

Once again the generous donation of H.E. the Governor enabled a number of students to undertake an enjoyable trip to the world-famous valley of Bliss and to climb the Kolohi Glacier. Our best efforts to secure an account of the trip from one or other of the participants have unluckily failed.

#### BASKET BALL, VOLLEY BALL AND BOXING

We have had no reports from these clubs and consequently cannot say much about them. We hope their hybernating period will soon be over and they will come into the field soon and give a good account of themselves.

#### PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOLS TOURNAMENT

A successful tournament was again run this year during the Christmas vacation. All districts of the province sent in teams and fairly high standards were achieved in various events. We are sure that such meets do a great deal of good to High School students by broadening their outlook of life.

#### RURAL UPLIFT FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

This tournament is admirably serving the useful purpose for which it was started. Twelve teams from the surrounding villages took part, and had a happy time. A sense of sportsmanship is being slowly instilled into the minds of village boys who are slowly but surely learning the value of esprit decorps and joint effort for a common cause.

## How world war was avoided during the last fifty five years.

(1st January 2,000)

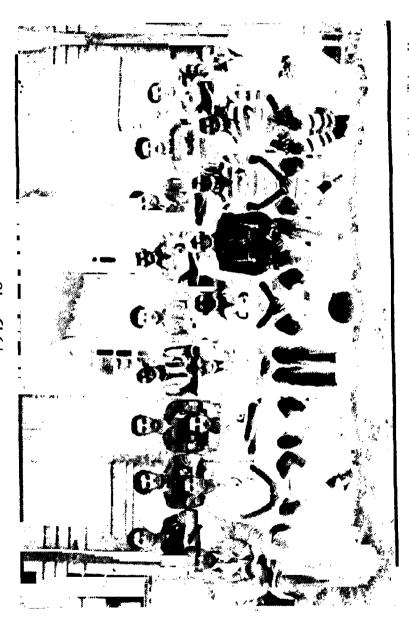
"The day in his hotness, The strife with the palm; The night in her silence. The stars in their calm".

These words instil in me a sense of continuity—as if this whole cosmic system were racing with ever-increasing speed to some goal of bliss or woe which we still have not been able to comprehend although we have now entered the 21st century. With a flash I visualize my youth an I recall the same deep-felt frustration that enveloped me then, and how through all the long years I have struggled and raved to unclook this enigma but without success. I remember clearly the events of the world war of 1939-45; the lightning successes of Hitler; his gradual decline, and the final victory of the Auglo-American coalition, culminating in the Atom Bomb.

In those days all the world was ringing with the music of the Atom Bomb,—we thought that humanity had at last entered on the last chapter of its existence, unless mankind eradicated power-politics and racial discrimination from the face of the Earth Some dreamt of another Noah's flood to wipe out the evil minds of our planet. Politicians realizing the imminence of the catastrophe worked feverishly to form a world federation of States; but nobody believed in their success;—we cannot blame them; considering the exploits of "the League of Nations," that powerless institution which evolved after the 1st World war of 1914-18. But today we know that man has eventually controlled his animal instincts and chained them down with the iron bands of reason.

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## RUNNERSUP IN THE PUNIAB UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP Islamia College, Peshawar 1945--46



M. Zamato, Satelar Shale, Toimur Havar A. R. Girillar. S. M. Timur, Principal sianding: -M. Akram, M. Afzai, M. Juffar, Haider Zainan, Abdur Rahman, Siraj-ud-Din Chans :-Adil Khan, Abdus Samad,

A. Aziz, Abdur Razaq, P. I.I.

G. friani, Captain

M. Fufaii Suptt 1





Standing :-- Nawaz, Khurshid, Qayum, Jabbar, Qayum, G. Mohd., Lalmast, Mumtaz, Fazal-i-Rahman. Arit (Capraiu) M. Taimur (Principal,

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#### **SWIMMING**

The swimming tank has as usual been the centre of evening activities. New figures have been seen daily; some with "Landau bodies" and others with "fords". A moonlight swimming gala was held in June and interesting events were competed for. Our team was sent to participate in the Punjab University Swimming tournament under the captainty of Murad. But we did not have much luck there, although Khatra, Murad and Khalid did quite well. Syed Safdar Ali Shah is now said to be stepping into the shoes of Murad and is looking forward to a successful acquatic season.

#### **ATHLETICS**

The leading athletes of the College started regular practice rather late in January. The N. W. F. P. Inter-College Athletics tournament was held at the Shahi Bagh on the 20th and 21st of February. Our old friends proved more accommodating than ever before and we won the trophy by a wide margin. Jafar won the individual championship cup. But our great victory was somewhat marted later by our unexpected defeat in Belay Races. After all, we did not want to be rude to our "rivals." Our College team participated in the All-India Islamia College Athletics Meet, and were runners up this year again. Jafar was again declared the Champion competitor and awarded the trophy. He was awarded the College Roll of Honour (Athletics) also this year. So was Ghafoor who captained the team this year. Tufail, winner of 440 yards race in the N. W. F. P. Inter-collegiate Meet, Attaullah and Jamal Shah were also awarded College colours.

We had unfortunately to play without our veteran hero Iqbal Qureshi. He sprained a muscle and was incapacitated from participation in the two meets.

#### **TENNIS**

Tennis is becoming more popular every year. All courts are crowded in the afternoon—some playing, some watching and waiting. We lost the Col. Keen's Cup Match against Edwardes College. Faqir Fazli Mahmud is the captain this year.

#### HOCKEY

We had on the whole an unlucky year. Good practice and valuable instructions of the Superintendent failed to defeat fate. We lost against our "old rivals" in the first varsity match by one goal.

Arif, who captains the team is a good centre-half. Hamid is a well-known player and was selected centre-forward of the Punjab University XI and played for it in the Inter-Varsity Tournament. The form he has displayed in the Championship Tournament held at Lahore can be judged from the fact that all the four goals that were scored for the University XI in one of the matches were scored by him. He has been awarded the College Roll of Honour in hockey.

Ghafoor, the captain of the last year, Jagdish and Qayum did well in the Varsity Match.

#### FOOTBALL

Our football team beat the Edwardians by two goals to nil in the Punjab University Football Tournament. We proceeded to Rawalpindi and had an easy win against Gordon College. This took us to the semi-finals against the Khalsa College, Lyallpur, who proved more than a match for us. We played an interesting game against a selected team from Afghanistan.

Jilani, the captain, is a good organiser. Griftar is the solitary remnant of the once famous old brigade. Bali is a well-known footballer and has played in many provincial and All-India tournaments. Samad, Jafar and Timur are promising well.

## A Message

Bombay, 7 March, 1946.

I am asked by the Editor to send a message or some other contribution for the annual number of the Khyber. I am afraid it cannot be more than a message now, and a farewell message, as I write this from Bombay, on the eve of making my final quittance from India. This scens appropriate as a last act before leaving India, considering that my first act, on arriving here in India as a young man in November, 1915, was to take the train to Peshawar to take up my appointment at the Islamia College, then in its infancy, and very different from the College as we now see it. Now I think of it. I might have been able to write an interesting article on the College as it then was. But time does not now permit. I was glad to see that so late as April, 1945 three of my old colleagues were still to be found on the staff in the persons of Professors Timur, Minhaj ud-Din and Abdur Rahim. But alas, time is no respecter of persons, and it can only be a very short time now before the last member of that staff of the early years will have disappeared. It is perhaps fitting, as we belonged to a period in India which is now about to close for ever. I can only now send a message of faith and hope for the College, tor a yet greater College in a greater new era. I was very happy in my three years at the College, and am proud to think that I had a part, however humble, in building it up from its early beginnings to its present condition. My name must be almost entirely forgotten there now. But, to preserve it yet a little longer, I am sending the Principal, for the College Library—of which I was once Librarian—a little volume of my poems, entitled "Poems of India", which I am publishing at this time of my departure, the early poems in which were written at the College, and which, in token of my affection for them, I have dedicated to my old pupils and colleagues in India. Hail and farewell!

A. C. C. HERVEY,

Professor of History and English, Islamia College,

Peshawar, 1915-18.

Indian Educational Service, 1918-42.

## Round the Playgrounds

CRICKET.

The first half of the season was uneventful. Attendance at the 'nets' was poor. Very few matches were played and we didn't have much of practice. But time marched on and before we knew what's what, the University tournament was staring us in the face. We mustered courage and employed all the 'improvised' skill of which we were capable; but the fates were against us. We tried our luck several times again against powerful local teams, but met with no better luck. One of us then made a discovery that what our team lacked in bowling was more than amply made up in batting. So, we entered the Cunningham tournament with high hopes of success. But 'over-confidence' proved our undoing; and we were again defeated.

Safdar is a careful skipper. Hameed is an efficient "all-rounder" and was selected to play for the Northern India XI against All-India Services team. Saeed is a new-comer and believes more in his 'funny jokes' than looking after the ball and the bowler. But three cannot make a cricket team. Can they? We hope Mr. Sadiq will find a solution for this difficulty.

will open up to him. He will look upon the welfare of the pupil as his principal obligation, and will respect his individuality and train it according to its requirements. He will have a clear conception of the type of young citizen he wishes to produce, and will not only become that type himself but live it before his pupils. One of the strongest characteristics of young children being their live of imitation, the example of a cheerful unselfish, resourceful, energetic, truthful and courageous teacher will not tail to make a deep and lasting impression on their minds. He will be sympathetic and courteous towards his pupils and will secure their regard and affection by gentleness and respect rather than by fear and punishment. He will lead and guide by example as well as by precept. His method will be one of persuasion and not of coercion. He will be neither dogmatic nor impatient. His chief objective in life will be the creation and development of rich, well-integrated personalities, firm of will, informed about a wide range of affairs, imbucd with the highest aspriations of the human race, equipped with practical knowledge and inspired by ideals which enable them to make their way and fulfil their mission in an ever-changing society. It is to such high-minded persons that the sacred task of guiding the youth of the world should be delegated, if wars and strifes are to be ended before they end humanity. A nation which permits ineffective inefficient and soulless teachers to undertake the education of its scii and daughters commits intellectual suicide.

The future of the world is in the hands of the Teacher, but unfortunately the importance of his work has not been generally recognised. Both the parents and the state have failed to do justice by this architect of the future destiny of mankind. His profession is not infrequently held up to ridicule and derision. It is supposed that any and every body can make a teacher, and that only those drift into the profession who fail to make good anywhere else. "Every one who is incapable of learning has taken to teaching" says Oscar Wilde. "The vanity of teaching often tempteth a men to forget he is a blockhead" is the opinion of another writer. "How can one imagine an intelligent man engaging in so puerile an avocation", asks a third? But the blame does not lie with the teacher. It is the circumstances in which he has been placed that detract from his usefulness, and lower him in the estimation of the wordly wise. The present status and renumeration of the teacher is deplorably low, and the ridiculously unsatisfactory prospects in the profession fail to attract the best talents. How can men of real capacity—capacity in scholarship, knowledge, abilities, interests, health, personal and social qualities, character and ideals—be expected to accept starvation wages and humiliating social status?

The pay and prospects of the profession must be considerably improved before men of the right type will consider it worth their while to enter it. Once it is brought on a par with the other civil services, men possessing the right kind of personality and attitude will adopt it as their life career, and only then will true foundations be laid for the building up of a really new world order.

AHMAD ALI SADIO

#### The New Teacher

World War I was fought with the avowed object of putting an end to War for all time. A League of Nations and a supreme Court of Justice were established to see that all international disputes were settled by peaceful means. But unfortunately the high hopes entertained by the founders of these institutions were not realized and within the space of a single generation mankind forgot the terrible lessons of the 1914-18 cataclysm, and the world was again plunged into bloodshed, arson and destruction of a magnitude the like of which had never been witnessed before in human history. This time the slogans were "fight aggression" "support human right against brutal might" make the world safe for democracy" and other similar high-sounding phrases. But it remains to be seen how far these noble resolutions are actually carried into effect and how long they continue to command universal admiration and respect.

A frightfully heavy price has had to be paid to being the terrible carnival of Death and Desolation to an end. Thousands upon thousands of lives have been lost. Millions of promising young people have been maimed for ever. Numberless houses have been destroyed. Numerous towns and villages have been laid waste. Economic and social conditions have deteriorated all over the world. Bitterness and hate have taken the place of toleration and fellow-feeling. Art and science have been yoked into service for what is termed an All-out-struggle. Not only have those in the fighting services had to undergo untold hardships and suffering but the entire civilian population—men, women and children—also has had to make tremendous sacrifices. Daily amenities of life had to be curtailed considerably. Food was short, clothes scare and shelter lacking. In many ways the battle at the home front was more trying than that on the field.

With the invention of the atomic bomb and other terrible engines of destruction and with the practical annihilation of space and distance, the very thought of another war sends a shudder through the bravest heart. It is bound to be a matter of unimaginable horror. Its effects will be felt in all corners of the world and the forces let loose by it will be beyond human power and intelligence to combat. It will deal mortal blows to human society and remove all traces of civilization from the surface of the Earth. Surely, man cannot view such a prospect with equanimity. Hence, he is out again to set up an organisation to out law war and to maintain universal peace. Efforts are being made to reconstruct the world on an entirely new footing. It is being realized that the future of humanity cannot but be gloomy unless the mentality and outlook of the human race is cast into a different mould. Thought and habit being the mainsprings of action, it is proposed to direct them into the right channels by training the minds and lives of the rising generations along right lines. The future of the world rests entirely on the type and methods of education adopted. That is why the old systems of education in Germany and Japan which sought to turn the individual into an unthinking automaton and impressed the youth of the country into the service of the autocratic god-state are being eradicated and replaced by others.

But no system of education, however well-planned it may be, can ever achieve its objects unless it is entrusted to teachers of the right type-men and women who know their business and realize their duties as builders of a new world order. The teacher of the future will therefore have to be a person with a definite aim and message. He will be proud of his mission in life and will devote all his time and attention to the great cause entrusted to his care. He will select education as a career not as the last resort of a disappointed seeker of a living but out of a sincere desire to utilize the many and varied opportunities of serving his fellowmen which it

<sup>\*</sup>Originally broadcast from the A.I.R. Station, Pethawar, and now printed with the permission of the Station Director.

Bruce-Scott who was kind enough to distribute the prizes. We won the challed cup from the Edwardes College in the Inter-Collegiate Arhieric tournament of the 21st February 1946.

THE HIKING CLUB—The Hilling Club is every year indebted to H.E. Sit George Chaningham for his generous donation. This year he was even more liberal and his hand-some donation made it possible for open students to visit Kashmir. The farthest point reached by our team was Kol Hoi Glacier.

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY. The number of books in the college library is 22,655. Out of these 2,000 are Persian and Arabic Manuscripts. A collection of 110 old coins has been presented to the library by M. Dilawar Khan of Jahangirpaia, Peshawar City on behalf of the late Sh. Ghulam Mohd to whom they belonged. The coins are being deciphered and it will take some time to complete this work. Some of the coins belong to the Greek kings of Bactria, some to the Umayvads and the Abbassides and some to the Mughal and Patnan kings. Our thanks are due to the late Sh. Ghulam Mohd and M. Dilawar Khan. We are also thankful to the Osmania University which has presented twenty of its Urdu publications to the library.

A library should be regarded as the nucleus of an educational institution, If this college is ever to be raised to the status of a university we should build up a respeciable library before starting the university. A hundred thousand well-selected books are not too many for a modern university. It was the ambition of the late Sir Abdul Oaiyyum that this province should have a university of its own. His thoughts have been echoed again and again by the press of the province. The first difficulty is money which may possibly be overcome by a sympathetic government with the help of private donors. The spirit of a university, however, cannot be purchased with money. It can only be produced by a number of teachers devoted to learning and working together in brotherly co-operation for the enlightenment of their country. Our experience shows that such teachers must be produced by the country itself before it can have a real university. The number of Pathan students who show a desire for higher learning is very small. There are 7 students in our M. A. classes out of whom only two are Pathans. A university teacher must be capable of self-effacement and lifelong hard work without expectation of reward or recognition. An association of such men is a real university and this is what we should aim at producing before any thing else in order to realize the late Sir Abdul Qaivyum's dream.

We have passed through a very disturbed period owing to the elections to the provincial Assembly. Politicians of all parties tried to make the maximum use of the students' energy and ability. In my opinion, if all parties by mutual agreement abstained from disturbing the calm atmosphere of academic life, it would serve the national purpose better than putting students in the first line of political activity. What the country needs most is the largest number of highly efficient scholars and scientists. To produce these an absolutely calm atmosphere is needed in the educational institutions.

FAREWELL TO SIR GEORGE AND LADY CUNNINGHAM—Before I finish I wish to bid a hearty farewell to Sir George and Lady Cunningham. Sir George's patience and wisdom secured peace for this province in the midst of the bloodiest war the world has seen. A single hasty step would have disturbed the peace of the province. He goer home tull of honours and I wish him and Lady Cunningham every happiness in their well earned retirement.

In the end it is my duty to thank Khan Bahadur Mohd Ibrahim Khan, Chairman of the Council of Management and Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan the College Bursar without whose courtesy and willing co-operation I could not have discharged the duties of my office in these troublous times.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.—This year the U.O.T.C. is as popular as ever. The unit is up to its full strength of 159 and several applications for admission had to be temporarily refused. The camp was held at Landi Kotal during the second half of May. The attendance was quite good and a lot of good work was done by the cadets who attended. Ar a map-reading examination set by Brigadier Langlands who was at that time commanding Landikoral Brigade, the first place was taken by cader C.S. M. Abdul Ali Khan with 100% marks. No cadet failed in this examination. The response to the appeal for officers in all branches of His Majesty's forces was good. From lanu. ary 1945 to January 1946 over 38 cadets applied for commission. Parades have beentaking place twice weekly with a few interruptions and our thanks are due to the Commanding Officer of the K. O S. Bs. for the services of instructors sent down from time to time. My thanks are also due to Capt. Abdul Muttalib of this college, the O. C. of the Unit and Capt. Falstead, the Adjutant for the efficiency and ability with which they have organised the Unit. It would be regarded as a good news by every cadet that Captain Fa'stead's departure for home has been postponed for sometime. His tact and intimate knowledge of the student's mind have greatly contributed to the success of the Unit.

So far more than 150 Commissioned Officers from this college have served in His Majesty's Forces during the war.

VICTORY CELEBRATIONS IN THE COLLEGE — After Germany's surrender the U.O. T.C. held a Victory parade on the afternoon of 14th May 1945 in the college cricket ground. His Excellency Sir George Cunningham took the salute. Sweets were distributed among the boys of the Collegiate School. The poor employees of the college were served with food. In the evening the college main building and the hostels were illuminated and the staff and students were mixited to a special Victory dinner.

I A.T.C. - Elevan students of this college attended the Summer Vacation Course of the I. A. T. C. in July and August 1945. Six of these were recommended for commission to the Services Selection Board, Dehra Dun but all were rejected. Seventeen students joined after the vacation Every student is given three hours flying in a Tiget Moth Aircraft in addition to training on the ground. The object of the Course is to make students air-minded and to prepare them for commissions in the Air Force. I hope the enthusiasm of FI/Lt. Mir will prove infectious and our students will take the same interest in this service as they do in the land services.

GAMES AND SPORTS.—Our first football match in the University Tournament was played against the Edwardes College. We won it by 2-0. We were also successful against Rawalpindi and Campbellpur but lost the Mufasil final at Lahore. We lost the first match in hockey against the Edwardes College. However, one of our players Abdul Hamid of Bannu has been selected to play for the University. We lost the first Cricket match of the Tournament against the Edwardes College. One of our players Abdul Hamid of Peshawar was selected to play in the Governor's Eleven and scored 94 runs against the District (ommander's Eleven. Our athletic team won the Runners-up cup at Lahore in the Athlètic Tournament of Islamic Institutions.

We held a football tournament for the village teams of the province in May. Four-teen teams entered the Tournament, Abdara won the trophy.

In December last a football, hockey & athletics tournament was held on the college grounds for the High Schools of the province. The winning teams of all the districts participated. My thanks are due to the Director of Public Instruction for encouraging us with funds to run the tournament and to Prof. Mohd Fazil and Mr. Adil Khan our Physical Director for doing their best to make the tournament a success. We are also grateful to H. H. the Mehter of Chitral who as usual invited the teams and other guests to tea on the final day and to the District Commander Major General

kept under a shed for this purpose and students are given demonstration in beekeeping

THE DUTY SOCIETY.—The Duty Society collected the record amount of Rs. 29,777/3 this year. Out of this Rs. 11,599/- were collected by Maulana Nurul Haq, Dean of Theology from Biluchistan. Mr. Nafis-ud-Din, M. A. came up second with Rs. 6,816/-/- The Society has now fixed deposits amounting to Rs. 55,000/- More than 2,000 rupees have been given in scipends to poor students this year. My thanks are due to Maulana Nurul-Haq, Mr. Nafis-ud-Din and other workers.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY. The Co-operative Society was organized last year under the guidance of Mr. I. D. Scort with a capital of Rr. 5.70. The business transacted by it last year amounted to Rs. 10,000. This year it has already amounted to Rs. 50,000 and may touch the figure of Rs. 70,000 before the end of the financial year. It has undertaken to distribute cloth among the residents of the college under the rationing scheme. It sells books, sports materials and other necessaries of life to the staff and the students. Perhaps the most prominent feature of its activity is the college bus with was constructed at a cost of nearly Rs. 10,000/- last November. A regular service has since been started between the college and the city. The day scholars do not find it a painful duty now to attend the college. Our thanks are due to Professors Minhaj-ud-Din, Hassan Din and Anis-ud-Lim who are taking the most, active part in managing the Society.

THE DAIRY FARM.—The College Dairy farm was handed over to the Government B. B. Farm two years ago. By an agreement between the Government and the Council of Management the B. B. Farm is to supply milk to the residents of the college, while the college agricultural farm is to supply fodder for the buffaloes at a fixed rate. The st. pulated quantity of milk which the B. B. Farm will try to supply daily is 500 lbs. The present daily yield, however, is 350 lbs. I hope the farm will make every effort to increase the yield to the stipulated quantity.

HOSPITAL.—The college hospital has been efficiently managed by the medical officer Dr. Mohd Shuaib under the supervision of Major Graham, the Civil Surgeon of Peshawar. There were 80 indoor patients during the year but, I am glad to say, there were no deaths. In the autumn session malaria appears among the residents of the college in a more or less epidemic form. All the preventive measures which we have been able to take so far have failed to check the disease. The college provides an ideal colony for the Health Department of the province where to make its experiments. If they could concentrate their attention on the college and succeed in banishing malaria and other diseases from this colony, it would provide them with useful knowledge which might be applied for the benefit of the whole province.

Afforestation.—Under the Government Afforestation scheme 16 acres of college land is now covered with flourishing saplings which will have the appearance of a real forest in ten years. The college is indebted for this to Mr. I. D. Scott at whose suggestion the Forest Department agreed to plant the trees and take responsibility for their upkeep for a number of years. I hope the new Government of the province will support the policy of its predecessors in this matter.

THE DRAMATIC SOCIETY. The Urdu section of the Dramatic Society staged a play in May. The show was very much appreciated by the students. My thanks are due to Professor Q. Inayatullah and Sakhaullah who produced the play at great personal inconvenience. The English section of the Society is staging today a One Act Play in English which the audience will see after the prize-giving is over. Mr. Bashir-ul-Din M. A. of our English Department and Captain Falstead, Adjutant of the U. O. T. C. are responsible for its production. Captain Falstead had experience of acting and producing plays before coming out of India. One of the persons in the cast is Miss Eva Reid, the daughter of the Sergeant Major Hughes of the U. O. T. C.

the V. B. College. Dera Ismil Khan and there may be about 200 in the Bannu and Abbottabad colleges. In our own college the hostels and the laboratories are overcrowded. If the number increase at the same rate next year we shall require a new hostel, two new lecture rooms and two laboratories for Physics and Chemistry. In spite of the fact that the Edwardes College has opened Physics and Chemistry Liboratories the pressure on our laboratories is very great. Most of the students study these subjects to prepare themselves for the Engineering profession. In my opinion the public demand should be satisfied and laboratories and equipment should be provided for the largest number of suitable youngmen to study these subjects.

RESULTS.—Our examination results in the year under review were not entirely satisfatory. The chief reason seems to be that many scudents prepared for emergency commissions and could not give their whole time to the university studies. The F. A., F. Sc. (Medical) and B. A. results were below the university average. The F. Sc. (Non-medical) and B. Sc. results were above the university average. The Intermediate (Agriculture) result was good. The B. Sc. (Agriculture), B. T. and M. A (Maths.) results were excellent. In the B. Sc. (Agriculture) both students passed. In the B. T. 28 passed out of 34. In the M. A. (Maths.) all five passed, four securing 1st division and one standing first in the University. I wish to congratulate Professor H. M. Osman for the excellent work done by him and his department.

SOCIETIES—The literary and scientific societies of the college provide an opportunity for the teachers and the students to discuss interesting problems in science and literature. The Khyber Debating Union holds two speaking competitions every year in addition to its ordinary debates. This year two Hindu girl students of the Bannu Municipal High School won the trophy in the competition held for the schools of the province on 21st January. The girls spoke excellent Urdu. A boy student of the Islamia High School Peshawar who also spoke in Urdu won the first prize. A boy student of Charsadda High School who spoke in Pushtry won the third prize. The annual debate for the colleges was held on 28th January. The trophy was won by the team representing the Muslim University, Aligarh. The first prize went to Mr. Naseem Anwar Beg of the Govt. College, Lahore who is an old student of this College.

The Athenneum, the Scientific Society, the Muthernatical Society, the Agricultute Society, the Economics Society and the Oriental Society are all doing useful work. The usefulness of these societies would, however, increase immensely if teachers took a more active interest in them

The Athenaeum organises an exhibition of art and crafts in March every year. Last year 500 exhibits were received out of which there were 117 paintings, 129 photographs and the rest handicrafts. The President of the Athenaeum Mr. M. M. Kalcem, M. A. is taking keen interest in this work. His ambition is to expand his small room of exhibits into a respectable museum for which he is trying to collect funds from private donors. The Industries Department of the province has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500/- for this year's exhibition. Our thanks are due to the Director of Industries Mr. M. Aslam Khattak.

SILKWORM REARING—Mr. Mohd Ahmad, M. Sc. is specially interested in silkworm rearing. This year he was successful in producing 2 maunds of raw silk cocoons. Owing to a fall in price we could only realize Rs. 700/- for the two maunds. As there is no department of sericulture in this province great difficulty is experienced in obtaining eggs from the Punjab and also in the disposal of the produce. H. E. Sir George Cunningham was kind enough to pay two visits to see the worms at different stages of their life. It is desirable that the department of Industries should introduce silkworm rearing in the province.

BEE-KEEPING. - Mr. Mohd Ahmad is also interested in bee-keeping. He received special training in bee-keeping last summer at Lyallpur. A number of bee colonies are



#### NEW PRINCIPAL



Prof. S. M. TIMUR. M.A.

Bahadur Shah Alam Khan, Director of Public Instruction to fill the place vacated by Dr. Pires. My thanks are due to him for his willing co-operation in the cause of higher, education. Mt. Karamatullah Khan is a keen educationist and the work he has already done shows that he is a worthy successor to Dr. Pires.

Mr. Q. M. Fareed fell ill during the Summer Vacation and is still in sick-bed at Patna. When I received Mr. Fareed's telegram two days before the opening of the college I was very much unset. Peshawar is not a place where scholars wander about in the streets looking for jobs. The only person I could think of at the time who could teach history to our college classes was Mr. S.M. Jastar of the Judicial Commissioner's department. My thanks are due to Sir James Almond and Mirza Fazli-Rahman, Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court for the promptness with which they responded to my request and lent Mr. Jastar's services to the college. Mr. Jastar's clear exposition of historical facts has already won the hearts of his students and I think this experience will have a decisive effect on his future career. My thanks are also due to Mr. Raha Khan of our own college who has given an undoubted proof of his love for the institution by sharing with Mr. Jastar for about two months the teaching of this important subject

Mr. Sher Ahmad Lodhi, M. Sc. was awarded a scholarship for the advanced study of Plant Pathology in America and he left us in October. Mr. Abdul Wahab, M. Sc. was awarded a scholarship for the study of the Chemistry of Fruit Proservation by the Provincial Government and left for America in November, Both of them were efficient and painstaking teachers. I hope their knowledge will be useful to the country when they return to India. Mr. M. Salim M. Sc., Demonstrator of the Botany department has been promoted to the grade of lecturer in place of Mr. Sher Ahmad Lodhi, Mr. T. H. Jaffery, M. Sc. has been appointed a lecturer in the Chemistry department left in November to take up the post of lecturer in the M.A.O. College Amritsar, Mr. A. K. Qureshi, M. Sc. has been appointed in his place. As Mr. Jaffery has not yet been able to join, M. Salim Anwar Beg, B. Sc. has been employed as a Demonstrator on a temporary basis.

Mr. Mohd Aslam, M. A., M. Sc. of the Mathematics department accepted an offer from the Maclagan Colleg. Lahore and left in January. No suitable candidate has yet been found to fill his place. The posts of demonstrator of Geography and Botany are still vacant. No suitable candidates are yet available. As the number of students in the English and Urdu classes increased Ch. Mohd Sarwar, M. A. and Maulvi Mohd Idris. B. A., H. P., H. A. of our own school had to be appointed as part time lecturers.

The great rise in the prices and the award of scholarships for study overseas have unsettled the minds of teachers in most colleges. At the same time an adequate number of University men has not been trained during the war period. Owing to these causes it has become difficult to get good teachers to fill vacancies. I hope the situation will become easier after a few years.

STUDENTS.—The number of students on the rolls of the college this year is 620. Last year the number was 576. Out of the 620 students 354 study science in the Intermediate and 38 in the Degree classes. There are 32 BT. students and 53 in the Agriculture department. There are only seven students in the M. A. classes out of whom two are Pathans.

We can have some idea of the expansion of higher eduction in the Frontier Province by comparing these number with those in the year 1913. In that year there were 35 students on the rolls of this college, 7 in the III year and 23 in the I year. The only other college in the province at that time was the Edwardes College, Peshawar. If the number in the Edwardes College was the same there were 70 students in all studying in colleges in this province. This year there are 324 students in Edwardes College, 250 in

every member of the community, and dynamic forms of legislation, all of which combine to bring home to the poorest as well as the richest a consciousness of full membership in the corporate body of the state, a membership that carries with it rights as well as duties, and equal opportunities for all.

## The Principal's Annual Report

First of all I have to thank His Excellency Sir George Cunningham for finding time in the midst of his various activities to preside over this function today. As the Patron of the Islamia College Sir George has always taken a keen interest in its weifare. His name will be remembered in the history of the college along with those of Sir George Roos-Keppel and Sir Abdul Quivvum. It is exactly 33 years since this college was founded by the joint efforts of these two men and it would not be out of place to say a few words about them before presenting the past year's report. Their portraits hang in this hall reminding every student and teacher of the debt they owe to them. When Sir George Roos-Keppel was the Chief Commissioner of this province, a common sight in this college was Sir George watching a football or hockey match and talking to the students or the teachers, often sitting on the ground. I had only one opportunity to see him in private and then I realized the secret of his power. I was a youngman and naturally felt uneasy in his presence but he at once put me at ease and began to talk as if we were of the same age and status and had been on familiar terms for years. When Sir George was going to leave India for good Sir Abdul Qaiyyum wanted to present silver-plate to him as a token of their life-long friendship. Sir Abdul Qaiyyum asked me to suggest a motto which might be inscribed on it. I suggested the well-known words which Napoleon spoke about Goethe: "Here is a man'. Sir George appreciated it very much.

Sir Abdul devoted 28 years of his life to the service of this college, the organisation being started in 1909 although the first buildings were erected in 1913. When he was in Peshawar he came to the college almost every evening and was found roaming about the compound, watching a match, talking to a teacher or a student, giving instructions to the malis or the overseer, always attended by the late Ramzan Khan who was called the General Manager. He understood very little about games, but his chief pleasure was to see the boys playing. He came to the literary, scientific and debating societies, could make an improptu speech on almost any subject and took a keen interest in the political debates of the Students' Union. He had no great book knowledge, but his strong commonsense commanded the respect of every one. His chief merit was his great love for his people and the conviction that he could serve them best by imparting modern knowledge to them. His efforts have been crowned with success for we find the old boys of this college successfully competing in almost every sphere of life.

STAFF—I will now turn to the year under review. There were many changes in the Staff during the past year. Mr. I. D. Scott, M. A., I. C. S. went home on six months' leave on 5th April. I was due to retire by the end of June 1945, but was persuaded by the Council of Management to stay till Mr. Scott's return and was asked to take over charge of the college. Soon after his return, however, Mr. Scott was appointed Deputy Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy and left for New Delhi. I had my own plans for spending my time after my retirement, but a series of unforeseen circumstances have kept me here and they are responsible for the fact that I am standing in this hall today and reading the annual report. Mr. Scott took charge of the college at a critical time in its history. He worked with untiring energy for more than three years for the welfare of the institution. His friends inside and outside the college are glad that he has been raised to the high position which he now occupies. His great capacity for work, his tact and charming personality will be remembered by every one

Dr. Pires, M. A., Ph. D. the head of our Teachers' Training Department accepted the principalship of the Nagpur Training College and left us in November. He was a good scholar and an excellent teacher. He is very much missed by his colleagues and friends. The services of Mr. Karamatullah Khan, M. Ed. (Leeds) were readily lent by Khan

Again, when human intelligence was just dawning, men would generally have made their own rough implements for fighting or possibly for agriculture, but as time went on it would be discovered that some men could make them better than others, and a few experts would produce new implements far superior to the old ones. Such men would be employed in making implements for others, and the community at large would

be conscious of cooperative effort in the scientific field.

Let me turn for a moment to the Elizabethan Era in the history of Britain, when the nation was facing one of its greatest dangets from foreign invasion. If you have read some of those fascinating stories of sea battles between British and Spanish ships of those days, you will be struck by the amazing superiority which enabled British ships to take on successfully more than twice their number of Spanish ships in a square fight. Now the British sailors of those days were proud as they were entitled to be. of their fine seamanship, courage and skill at arms; they also gave thanks as pious men to Almighty God for what seemed to them the intervention of Providence on their side. But one is seldom told in popular history books of the important part that naval construction played in these battles. There was at that time a great controversy in naval circles between the relative advantages of ships built high out of the water and ships built low. The Spanish experts favoured the former and built them high. but the British experts tayoured the latter and built them low. Had this position been reversed, the whole course of history might have been changed, for in the close fighting of those days the low-built British vessels had the undoubted advantage of being able to fire broad sides into their opponents at the water line, while the Spanish canon were usually set too high to do more than fire harmlessly through the British rigging.

A more recent example of cooperation between the research worker, the skilled craftsman and the fighting man is to be found in the famous air "Battle of Britain" in 1940. We pay the homage, which is justly due, to the courage, skill and self-sacrifice of the pilots who fought and won this battle against overwhelming ocds, but we must not forget that but for years of research in aircraft design and unsurpassed skill in craftsmanship, the planes which gave those pilots the mechanical superiority they needed to counteract the numerical superiority of the enemy, would never have been made, and again the course of history might have been changed.

I may perhaps be permitted to draw three inferences, from the illustrations I have just quoted. The first is that just as in war so in the great peace-time battle against poverty, want and disease, the part to be played by science and scienfitic research may be decisive. The second is that unless the research worker combines high academic standards with self-discipline, a real sense of devotion to duty and a passion for the truth, the results of his experiments will not stand a practical test. The third is that the pure air of free criticism, which is only to be found under a democratic regime, is conducive both to the highest standards of scientific research, and to the spread of a scientific outlook among all sections of the community.

It is upon this scientific outlook that I have my hopes for a new era of universal prosperity in India. It is the only sure foundation for true cooperative effort; it provides a meeting ground for the composition of differences; it is the light which will lighten the darkness of apathy, prejudice, idleness and ignorance; it will restore dignity to all forms of human endeavour, and inspire a new faith in the power of man to master his destiny.

Let me commend to you, finally, as worthy of careful study, the new pattern of democracy which is now being forged in England. Socialistic in character it purports to create the most scientifically ordered existence that any nation has hitherto voluntarily accepted. Apart from purely state activities, some of the most striking features of this experiment are the promotion of cooperative effort between management and employees in industry, a vast scheme of social security reaching down to

plan as it is on a good one. Professor Archibald Hill recently said that the post-war slogan for India should be "scientific development or disaster", and so, when some people try to press me to plan to a figure, or in other words to cur my coat according to my cloth, I say firstly that no tailor would ever think of doing such a foolish thing, and secondly that it is not sound economics. The starting point is not the amount of cloth immediately available, but the number, size and shape of the bodies to be clothed; the starting point is not the physical number of rupees in the Government treasuries in India, but the essential needs of the population as a whole; the starting point is not the cheapest plan that can be devised, but the surest most scientific means of achieving the desired results. Finance then like all the other

component parts of development must serve the common purpose.

Now, supposing that we have a scientific plan for meeting substantially our essential needs, and the money to finance it by gradual stages, this plan has still to be implemented. You have to remember too that money, like cloth, is subject to economic laws; it is limited in quantity, and its value is dependent on the use you make of it. You may put it into an engineering scheme for the construction of a high dam, for an irrigation system for electric power, for a road or a railway. That is the easiest form of development, because your engineers can prepare exact plans, which will be executed by a few skilled men under close supervision, and the results will be visible to the naked eye. But there are other forms of development still more important, but far more difficult to achieve, because they are dependent for success, not upon a few experts dealing with an exact science and limited objectives. but upon the combined and coordinated efforts of many different kinds of experts, and upon a ready and active response from the whole population. Examples of this kind of development are education, medical facilities, public health, agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, industries etc. Now you may have all the necessary conditions for success, plans, money, equipment etc., but if public response is lacking, you will achieve little and your money and your effort will be wasted. Money once wasted may never become available again, and effort unrequited may produce a psychological depression which may lead to despair. It is this danger which has driven reformers in the past to the most drastic measures to ensure the success of their plans, measures which no democratic government could adopt and still retain any loyalty to democratic ideals.

Now that two great wars have been won and much blood shed in the name of democracy, we are entitled to ask what the democratic solution of this problem is. I believe that the answer will be found in a new technique of cooperative effort; but I put it to you that the first step must be an immediate change in the conception of democratic government from the static to the dynamic. The agriculturist must not be left to toil alone and unaided in his fields, children must not be born to starvation and ill-health and to grow up in ignorance and squalor, mothers must not be left to suffer the toils of child birth only to swell the figures for maternal and infantile mortality, we must not stand by and allow disease and poverty to fill the minds of the masses of the people to the exclusion of almost everything else. The initiative must come from government to invoke a great awakening from the public at large; there must be a concerted drive to lift the scourge of poverty, to substitute knowledge for ignorance, to tend the sick, and to give honourable employment to all. We need the conviction that these things are possible, given cooperative effort and a faith in the discoveries of science.

I would ask you to look back over the pages of history to the earliest days of the human race, and you will find our ancestors of ten thousand years ago and more cooperating with one another in the chase and in the fight for survival against the animal world. There is no instinct in human nature deeper or older than the cooperative instinct, because without it man could not have survived to the present day.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION. On their way back from the Khyber-the members of the British Parliamentary delegation paid a visit to the College. They split up into small groups and met members of the staff and students. They went round the College, the Science Block and some of the bostels and had frank and free talks about the existing conditions and future aims and ambitions of the Frontier youth.

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## Co-operative Effort as a Means of Prosperity

(Convocation Address Delivered at The Islamia College, Peshawar, on 23rd February, 1946 by Li Col G. L. Mallum, C.I E., Barrat law.

Commissioner and Secretary, Development Departments, N.W.F.P. and Tribal Areas

Planned prosperity is as much the hall-mark of the age in which we live, as the atom itself. It the two have been thrown into an apparent contrast by war, peace may yet bring them together for the salvation of mankind. But while the techique of the atom may be said to have reached the effective stage, the technique of universal prosperity is so imperfect that cynics may still cast doubts upon the capacity of human ingenuity to achieve it.

I think that these doubts are related not so much to the idea of mass prosperity as being an impractical aim, as to the means which are open to democratic countries to attain it. Modern history provides examples of the vast power of mass effort directed towards a common purpose both in peace and war. The great question before the democratic world today is how to induce every individual citizen without the use of force or of those totalitarian methods that have called forth the condemnation of the world, to strive for the common good rather than for selfish gain. It is possible in fact to reach the common good by voluntary co-operative effort? If you believe that human nature is responsive to a moral law which is as much a part of the Universe as the law of gravity, then the answer to this question should logically be in the affirmative; but experience has taught us that human-beings though conscious of this moral law, are constantly breaking it. It is evident therefore that unless we invoke the aid of man-made controls and directives that the world will recognise as legitimate and humane, a few selfish people will successfully obstruct all our efforts to obtain the common good.

Even so, the cynic will say, with all your nice and respectable and democratic legislation to coerce the active enemies of society, how are you going to deal with the more passive forms of obstruction such as, apathy, prejudice, idleness, ignorance?

Now you can see that here is a problem which looms very large to anyone like myself who has been responsible for preparing plans for the future prosperity of the Frontier and is now required to execute them; and, when I find myself as I do today speaking to the probable future rulers of this country in a great seat of learning, my mind naturally turns to what I believe to be the greatest problem of the future, not only for India, but for the world at large. Let me try in a few words to state this problem in the practical form in which it present itself today. A short acquaintance with the subject of "development" will convince you that it you limit your objectives to a few schemes of obvious beneficial value, they will only reach a small section of the population, and the money spent on them will by the very reason of its inadequacy be largely wasted. True prosperity, like security, is indivisible. You cannot hope to solve the great problem of poverty unless your plans aim, at benefitting every man woman and child in the country. Again, no plans can give you maximum results, unless they are scientifically conceived; it is just as easy to spend money on a bad

The function came to a close with a grand tea party in the Cunningham Khyber Union Hall.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' FEDERATION. A largely attended public meeting was held at the Star Ground of the College under the auspices of the N.W.F.P. Muslim Students' Federation. The Principal who presided extended a hearty welcome to the distinguished guest, Qaid-1-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League. He briefly referred to the educational and ecoromic backwardness of the people of the Frontier and stressed the necessity of equipping their rising generations with scientific and technical training. He was glad to notice signs of awakening and believed that these were mainly due to the daily-growing struggle for existence and the activities of the Muslim League.

An address of welcome on behalf of the Federation was then read by its President, Mr. Mukhtar Ahmad Khalil. "We have been, he said, looking forward most eagerly to having you in our midst not only because you are a brillfant lawyer or a capable legislator or an accomplished orator, but because in you are centred the hopes, aspirations and ideals of our nation. It was through your untiring and selfless efforts that our national political body was transformed from a somewhat ghostly at dimane existence into a robust and formidable organisation. It was your dynamic personality and miraculous lead which converted a disorganised and ambition less crowd into a disciplined and self respecting nation with a definite platform and definite goal. You kindled the flame of freedom in the hearts of 100 million souls, and turned a poet's dream into a hard, tangible reality. Your brave fight for the weak and the down-trodden, your strong and unflinching opposition to exploitation and your strenuous efforts to secure freedom for India and justice and fairplay for Indians at home and abroad, place you in the forefront of fighters for human liberty. You have always taken a keen and abiding interest in the youth of the nation and have set to them a noble example of strength of character, honesty of purpose courage of conviction, and industry and persevernce. Your charming personality, transparent sincerity, kind-heartedness and sense of honour have won the hearts of the rising generations, and the youth of the nation love you as they have never loved a leader before. They look upon you as their beau-ideal and as the greatest national hero of the time".

The Federation assured the Qaid i-Azam of their loyal support and readiness to make every sacrifice for the great cause which was so dear to his heart.

After thanking the Principal and the Federation for their cordial welcome, Mr. Jinnah in a characteristically forceful speech gave a brief resume of the events since 1935 and described the evolutionary process by which a disorganised crowd had been converted into a disciplined nation throbbing with life and energy. He referred to the constructive work which the League was planning to undertake for the educational, social economic and political uplift of the Muslims of India. He explained what the ideal of Pakistan stood for. Given unity, discipline and sacrifice, he had no doubt that they were within reach of the goal. He hoped the Frontier youth would not fail their nation.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.—At the invitation of the Frontier Government, the Indian Historical Records Commission held its twenty-second session at Peshawar. H. E. the Governor opened the proceedings and the Hon'ble Sir Jogendra Singh delivered a thoughtful presidential address. The members were invited to a lunch at the Islamia College. One of them Mr. R. V. Paduwal, Director of Archæology of the Travancore State, delivered a very interesting lecture to the College on "Muslim Patronage in the Hindu courts of South India."

- K. B. Haji Ghulam Haider Khan's prize for standing I in II
  Year F.A. ... Abdul Shakur.
- K B Sh. Mabbub Ali Khan's prize for standing I in I Year F.Sc. Med. ... Muhd Anwar.
- K. S. Muhd. Aslam Khan's prize for standing I in I year F.Sc Non-Med. ... Muhd Ataullah
- Khan Fateh Mohd. Khan Khattak's prize for standing I in I Year F.A. ... Abdur Rahim.
- Prince Jahanzeb Wali-Ahad-i-Swat's price for standing I in IV Year Agr. ... Abdul Malik.
- Major S. H. Khurshid's prize for standing Liu III Year Agr. Opindra Nath.
- Major S. B. Shah's prize for standing I in II Year Age ... Muhd. Siddiq.
- K. S. Mohd. Aslam Khan's prize for standing I in I Year Agr. ... Daulat Ram.

His Excellency received a loud and enthusiastic ovation when he rose to speak. This being his last visit to the College before leaving the province for good he had said His Excellency, come to say good-bye rather than to deliver an address He congratulated the prize-winners and reminded them and other students that the real good and prosperity of the College depended entirely on how they made use of their time at the College and how they put what they learnt here into practice. Things were happening in India. as in other parts of the world, which should not have happened. Troubles arose for no apparent reason. Things were done not only in defiance of an alien government but of decency itself. and of the principles of morality and conduct for which this College was founded, and against the real good of the people. The character of the young Pathan was being tested. Pathans had qualities which were owned by very few races in the world—qualities of courage, independence, and leadership. It was upto the young men whom he was addressing to lead themselves, their villagers, their reople and, all who trusted them into the right paths. Within a few years, they were going to be the leaders of their province and to have the destiny of the people in their hands. He hoped that they would make a right use of the training received at the College and will do their best to make N.W.F.P. a nice province. He was going home, and hoped to be continually hearing about the College and the province. If he heard that all was well with the College, he would be sure that all was well with the province. He wished the Darululum the best of all success, and concluded by saying in Pushtu Ta so tolo ta pa makha de kha wayam khudae de khushal sa te.

K. B. Khan Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, Chairman of the Council of Management of the Darululum, thanked His Excellency for the keen interest which he had always taken in the welfare of the institution, for the ready kindness with which he had accepted the invitation to preside over the function, and for the inspiring address he had delivered. He wished Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Cunningham a comfortable voyage home and a healthy and happy life in Scotland.

After a brief interval, the College Dramatic Club staged W. W. Jacob's one Act play "The Monkey's Paw." The production, left little to be desired. The general standard achieved was high and acting displayed considerable dramatic talent. Captain Felstead of the U.O.T.C. played the Sergeant-Major admirably. Mr. Bashir-ud-Din as Mr. White, and Miss Eva Reid as Mrs. White received tremendous applause from the audience.

activity during the year. His Excellency then gave away the prizes and medals for academic distinction and 'colours' for outstanding merit in games and sports. The following students were admitted to the 'roll of honour':--

#### ACADEMIC: -

Diljit Singh Taneja -- for standing first in the University and obtaining a I Class in M.A.

Muhammad Ahsan: for standing first in the province and obtaining a I Division in Intermediate (Arts), 1945.

Muhammad Nazir - for standing first in the province and obtaining a I Division in Intermediate (Arts), 1946.

#### ATHLETIC: ~

Abdul Ghafur.

Jafat Khan.

Abdul Hamid.

Special prizes were awarded to the following students:--

H. E. Sir George Cunningham's prize for Genl. Knowledge ... Brij Lal.

K. B. Muhammad Ibrahim Khan's prize for Senior Essay ... Khalid Qasim.

K. B Haji Kuli Khan's prize for Junior Essay ... Abdul Halim.

Principal's prize for setting a good moral example (making peace with fellow students after a quarrel ... Muhd. Ashraf Maftoon.

K. B. Arbab Sher Ali Khan's prize for returning lost money to its owner ... Ishaq Noor.

K. B. Arbab Ahmad Ali Jan's prize for returning lost money to its owner ... Ahmad Saced Ibrahim.

Mian Abdul-Haq's prize for best speaker ... Dil-Nawaz.

Mr. K. A. Gai's prize for best actor ... Mr. Bashir-ud-Din.

First prize for the best conversationist ... Khalid Qasim.

The following students received prizes for proficiency in studies :-

K. B. Ghulam Samdani Khan's prize for Theology ... Muhd. Ashraf Khattak.

K. B. Arbab Sher Ali Khan's prize for standing I in VI Year
Maths. ... Jawahir Singh-

K. B. Haji Sadullah Khan's prize for standing I in V Year
Maths ... Muhd. Hayat.

K. S. Miran Fazli Rahman Khan's prize for standing I in B.T. Class ... Oudh Behari,

K. S. Malik Gulzar Hussain Khiani's prize for standing I in
IV Year B.A. Bashir Ahmad Malik.

Prince Jahanzeb Wali Ahad-i-Swat's prize for standing 1 in IV Year B.Sc. ... Ana

in ... Anand Paikash

Major S. M. Khurshid's prize for standing I in III Year B.A. Muhd Ahsan.

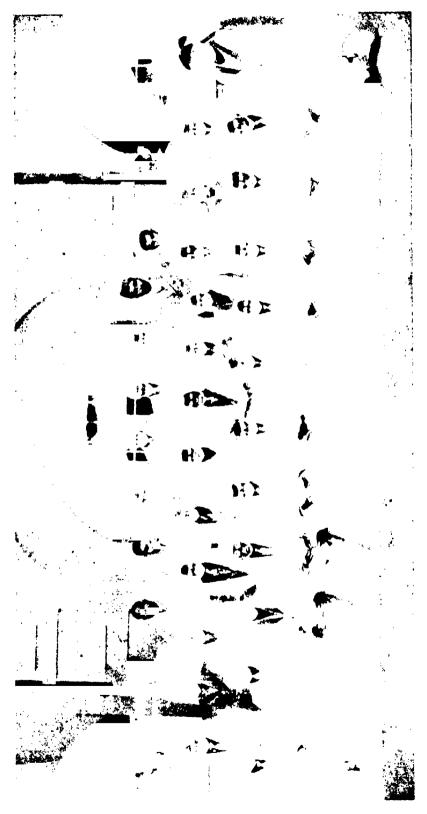
Major S. B. Shah's prize for standing I in III Year B Sc. ... Abdus Sattar.

K. B. Arbab Ahmad Ali Jan's prize for standing I in II Year
F.SC. Med. ... Abdul Aziz.

Khan Fateh Mohd. Khan Khattak's prize for standing I in II Year Non-Med. ... Hari Kishan.

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## COLLEGE STAFF, 1946



S. M. Timur (Principal). St. Minhaj ud-Die, Hassan Dio, A. Hashim. G. Ahmad. Jalal-ud-Din, Sardar Ahmad. Adil Khan, Bashir-ud-Din M. Sarwar, H. M. Idris, M. Arrin, M. I. Sethi, Nafis-ud-Dio, G. Sarwar, Nur Ahmad Khan, . M. Mushing Ahmad, Sh. M. Fazil, A. A. Saliq Qurwhi, H. M. Osman, Karamatullah, Nawazish Ali, M. Ashsaf Durrani. 2ND ROW: - M. Sadiq, Tufail Mohd, Anis-ud-Din, Aziz Ahmad, S. M. Jafar, Riza Khan, K. Inayatullah, A. A. Wahid. SI FTING:--M. M. Kaleem, Anwar Beg, I 3RD ROW: -A. Razzaq.

#### THE KHYBER

Messrs. Sher Ahmad Lodhi, Lecturer in Botany, and Abdul Wahab, Lecturer in Chemistry were awarded Government scholarships for study overseas and left for America in November. Their places have been filled by the promotion of Mr. M. Salim, Demonstrator in Botany, and the appointment of Mr. Tufail Husain Jafri. Mr. Muhammad Aslam Lecturer in Mathematics, accepted a post in the Punjab P.E.S. at Government College of Engineering and Sechnology, Moghalpura, and left us in January. Messis. Nazar Muhammad, Muhammad Husain and Hans Raj, students of the College, have stepped into the gap thus caused and ate assisting in the teaching of Mathematics to Intermediate classes. Mr. Toosi, Demonstrator in Chemistry, has gone to the M.A.O. College, Amritsar, and has been replaced temporarily by Mr. Salim Anwar Beg (an old student of the College and son of Prof. Mirza Anwar Beg). Mr. Muhammad Amin has joined as Demonstrator in Geography. The number of students in the English classes having risen considerably, one more part-time lecturer has been added to the department in the person of Ch. Muhammad Sarwar, M.A. of the Collegiate School. Messrs. M. Raza Khan, M. I. Sethi, and Sardar Ahmad also convinue to work as part-time lecturers in English. Mr. Hafiz Muhammad Idris, B.A., H.P., H.A., H.U., of the Collegiate 'chool has come to the rescue of the Urdu section of the Oriental Department as a part-time worker. We welcome all new-comers and hope they will all have a happy and successful career at the College.

COLLEGE CONVOCATION.—The annual convocation was held on the 23rd February. Lieut.—Col. G. L. Maliam, Commissioner and Secretary, Development Departments, N. W. F. P., admitted the following successful candidates to the degrees for which they had qualified:—

B. A. - Abdul Aziz, Muhammad Khurshid, Shah Nawaz, Muhammad Nawaz, Abdullah Jan, S. A. Rahman, Chander Prakash, Abdul Malik, Tali Muhammad, Said Hasan, Abdur Raziq, Abdul Ali Khan, Kamal Khan, Ram Nath Talwar, Kuldip Chander.

B.Sc.—Hot Khan, Chaman I.al, Lal Chand, Lajpat Rai, Hari Krishen, Abdul Qayum Niazi, Manohar I.al Nangia, Mohinder Singh, Om Prakash, Fazl-i-Amin, Ghanisham.

After the conferment of degrees, Lieut.-Col. Mallam delivered a highly thought-provoking and instructive address during the course of which he stressed the need of a new technique of co-operative effort in winning the great peace-time battle against poverty, want and disease and emphasized the decisive role which science and scientific research was going to play in it. He warned his youthful audience that no results of lasting value can be obtained unless the research works combined high academic standards with self-discipline, a real sense of devotion to duty and a passion for truth. He also pointed out the fact that the pure air of free criticism, which is only to be found under a democratic regime, is conducive both to the highest standards of scientific research and to the spread of a scientific outlook among all sections of the community. The Principal in his concluding remarks thanked Lieut.-Col. Mal am for his kindly accepting at short notice the invitation to preside over the convocation and for his highly instructive discourse. The convocation address is printed elsewhere in this issue.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—The annual prize-giving was held on the afternoon of Saturday, the 23rd February in the Roos-Keppel Hall. His Excellency Sir George Cunningham, Governor of the N. W. F. Province and Patron of the Darululum, presided over the ceremony. The Principal presented his annual report (printed elsewhere) and the Head Master of the Collegiate School gave an account of the general improvement which had taken place in the different spheres of school

education. Education, universal education is the crying need of our masses. Given that, there is a bright future ahead of us. Let us hope that the sons of the Darulnium will not bring a slur on the glorious name of their illustrious aimamerer, but will prove worthy of the glorious traditions of their resplendent pase and the noble heritage of courage, straight forwardness and sacrifice of their face.

We cannot close these desultory remarks without a word of apology for the great delay in bringing out this issue of the Khyber. We have no intention of going through a tedious narration of the causes that held in abeyance the publication of the Magazine, but we venture to suggest that the fault was not entirely our own. The paucity of suitable contributions was more than we could remedy. Some of the editors had to hunt out writers and wake them up out of their lethargy. In the matter of collecting reports of the college societies and games clubs we had to wage a veritable crusade against the apathy of the secretaries. May we hope that we shall, receive greater co-operation in the future.

J.D K.

### College Notes

STAFF.—There have been many changes in the staff during the year. Mr. I. D. Scott who had gone home on leave returned in October but left shortly afterwards to take up his new post as Deputy Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy. He was with us for about 3½ years, and will be long remembered as an energetic administrator, a firm disciplinarian and a tactful teacher. We wish him well in his new sphere of activities and hope that he will not torget the Darululum and the many friends he made here. Mr. Sh. Muhammad Timur who officiated for Mr. Scott last summer, has been persuaded to continue as Principal. He has served the College for over thirty years, and is a scholar and thinker of repute. Generations of Pathan students have passed through his hands, and he is held in high esteem by a wide circle of admirers as an efficient teacher and a sympathetic friend. We wish him all success and assure him of loyal support in every effort he makes for the good of the institution.

Mr. Hadow Harris, Chairman of the Department of English, has left us for good. With his departure, the College has lost an excellent teacher of wide experience and great learning. His highly developed critical faculty, his sound literary judgment and his knack of inspiring among his pupils a love for literature in general and poetry in particular made him so successful in his work with the post-graduate and Honours classes. He is carrying home with him the best wishes of all his colleagues and pupils. Prof. Ahmad Ali Sadiq Qurashi has taken over as Chairman of the department.

Earlier in the year, the resignation of Dr. E. A. Pires, Chairman of the Department of Education, deprived the institution of a profound scholar and a conscientious teacher. He was a general friend of his pupils and a charming companion of his colleagues; and as such, was loved and respected by all. We have no doubt that he will make a very successful Principal of the Teachers Training College, Nagpur. His place has been taken by Mr. Karamatullah M.Ed., a distinguished old boy of the Darululum and a keen and experienced teacher. We extend to him a hearty welcome and wish him a successful career here.

Mr. Q. M. Fareed, who came to us two years ago as Professor of Historyhad to proceed on long leave for reasons of health. He is reported to be still in bed, but is making steady progress towards recovery. We hope he will be soon restored to perfect health. The vacancy thus caused has been filled by the appointment of Mr. S. M. Jafar on deputation from Government service. We hope he will have a happy time here.

Counil of the United Nations Organisation has been meeting in England and America But whether the U.N.O. is to incet a happier fate than the League of Nations, is hard to predict. However, signs and pottents already visible irresistibly lead to the conclusion that the claim that this war was fought to end war is an unwarranted optimism. War appears to be inherent in the relations between sovereign states. Whenever the interests or rights of sovereign states clash they resort to arms; and the interests of sovereign states, as long as they remain sovereign, are bound to clash. Co-operation and collective action is hard to maintain for any considerable length of time, without compromising some of the 'vital interests' of one state or another. And hence permanent world peace is a dream. Already the international situation is explosively tense. The talk is loud in some quarters that the cessation of hostilities is but a temporary lull before a storm of even greater magnitude and that that would not be a war to end war but to wipe out humanity from the surface of this luke-warm bullet whizzing through space.

These world events have had wide repercussions in India. She has played an honourable part in this great struggle and is now bearing the full burden of her share of the resulting distress and responsibility. Her own political aspirations and struggles, dwarfed by the wider issues facing the world, have again come into relief. Her future is in the melting pot. She is on the threshold of a new era. But at the same time she seems to be under the influence of some malignant stars. The National Congress and the Muslim League, the two major political parties representing the two major groups inhabiting this vast sub-continent are at logger heads and do not see eye to eye with one another. Unity—the sine qua non of independence is wanting.

The Viceroy's consultations with the White Hall, followed by H. M. G.'s simultaneous declaration in England and India, Lord Wavell's Simla Conference with the leaders of Indian political thought and the visit of the Parliamentary Delegation have accentuated the tension rather than finding an amicable solution of the problem. recent elections to the Central and Provincial legislatures have been lost and won only to widen the gulf between the two major parties in the land and to whet hatred. Some political leaders have exploited for their election purposes the youthful energy and enthusiasm of students. Colleges and Universities have been largely drawn upon and batches of students have been thrown into the vortex of the election eering campaign, Opinions differ. Far be it from us to doubt the bonafides of political leaders. We do not blink the fact that India is passing through a critical period of her history and students must play their part. But theirs is a worthier and more constructive part than shouting slogans and bandying invectives with rival parties. They must not shun politics; but their points of view should be more or less academic to acquaint themselves with what is going on an the country and abroad, to study things and to get ready for the future. They are the hopes of the motherland, her future leaders and citizens, and as such can more worthily acquit themselves of their duties by equipping themselves with modern scientific knowledge. The India of tomorrow, if she is to occupy an honorable place in the comity of nations, must have an army of trained industrialists, technical experts, thinkers and scientists. Above all she must have enlightened and well-disciplined citizesn worthy of her great past and her greater future. And these cannot be created by magic over-night. Even England during the darkest days of this war did not close down her colleges and universities.

The youth of our own Province has played its own part in the recent elections. But what has been said of the youth of India, is more true of the youth of this Pathan land. "The Pathans are second to no other race in the world in qualities of leadership, intelligence and understanding," said Sir George Cunningham, the ex-Governor of N. W. F. P. "They have it in their power to make this Province a fine province if they so desire." And we fully endorse this view. But they lack knowledge, organization and discipline. We are backward in politics because we are backward in



## THE KHYBER

Vol. XXIX ]

PESHAWAR, APRIL. 1946

No.

#### Editorial

Since we last went to the press the world has gone through a whirlgig of great events and changes. Powers have risen and fallen, nations have undergone vicissitudes the like of which pages of history fail to present, and streams of blood have flown to propitiate the Gods of War. The Frankenstein, which the civilized nations of this enlightened age had raised six years ago, has at last been laid low after enjoying a Roman holiday with millions of human lives. Nazism has been brought to its knees sooner than could be prophesied by any estimate of human forecast. Hitler, the incarnation of German Philosophy of a super-race, has gone, with his dream of world domination, rudely disappointed. His war lords have either followed him out of the world or are awaiting their fate in the docks at Neuremberg.

In the eastern theatre of war the curtain has dropped even more suddenly than in Europe. With the fall of Germany, the collapse of Japan had become inevitable. The one was a corollary to the other. But even the most optimistic estimate could not date it earlier than somewhere in 1947. The catastrophe was precipitated by Russia's declaration of wat on Japan followed immediately by the invention of atomic bomb as the most destructive instrument of destruction. The prosperous city of Hiroshima was blown to pieces and obliterated from the face of the earth. The glory of the sun dynasty was brought to dust in the twokling of an eye and the land of the rising sun, was trampled by men of the grosser mould.

For all practical purposes the biggest war of all ages has came to a close, but peace real peace, is not yet. The all-enveloping flames of the conflugration have been put down, but the smouldering fire has not yet been completely extinguished. Sporadic flames are flaring up here and there to singe out of shape what remains of humanity. The world horizon is still overcast with gloom streaked with blood. The whole atmosphere is fraught with fear and distrust. Civil strife and anarchy, resulting from the lust for power of stronger nations and their desire to impose their will upon their weaker neighbours, are rampant. Indonesia, China, Iran, Palestine, Egypt and Turkey are either being torn by civil war or are being threatened with subjection and extinction. The air is yet dense with the smoke of canon, the clang of arms is still echoing, and the monsters of famine and epidemic have reared their heads to claim their toll of human life. It appears that the sins of man are too black to be washed away with the blood that has been shed.

And what next? A new world order is evolving with a new sense of values and outlook on life. The world's best statesmen and politicians, representing fifty-one nations are putting their heads together to bind up the wounds of suffering humanity. Ambitions plans for rehabilitation of the war-shattered economics of the world, and the re-orientation of a world-society, conceived in hope, faith and toleration and dedicated to peace and security of all the nations of the world, are being drawn up. Planning, planning for a better and a happier world is the talk of the day. The Security

Principal S. M. Fimur. Editorial Board, 1945-40 Prof. Ahmad Ali Sadiq Qurashi. SITTING (L. to R) :-Mr. M. M. Kalcen, Co

#### THE KHYBER

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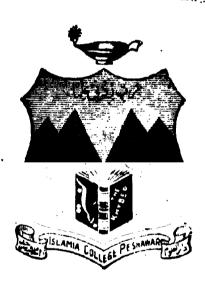
- Mahammad Sher

#### CONTENTS

	0011	1 13 1 1 2			7	39.75
	EDIMODIAI		J. D. K.			37:
	EDITORIAL COLLEGE		0.0,		- , ,	۶.
<b>z</b> .	COLLEGE NOTES	MPANE TO		•••••		٠
8.	CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT AS A	MEMANS TO	LtCol. G. L.	Maliam		ы
	PROSPERITY	O m				
4.	THE PRINCIPAL'S ANNUAL REP	ORT	Mr. M. Timi		•••	
5.	THE NEW TEACHER		Prof. Ahmad			
ti.	A MESSAGE		$M\tau$ . $A$ . $C$ . $C$ .	Hervey	•••	
7.	ROUND THE PLAY-GROUNDS					19
8.	HOW WORLD WAR WAS AVOIDE	D C	Khalid Qasim		•••	Σ.
y.	WAS POPE TO BLAME		Capt. R. G. F.			
	NON-VIOLENCE		Prof. Ahmad			23
11.	ON THE CROSS-ROADS		Wishwa Nath			
12.	WHY GERMANY LOST?		S. Abdul Iali	il Jan	• •	
18	COLLEGE SOCIETIES		J, D.			
14.	UNION PRESIDENT'S INAUGURA	LL ADDRESS	Mukhtar Ahn			
15.	HOSTEL THIEVES		Muhammad A	4li		3.5
18	DON'T RE SELF-CONSCIOUS		Akhtar Ali			86
17.	FROM THE "KHYBER" TO REU	<b>FERS</b>	Mr. A. K. K	ureshy		äΰ
18	FROM THE COLLEGE CLOCK-TO	WER	A. Saerd Ibro	thim .		41
19.			Majsud Ahsa	:74		4.
20.		T	Prabh Jot			4.
21.	OFF THE BOOKS		M. Dil Nawa	ız		4:
22.	DREAM		Kifayatullah			44
98	A FAMOUS PROVERB		Dwarka Nath			4.4
24.	ISM'S IN CONFLICT		Chiragh Shah			
	IN MEMORIAM		-			40
ZJ.	TIA METANACATOTICA					

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